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October, 1909--July, 1910.

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OF MISSOURI.

F. A. SAMPSON, Secretary,
EDITOR.

COLUMBIA, MO.
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MISSOURI

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

VOL. 4. OCTOBER, 1909. NO. 1.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF KANSAS CITY FROM THE BEGINNING TO 1909.

Beginning. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Science often attempts to fix this at some particular period, but as no one knows certainly, this imperfect sketch of the history of Kansas City, Missouri, commences just where the Book does—"in the beginning."

Indians. From the Creator of the universe, this part of the western hemisphere must have passed to the original proprietor of our soil—the Indian. For when the white man here first set his foot, at the dawn of our known history, the copper-colored Indian was here with his squaw, his pappoose and his pony and in the actual, open and undisputed possession and control of all that country which is now known as North America.

1492. The earliest successful European discoverer, explorer and adventurer of this continent, was Christopher Columbus, of Spain, in 1492. After his party, there came hither first his many Spanish successors, then the subjects of sunny France and still later the English.

1540. It is more than probable, however, that the followers of the great Coronado were the first white visitors to this part of the country and the time about 1541.

The historical facts relating to this ill-fated expedition

in brief are: That following earlier reports which had already come to him, Charles V of Spain, and his Viceroy in Mexico (New Spain), directed Coronado to explore and subdue for the Spanish crown the City of Quivira and the seven cities of Cibola (buffalo) without knowledge as to the precise location of either; that Castenada, who accompanied the expedition as its historian, 20 years later wrote out his story thereof for the King, and from his writings, as well as from many subsequent publications the world today has all its information as to the success and failure of that undertaking; that Coronado first organized his forces at Compostella, Guadalajara, in Old Mexico, in February, 1540, but made his actual start from Culiacan, on the Pacific ocean, in April of that year, with 350 Spanish cavaliers and 800 Indian guides; that during his two years' quest, either the entire or detachments of this expedition wandered onward east and north through (now) Old Mexico, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and into the northeastern portion of Kansas, encountering en route and with strong arm subduing many recalcitrant Indian towns and villages, and treating with others who were more friendly; but that finally, disappointed and humiliated at his failure to find the gold, silver, treasure and cities for which he sought, Coronado and his surviving followers returned to the City of Mexico and thence on to Old Spain about 1542.

It is also historically certain that about fifty miles northwest from White Oaks, in New Mexico, may be seen today, still mutely bearing the ancient name of "Le Grande Quivira," the ruins of a once great city, which Coronada sought and found not, but which present-day archaeologists say must have contained a population of from 150,000 to 300,000. The dwelling houses, as now shown by these ruins, were constructed with mathematical accuracy of blue trachite and limestone, while the two ruined temples stand far above all others, with nothing to mark their uses other than that which now appears as the form of a Portugese cross in their front doors. Still traceable in this desert waste, irrigating ditches

indicate that this people once obtained their water supply from the adjoining mountains, but for more than one hundred years past, no water of consequence has been found within many miles of the ruins. Skeletons of the human, as well as of the lower animals, are there found; old mining shafts, and crude smelters of ages ago, are also found in that vicinity but no mines of either gold or silver. While the prehistoric ruins of other once populous cities, in widely differing points in New Mexico and Arizona, furnish persuasive proof that these were once among the famed "seven cities of Cibola."

Among the many traditions and legends respecting the causes which led up to the wanderings of this expedition, and today believed by many Spaniards, Mexicans and archaeologists of the Southwest, are at least two that are worth preservation: The one is that on their eastward journey, Coronado and his party, almost famished for water, finally reached the big spring near the Indian pueblo in Tagenx which is now Socorro, on the Rio Grands in New Mexico; that these Indian guides then knew that the City of Le Grande Quivira, the main object of Coronado's conquest and expedition, was only about 90 miles northeast of this point, but instead of guiding him there, they then purposely misled him and carried the expedition northward and up on the west bank of the Rio Grande del Dorte and on into Kansas.

The other is that, concealing their abiding place, for many long years, from some remote country in the far North, mysterious sun worshipers voyaged in their own ships to and quietly purchased rich and abundant supplies of merchandise from the traffickers of the City of Mexico and of Old Madrid, in Spain, and that they were ever laden with gold and silver and precious stones, and the merchants assumed that they must represent a powerful and wealthy people who were skilled in the arts and sciences and lived in many storied stone houses, with temples of wonderful magnificence, all enclosed within the walled city of Le Grande Quivira. However this may be, it is quite certain that the second Spanish expedition to that country, about 1549, did capture and sub-

due this ancient pre-historic city and people and then compelled all the residents of that vicinity to change their religion from worshipers of the sun to Catholicism. When the Toltecs, Aztecs, and Spaniards first came to the great Southwest, they found there, as elsewhere, the Indian. Through their priests and monks the Spaniards controlled all these natives, in that country, from about 1549 to 1680, at which later date the natives arose in their might and majesty, drove the foreign oppressors from their soil and, curiously enough, after this lapse of about 130 years, at once resumed the dress, habits, customs and religion of their fathers, and for many years thereafter held the undisputed possession of their native land. When the Spaniards returned to that country about 1740, they found this once happy, flowery and fertile valley a howling wilderness or barren waste; the once populous city of Le Grande Quivira deserted and with no trace of its former greatness beyond human skeletons and the ruins, while the shifting sands of the desert had covered the habitations of the people.

Between 1680 and 1740, it is probable that every form of man and beast capable of doing so, escaped that country before some impending calamity and were gradually swallowed up and lost in the adjacent country; but that all, unable through age or disease to so escape, perished through the sulphurous fumes of the then recent volcano at the **Mal Pais** (bad country), then and now just south of these ruins on the desert plain. An extinct crater, visited by the writer in 1892, is still seen; while the lava beds extend thence over 50 miles down that valley. Just who these people were, whence they came, whither and when they went, how they perished, are all questions which can not be accurately answered this side of the river called death; but the lover of the mysterious and unknown, the student, archaeologist and thinker of the future, will stand amid these ruins, and will lament the fact with uncovered head, that so little of it all is known to man.

But the precise point now of especial interest to the people of Kansas City, arises upon an analysis of the circum-

stantial evidence which points to the historical fact that at the eastern terminus of their long wanderings in search of the Quivira country, Coronado and his followers were the first white men to visit the very spot whereon now stands Kansas City.

There is a half legendary story to the effect that from the historic spot upon which he once stood in northeastern Kansas, Coronado and the forces under his command, passed on to where Atchison, Kansas, is now located, thence down the Missouri to the mouth of the Kansas and thence 16 miles up the latter to Coronado Springs, later called Bonner Springs, in Wyandotte county, Kansas, where they spent the winter of 1541-42. It is known that Coronado's Spanish cavaliers, among other weapons, then carried and used an implement of war halbreds similar to the metallic Roman halbred, and in excavations in our Missouri river bottom lands, within the past few years there have been discovered and unearthed, in splendid state of preservation, beneath many feet of alluvial soil, the metallic heads of two such halbreds in this vicinity. The first is now in the possession of Professor John Wilson, a distinguished archaeologist at Lexington, Missouri, and was found just northeast of Kansas City in this (Jackson) county; while the other is in the hands of a Catholic priest at Leavenworth, Kansas, and was discovered just across the Missouri river from that city, in Platte county. Missouri. These late discoveries point to the conclusion that Coronado and his men once wandered over these hills and prairies and that at least two of his cavaliers lost their lives in this immediate neighborhood through either savage Indians or wild beasts, in both of which this country then abounded.

1584. Many scholars claim and few dispute the historic proposition that from the voyage and discovery of Columbus in 1492, the Crown, as well as the statesmen of Great Britain, longed to explore and own all the territory which later became America; and that Queen Elizabeth, "in the sixe and twentieth yeere" of her reign, and on March 25, 1584, at-

tempted to grant all this vast domain to her then trusted follower, Sir Walter Raleigh. To those of the present day it is a trifle curious to note the fact that in this patent the Virgin Queen described the grantee thereof as "our trustie and welbeloued seruant Walter Ralegh, Esquire, and to his heires and assigns forever;" and also designated this country as "remote, heathen and barbarous lands, countries and territories." This was the first step in the work of the English colonization of America, and while under the grant of this authority five different voyages were here made; yet that country did not then succeed in making a permanent settlement upon American soil.

1607. In establishing a starting point, known to all, it is well to here pause, look backward and reflect: That whether descended from Cavalier, Puritan, or Huguenot, the average American citizen has inherited and today holds, either consciously or unconsciously, many of the thoughts and theories of his remote ancestors, and that heredity, environment and education largely determine and fix our political and religious faith. And it should be remembered that the United States was originally founded and the first permanent settlements were here first made by peoples of widely divergent views on both politics and religion under the authority conferred by three Royal English grants to American colonists, as follows: Jamestown, in Virginia, in 1607; Plymouth, in Massachusetts, in 1620; and Charlestown, in South Carolina, in 1660.

1609. In the seventh year of his reign, James I, then King of England, by his royal patent dated May 23, 1609, granted to "The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers of the City of London, for the first colony of Virginia" (the same sovereign made the first cession to that colony in 1606) "all those lands, countries and territories situate, lying, and being in that part of America called Virginia," from Cape or Point Comfort, a strip of land 400 miles in width and therein designated as being "up into the land throughout from sea to sea." This cession from the Atlantic to the Pa-

cific Oceans sought to make this part of the territory not only English, but within and part of the Colony of Virginia, for Kansas City is located on this 400-mile wide tract of land running from "sea to sea."

The subsequent European claimants were as follows:

1682. Ceremonious possession was taken of all that country which afterward became the Louisiana Purchase, by, for and in the name of Louis XIV then King of France, at the mouth of the Mississippi river. on April 9, 1682, and this portion of the the country was then given the name of that sovereign. While that claim was made and thereafter maintained, yet the undisputed possession thereof did not actually begin, nor was there here made any permanent settlement, until the year 1699. New Orleans was founded in 1718 and permanent seat of the French Government was there established in 1722. In the meanwhile Louis XIV first granted this entire province to one Anthony Crozat in 1712 and his occupancy being a failure, later and in 1717 granted a similar charter to John Law. This, too, proved a failure, and in 1732 both charters were cancelled and all this country reverted to the Crown of France. But in history, song and story may yet be read and studied with profit the final failure of the John Law scheme under the name of the "Mississippi Bubble."

1763. Then in that stormy struggle between England and France to settle and adjust their conflicting claims to this territory and their international disputes growing out of the French and Indian wars, by the treaty of Fontainebleau, duly ratified by the crowned heads of France, England and Spain by the treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763, all the claims and possessions of France in all this country lying to the eastward of the Mississippi were ceded and granted to England, while all other portions of this country were then and thereby ceded to Spain.

This treaty fully made the ground upon which Kansas City stands again Spanish. Without apparent knowledge of this treaty of Paris, the City of St. Louis, in Missouri, was

laid out, founded and named in honor of Louis XV of France, in 1764; but in the following year Louis St. Ange de Bellerive there assumed the reins of government. Then came Count Don Alexandro O'Reilly, under the authority of the King of Spain, with an armed force, and formally took possession for the Spanish King on August 18, 1769. From this date on and in fact up to 1804 this territory was subject to and under the command of the Spanish Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, whose seat of government was the City of St. Louis.

1800. But Europe was in turmoil, the great Napoleon was in the saddle and disarranging the map of all that country. No one seems to have known just what was coming next. So after many conferences and negotiations, the two countries of France and Spain at last got together and the result was the terms and conditions of the definitive treaty of St. Ildefonso entered into on October 1, 1800, by Napoleon, who was then the First Consul of the French Republic, on the one side, and the King of Spain on the other, by which all this country was retroceded to and again became a part of France.

1803. Immeasurably greater in all ways than any other land transaction of earth, either before or since, and of vaster direct personal concern to the people of America than all other treaties combined, in this year came the purchase and cession of Louisiana. The war of the Revolution had been fought and won, by our treaty of peace and cession, concluded with England in 1783, the United States had been granted all public lands, east of the Mississippi river (except in Florida), not owned by the original thirteen Colonies, the Federal Constitution had been proclaimed adopted in 1789, George Washington and John Adams had been and Thomas Jefferson then was the President of the United States of America. Then it was that almost unaided and practically alone, Robert R. Livingston, as our principal representative at the French Court, concluded with Napoleon Bonaparte, still First Consul of France, on April 30, 1803, the treaty of ces-

sion under and by the terms of which the French ceded and granted to the United States all that vast empire since known in history as the Louisiana Purchase. For a period of more than 100 years one of the illusions of our history has been that as our President, Thomas Jefferson, then was and today is entitled to all the credit, honor and glory of this great transaction. But a free people may always consider the truth of history. Jefferson was a cautious and conservative statesman. The historical facts, then well known, in brief are: That under the uncertain and somewhat contradictory instructions from our Government at Washington, our diplomatic representative who mainly negotiated this great treaty, was authorized and directed, not to acquire this empire, but "only to treat for lands on the east side of the Mississippi." In other words to acquire (among other rights) that part of the Purchase then known as the City and Island of New Orleans.

The Government at Washington did not, at first, dream of acquiring one foot of the unknown land west of the Mississippi river. The scheme to sell and cede to the United States all French possessions on this side of the waters, originated in the fertile brain of that marvelous man, Napoleon Bonaparte, who proposed to dispose of it all, because, as he then said, France "had to sell." Livingston had no authority to negotiate for the purchase of anything save the City and Island mentioned; indeed to do so was beyond and in practical violation of the instructions of our Government. Yet with far sighted statesmanship, rare courage and sagacity, he saw the tremendous advantage of the Purchase to our country, wisely and bravely assumed the responsibility, closed the negotiations and concluded this treaty. Hence to Napoleon's offer to sell and Livingston's wisdom and courage in buying, we are today indebted for the Louisiana Purchase. Livingston then said: "This is the noblest work of our lives."

When the treaty reached Washington in that summer, the administration was astounded at he audacity of Livingston as well as with the immensity of the transaction. Presi-

dent Jefferson at that period inclined to the opinion that our Government had no lawful right to buy or hold the purchased territory; talked and wrote about making "waste paper of the Constitution," and even went so far as to formulate, with his own hand, an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the government of the Purchase in the event that the Senate ratified the treaty. Great Livingston again went to the front and so strongly urged its ratification that the President finally yielded, and duly submitted the treaty for ratification, but suggested that but little be said about the constitutional question involved, but little debate be had, and that the Congress should act in silence.

Notwithstanding the doubts and fears of the executive and the fierce opposition, the Senate wisely took the broad national view that the right to acquire territory by conquest or purchase and govern it, was inherent in every sovereign Nation, that ours was a sovereign Nation, and accordingly the Senate, by an overwhelming majority, ratified the treaty and the Congress soon passed laws for the government of the Purchase, thus vindicating the sagacity, wisdom and statesmanship of Livingston as well as sovereignty of the United States.

Thus it came about that for the consideration named and about $15,000,000 of money, the United States purchased and France ceded to this Government, all the land that had been theretofore retroceded by Spain to France. Of this cession Napoleon then said: "This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States; and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride." And in his message transmitting this treaty to Congress, which caused it proclaimed on October 21, 1803, in noting the possibilities of this purchase, President Jefferson then said: "The fertility of the country, its climate and extent, promise in due season important aids to our treasury, and ample provision for our prosperity and a wide spread for the blessings of freedom and equal laws." All this occurred before the days when steam and electricity were har-

nessed and working for the use of man, and is therefore not so strange. Then the average American had no adequate conception of the West; the bulk of our population lived east of the Alleghanies; and the people of the Atlantic seaboard knew even less then than they now know of our country lying west of the Father of Waters. This cession included almost all of the now States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Oklahoma, Kansas, the two Dakotas, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming. Of late maps have been published and books written to prove that this purchase did not extend beyond the crest of the Rocky Mountains; but a study of congressional debates, upon this question, will convince the scholar and thinker that all the States named, and parts of others, were intended to be included. On October 31, 1803, the Congress duly authorized the President to take possession of and occupy this territory and on December 20, 1803, formal possession thereof was duly delivered by the Republic of France, through Lauissat, its Colonial Prefect, to the United States through W. C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson, as Commissioners of the Republic.

1804. For a few months after this purchase, all this country was known and designated as the Territory of Louisiana, but this was changed, by our Congress, on March 26, 1804, the now State of Louisiana and a part of that which is now Mississippi was designated the "Territory of Orleans" and all the remainder of the purchase was then called the "District of Louisiana;" and that Congress then further provided that the executive and judicial power of the Territory of Indiana should be extended to and over this District and "the Governor and Judges" of that Territory were therein given the authority to enact laws for and hold their courts therein. So in May, 1804, Governor William Henry Harrison, from the seat of justice of Indiana Territory at Saint Vincennes on the Wabash river, rode over on horseback to the City of St. Louis to ascertain the wants of our people in the way of laws and courts. Having satisfied himself on these

scores, this Territorial Governor returned to his home and during that and the following year "the Governor and Judges" of that Territory enacted and here enforced such laws as they deemen were needed by this "District."

In the spring of this year, too, the great Lewis and Clark expedition started from the City of St. Louis and came up the Missouri river and passed the site of Kansas City, on its way to the Pacific Ocean. The wondrously strange history and vaster possibilities of this expedition of 1804 and 1806, under the title of "The Conquest," has recently been well written and printed by Eva Emery Dye, of Oregon.

1805. On March 3, 1805, the Congress of the United States enacted a law which not only changed our official name from the "District of Louisiana" to the "Territory of Louisiana," but provided for our first local Territorial self government. That Congressional Act conferred upon the Governor of this Territory full executive authority, while the legislative power and powers to enact and enforce all laws was therein granted to that "Governor and the Judges or a majority of them."

1808. The most important and for reaching Indian treaty that was ever made anywhere, effecting early Missouri, was that treaty which upon its face recites the fact that it was "made and concluded at Fort Clark, on the right bank of the Missouri about five miles above Fire Prairie," on November 10, 1808, and that this fort was then located "on the south side of the Missouri, about 300 miles up that river" from the City of St. Louis.

This treaty was between the Big and the Little tribes of Osage Indians and our Government, and by its terms those tribes then being in actual possession, ceded and granted to the United States all lands lying eastward of a line drawn due south from Fort Clark, and running from the Missouri river to the Arkansas river. This then left as Indian lands and country all westward of the line so drawn.

Upon their slow voyage up the Missouri river on their way to the Pacific Ocean, in 1804, Lewis and Clark had first

established this fort, and then named it in honor of the junior member of their exploring party. After the ratification of the great Indian treaty of 1808, and as a tribute to the memory of the Osage tribes of Indians, the name of the place was changed from Fort Clark to Fort Osage, and still later was again changed to Sibley, to perpetuate the name and fame of George C. Sibley, who was at one time the U. S. Government agent at that point.

If any archaeologist is now curious to know just where to locate the site of ancient Fort Clark, the tast is easy: Set up a compass anywhere on the Missouri-Kansas line, run due east twenty-four miles and thence due north to the Missouri river, and there may be found today the City of Sibley, in Jackson county, Missouri, once Fort Osage and still earlier Fort Clark.

1812. By an Act of Congress, which commenced "to have full force" on the first Monday in December, 1812, the name of this portion of the country was again changed from the Territory of Louisiana to the "Territory of Missouri;" and executive, legislative and judicial powers were then for the first time vested in and conferred upon our own peoples. Although the fathers then knew all about the Missouri river from near its source to its mouth, yet this was the first Federal recognition of the name now so well and highly honored—Missouri. This Act did not change our boundary lines and the Territory of Missouri then embraced and had jurisdiction over all the Louisiana Purchase, excepting only the extreme southern portion thereof, as stated. All general laws governing this Territory from 1803 to 1821, both Congresisonal and Territorial, may be found in print in Vol. 1 of the Territorial Laws of Missouri.

1820. The enabling Act of the Congress of March 6, 1820, was passed to authorize the people of this Territory to form a State and adopt a Constitution for their own government. The boundaries of the future State were then first fixed as they today remain, the "Platte Purchase" of 1837 excepted. Our delegates thereupon duly formed, adopted and

on July 20, 1820, sent to that Congress a State Constitution, which was not satisfactory to our National lawmakers.

Upon the questions raised in the discussion of the Enabling Act was fought the most terrific political battle that had ever been waged in this country up to that time. It is known in history as the "Missouri Compromise of 1820," and for length, intensity and bitterness this struggle then had no parallel in American history.

1821. The final result was that on March 2, 1821, the Congress by resolution provided for the admission of this State into the Union, with slavery, but "upon the fundimental conditions" named in the Act. On June 26 following, our Legislature entered its protest against that condition, but gave its reluctant assent to its terms, and lastly, on August 10, 1821, James Monroe, as President of the United States, proclaimed the historic fact that on that day Missouri became, and it has ever since been, a State of the American Union.

The organization, Constitution and admission into the Union of the State of Missouri, then left all the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase, lying westward and northward of this State, as unorganized territories, possessions of this Government, then subject to Congressional legislation, but having no laws of its own, excepting those heretofore passed by the several sovereigns named.

1825. The original proprietors, known as the Big and Little Tribes of Osage Indians, having relinquished their titles to all lands lying east of a due south and north line drawn from old Fort Clark to the Arkansas, in 1808, as stated heretofore, this left a strip of land 24 miles in width, lying due eastward of the west line of this State, and running from the Missouri river to the Arkansas river. The Indian title to this strip of land was relinquished by them and ceded to the Government of the United States by the terms of the Treaty of Nampawarrah, or White Plume, of date June 3, 1825. From these Indian tribes the Government then derived its title to them, and not until then did the United States, as a part of the public domain, come into full and complete

possession, ownership and control of the lands upon which Kansas City now stands. This strip of land was soon opened up for entry, purchase and settlement. Hundreds of hardy pioneers with their wives and children were waiting on the border line, and when the day came that they could lawfully do so, these men here made the first great "rush" on record for Indian lands.

1826. Jackson county was organized under the General Assembly Act of date December 21, 1826, and the first session of its county court was held at Independence on July 2, 1827. But prior to this time the lands now embraced within the limits of this county had by law been theretofore included within the borders of the counties, successively, of St. Louis, Howard, Cooper, Lillard (name later abolished), Lafayette and finally Jackson.

1828. When the title to this strip of land was fully vested in the United States by the extinguishment of the Indian title in 1825, the eastern portion of Jackson county had been settled for some years; as early as 1821 a number of French-Canadian trappers, traders and huntsmen had squatted upon and occupied lands along the Missouri river front; but the first white American to make a permanent entry of and settlement upon lands now included within the boundaries of Kansas City, was James H. McGee, whose patent for his 320 acres of this land bears dates November 14, 1828.

1833. Under a grant of legislative authority, the town of Westport, now within and a part of Kansas City, was established in 1833, and for many a long year thereafter the few people who lived in the straggling hamlet along the Missouri river front and at the steamboat landing here, were known only as citizens of Westport Landing.

1839. In the report of his explorations of 1673, Marquette first mentions the Kansas City tribe of Indians as being "on the Missouri, beyond the Missouris and Osages," and from that tribe the Kansas river derived its name. The name of tribe and river were both spelled and pronounced in very different ways by the explorers, but Kansas City was

originally so named to perpetuate both, and was first platted as the "Town of Kansas" in 1839.

1850. On February 4, 1850, the Jackson county court, by its order of record entered at Independence, first formally and duly incorporated "The Town of Kansas," and then gave to the people, near the mouth of the Kansas river, their first local self government.

1853. By a special Act of the Missouri Legislature, duly adopted on February 22, 1853, the name of the "Town of Kansas" was changed to the "City of Kansas," and on that day we first became an incorporation under the laws of this State. Various amendments were later made to that charter, and by the first freeholders' charter, adopted by our people under grant of constitutional authority in 1889, the name was again changed from the "City of Kansas" to "Kansas City." But for many long years now this city has properly and proudly borne its present name of Kansas City, Missouri.

1854. It may again be here noted in passing that all that country from the westward line of Missouri to the crest of the Rocky mountains was and officially remained unorganized "Indian country" up to 1854. Repeated efforts had been theretofore made by the Congress of the United States to segregate it from the State of Missouri, and bills had been introduced at Washington to make it all into one Territory under the name of Platte and Nebraska; but finally on May 30, 1854, the Congress adopted an Act, known throughout the English speaking world as "The Kansas-Nebraska Act," under which these two were created and erected into Territories on the same day. Kansas became a State of the American Union on January 29, 1861, and Nebraska on March 1, 1867.

In the "Historical Sketch" of Kansas City, printed as a preface to our annotated charter and revised ordinances in 1898, appear in full the facts relating to two amusing incidents of that which might have been: The one is that at the first platting and naming of this city, in 1839, one of our early and wealthy settlers, who always signed his name as "Abraham Fonda, Gentleman," because he was not a working man,

earnestly desired that the future city be named in his honor as "Port Fonda." He was about to succeed in this when, unfortunately for his fame, he became involved in a fierce quarrel with another part owner named Henry Jobe. The combined efforts of the old "Town of Kansas" company and Jobe's threats of fist and shotgun finally prevailed and are responsible for our present name. The other is that in 1855, a concerted effort was ineffectually made to cede and grant all lands lying west and north of the Big Blue river, from the point at which that historic stream crosses the Missouri-Kansas line near the ancient town called "Santa Fe," down to its mouth on the Missouri, to the then Territory of Kansas. Had the former scheme won out, Kansas City would now be "Port Fonda," and had the second won, we would now be in and a part of Kansas.

1909. Through all the seething and roar, the bustle and the hurry, the buying and building, the enlarging and progress of the years intervening between 1839 and 1909, Kansas City has ever pursued the even tenor of its way, the Kansas City spirit pervading city and country alike; nothing save an invisible line divides the two great municipalities near the mouth of the Kansas, and the stranger within our gates would not dream of its existence; while between the two combined cities and their suburbs, we now have a population of half a million of happy and prosperous people, all hopefully confident that the future of Kansas City will be even more glorious than its past.

H. C. McDOUGAL.

MISSOURI'S ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

Part II.

Manners, Customs and Habits.

It is not our purpose to enter at length into the habits and vocations of the Indians who once inhabited our State, but only to give such a characterization of their customs and manner of life as will give the reader a fair understanding of their primitive life, the life they were living when our ancestors first met them.

The Family.

We first notice the family, the most important feature of the Indian nation, as it is of all nations. We find the family life of the Indians to be very much like that of other people.

As a rule each family lived in its own separate lodge. Their families, like ours, might consist of a newly married couple, or it might include dependent parents, grandparents and children. The lodge consisted in the winter usually of a bark covered wigwam or hut, and in the summer of a portable teepee constructed of poles covered with skins. Of this home the husband was supposed to be the head, but in some cases, as among us, the wife did much of the ruling.

In an Indian family the woman did most of the work, such as gathering the wood, bringing water, preparing the meals, dressing hides and skins and making them into moccasins and other articles of clothing, and building and setting up the lodge. Then in the spring she prepared the ground by digging, for a crop of corn, beans and tobacco. In fact, all of the drudgery fell to her lot; yet all this she did without protest and seemingly willingly. The man made his bows, spears and other weapons of war and the chase, and supplied his wigwam with meat, often not a very easy thing to do. On

his success as a hunter depended the welfare of his family. He was the food winner. To do ordinary manual labor one hundred years ago was a disgrace for men; it was woman's work, and among the wild tribes it is still so considered.

We look upon such customs as imposing great hardship on the women, but, in truth, the labor of our Missouri farmers' wives and in fact of a majority of married women is much more exacting and strenuous than that of their dusky sisters. With all of the Indian woman's tasks she was idle a great portion of her time and indulged in various recreations and amusements. We never heard of an Indian woman suffering from nervous prostration or from other diseases of a kindred nature. As a rule, husband and wife lived in peace together and seemed to be strongly attached to each other. The writer, who lived several years among Indians, knew of but one case of abuse of a woman by her husband, and in that case the man was drunk; and the only divorce of which he had any knowledge, was that of a polygamous wife because she and the real wife did not get along peaceably with each other.

Mrs. Hamilton, who lived five years among the Osages, says she never heard of an Osage man abusing his wife or children. In fact, as a rule, he was devoted to his family. Polygamy was practiced to a limited extent by most all tribes originally.

The mother had control of the children. As soon as the girl was large enough to assist her mother in her work she was set to such tasks as she was capable of, but the boys were allowed more liberty. The old women did such work as they were able and willing to perform; they were never compelled to work, but willingly performed such service as they could. As with white people, the grandmother was often the most favored and best loved member of the family and was allowed to sit in the cozy corner.

Parents were careful in the training of their children. They were taught by the mother never to pass in front of people if they could avoid it. Young girls couldn't speak to any

man except he be a brother, father, mother's brother, or her grandfather, otherwise they would give rise to scandal. The virtues of their women were jealously guarded and their reputation defended. Virtue among the women was all but universal. (1)

Liberality is a marked feature of Indian character. The worst thing that could be said about one was that he was stingy. If one has meat, all have. And such a thing as one wigwam being out of food, and its inmates going hungry, while in another there was a surplus did not exist in an Indian village. The fortunate hunter divides today with his less sussessful brother. Tomorrow the conditions may be reversed.

A Debutante.

When a girl arrived at a marriageable age which was very young, twelve to fourteen years, the mother or guardian dressed the debutante in a bright blanket and skirt, with calico waist trimmed with bright ribbons, beads and other ornaments. She then paraded her through the village, the girl walking behind her mother or guardian. This meant that she was ready for matrimony.

The Marriage Costume.

There was no courtship between the young folks. The parents and kinsfolks arranged the marriage by consent or gift. The boy and girl perhaps never saw each other till their wedding hour.

To induce the parents of the girl to give her in marriage, gifts of ponies, blankets and other articles were made by the parents or other relatives of the boy. If the first lot of presents was not sufficient to induce the girl's friends to consent to her marriage others were added. It was necessary that these presents be sufficient in number and amount to be divided among the girl's near friends so that all might receive a share.

When the gifts were first brought to the bride to be, time was given for the relatives to be consulted, or called together.

1. Omaha Sociology by Rev. J. O. Dorsey in third annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1881-81, pp 266.

The gifts were generally accepted on the second day. Then two days were given for the preparation for the wedding. Some food was sent by the groom each day to his expected bride, to let her know what kind of fare she might expect after marriage.

On the fourth day a flag was raised by all the families interested. After this the bride was prepared by putting on all of her best clothes, and taking all her other personal effects with her, often consisting of several fine robes, dresses or blankets. Then she was taken to the groom's lodge on the best pony, while another was led near her side. Then the race by the squaws from the groom's tent began. The one reaching her first got the pony that was led, while those second in the race divided the bride's robes among them, leaving her only one scant poorest robe, taking her ribbons, jewelry, etc. When she reached the groom's home the other women lifted her off her pony, put her on a blanket and took her in, not letting her touch the ground, and she was lifted from the blanket to a white spread or tablecloth where the wedding supper was spread. Then the groom was called from his hiding place, for he never appeared till called, being much more bashful than the white grooms. He seated himself beside her and if both were happy in their parental choice they ate and drank together. (2) During the wedding feast the women relatives of the bride were outside the lodge engaged in a kind of religious service, invoking the Great Spirit's blessing to rest on the newly married couple and exhorting the bride to live virtuous and maintain the honor of her family, rehearsing the noble traits of her ancestors for generations past and urging her to live a life that would perpetuate that honor, that her friends may never have cause for shame on her account.

The husband's parents provide for the young couple for the first year of their married life after which time the newly married cared for themselves. The groom's father

2. History of the Osage Nation, by Philip Dickerson. n. p., n. d. pp. 21, 23.

always sets his son up for housekeeping as well as he was able.

Burial Ceremony.

When a prominent man died he was immediately dressed in his best robe or other garment preparatory to burial. The dead man's personal effects, including his saddle, bridle and blankets were placed in the grave with him and his best horse led to the grave and strangled and placed on the grave. These things were in some way to accompany the departed to the happy hunting ground.

Mourning for the Dead.

After the burial, a professional mourner would be secured who would visit the grave every day for a moon, going early in the morning and wailing for about an hour. In this wailing they were simply praising the dead, referring to their good deeds in life, etc., as we who are enlightened speak in praise of loved ones when they have left us. This hired mourner leaves his home and lives in the woods alone, eating one meal a day during the period of mourning. He would not communicate with any one during the time. The relatives of those who do not employ a mourner visit the grave for the same period and go through the same ceremony.

Relatives mourned sometimes for a year.

An Osage funeral dirge was like this:

"My dear father exists no longer; have pity on me, O Great Spirit! you see I cry forever; dry my tears and give me comfort." The warrior's songs are thus: "Our enemies have slain my father (or mother); he is lost to me and his family; I pray to you, O Master of Life! to preserve me until I avenge his death and then do with me as thou pleasest." (3)

During this period the females of the family and relatives of the deceased wore cakes of wet ashes on their heads, and the men blackened their faces with mud. These tokens of grief were worn constantly, except when partaking of food. If one offered them food they would remove the black mud

3. The Expedition of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, Coues' edition, N. Y., 1895, Vol. II, p. 368.

or ashes before they would touch their food. If a man lost his wife he would give away or destroy all of her cooking utensils and other household goods as a mark of respect.

Feasting of Guests.

One of the ancient customs of the Shawnees, as well as of other Indian tribes, was to always place food before a visitor on his arrival. At any hour, day or night, as soon as a friend entered the wigwam the women would immediately set about the preparation of a meal for the guest. This same guest may have just feasted with another friend, but this would form no excuse for refusing to eat again. Among some of the tribes this custom worked both embarrassment and hardship on the early missionary, who was expected to eat with every family he visited in the rounds of his pastoral calls, and the more he ate the better was his standing with his host. Even after the people became well civilized they seemed to cling to this old custom.

The Peace Pipe.

The pipe of peace, so called, was not of any particular form or kind, as some have supposed, but was so called from its use on certain occasions. When there was to be a conference or council of importance, especially if a reconciliation was to be brought about with a party where disagreement or a quarrel had existed, the pipe of peace was brought into use. All parties to the conference would be seated in a circle, the head man of the group, before beginning the talk, would give his pipe to some one of the party, who would fill it and light it. It was then handed back to the chief or principal man, who would give a few whiffs and pass it to the next, and he to the next one, until it had passed entirely around the circle. If any one refused to smoke it was evidence that he was not in accord with some of the party, and, as we remember, he was then excluded from the council.

Dances.

Probably the best known and most generally observed was the green corn dance or festival, for it really was a fes-

tival, the dance being only an incident. No one was allowed to eat green corn even from his own little field until this feast was celebrated. We give two other feasts very similar to the green corn feast.

The Bread Dance. (4) "In the fall of each year a certain number of men—five, I believe—are sent out on a hunt. They stay three days. On the third day, when they are returning, and are near enough to be heard, they fire their guns, and the men and women in camp go out to meet them. The hunters are taken off their horses and sent to their wigwams to rest. The game is cooked and put in a pile on the ground, leaves having been spread on the ground first. They also have a pile of bread, which has been made of white corn pounded in a mortar for the occasion. The Indians then dance around the prepared provisions and sing, and then sit down. The meat and bread are then passed around. This ends the religious part of the feast. All is very, very solemn during this part of the ceremony. After this they can frolic all they please. The women have their petticoats decorated with silver brooches and all the handkerchiefs they can. (Mrs. C. refers doubtless to highly colored handkerchiefs that in an early period were very highly prized by all Indians.) The men were dressed in buckskin leggins and moccasins. They also wore a loin-cloth and blanket.

The Stomp Dance.—This dance was similar to the other, only instead of the meat and the bread they had piles of roasting ears (green corn) . In the spring of the year all the Indians got together and planted corn. Some would drop the grains, others would cover them. When this was done they had their game of ball. It was played like our football, rather a combination of football and basketball; the men on

4. The quotation is from a communication made to the author by Mrs. Nancy Chouteau. She was born in Wa-pa-ko-ne-ta, Ohio, in 1831. Her father, John Francis, was a hereditary chief. Her mother died when she was a young girl. She was educated at the Quaker Mission school. Since her husband's death she has lived with her children, her present home being with her daughter in Kansas City. She is a devout member of the Catholic church. She was still in excellent health at the date of the communication in 1907.

one side and the women on the other. The women were allowed to run with the ball and throw it, but the men had to kick it. Before the game began each player had to put something at a designated place (as a wager)—a ring, string of beads, handkerchief, etc. When the game was all over these things were given to the winning side, and each player got back his or her own article and the other man's trophy. They always stopped playing before sundown. They were superstitious. They thought that if they played until after sundown someone would be crippled."

The first two lines of the Stomp dance evidently belong to the green corn festival, the remainder to the planting or spring festival. There was a festival in the spring at corn planting time, then the green corn festival in the summer; the third, here called the bread dance. It was held just before going on the fall hunt.

Among the dances common to many tribes were the war dance held before a war expedition, and was intended to secure success of the undertaking; and the game dance just before the hunters started in search of game for food. Sometimes the women in the absence of the men held dances for the success of both warriors and hunters. Another dance was conducted during the progress of a battle. Only a few engaged in these dances. I once witnessed such a dance, during an engagement between the Cheyennes and Kansans in Kansas in 1868. The dance, which was purely a religious one, was led by an old woman and a few other women uniting with her. I never witnessed a more solemn and serious ceremony.

An Honor Dance.

In the spring of 1868 a treaty council was held by the Osage, Drum Creek, Kansas. The Government was represented by Mr. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. One evening the Commissioner was notified that a dance had been arranged in his honor for that night. Probably one hundred men formed in line at the appointed time and the dance began. It was accompanied by a rude drum, the musician chanting

some kind of words in response to his own drum beats. The chant doubtless consisted of encomiums on the Government, the great virtues of the guest of honor, to which was probably added a list of their own numerous virtues and their loyalty to their great father, the President. The wierd chanting and the thud, thud, thud of the dancers continued far into the night, if they did not continue the whole night. As I write from memory I cannot be sure on this point.

There are many other dances, some general and others of a tribal or local character, but these we think, will give a pretty clear conception of the phase of Indian customs.

The Calling of an Assembly of Confederate Tribes.

Often, if not generally or universally, two or more tribes of Indians were united in a confederacy for mutual protection, as for war or other purposes. Meetings of these confederate tribes when exigencies arose were necessary for the gathering of war parties or the consideration of subjects of general welfare. Any tribe could call a meeting when it appeared necessary. The following method of notification was explained to the writer by Bluejacket: (5) "Sufficient messengers were selected, and a string given to each one containing a knot for each day intervening between the time of calling and the time of meeting. The first day the messenger passed through the tribe, to whom he bore the message, showing the string with the knots and giving the place of meeting. The next morning, before starting on his way, he would cut off a knot, and so on each day until his work of notification had been completed.

Ancient Religion.

"Father of all; in ev'ry age,
In ev'ry clime ador'd
By saint, by savage and by sage,
Jehovah, Jove or Lord."

To describe an all but extinct religion that has left us no altars, churches or history is no easy task, and at best

5. Charles Bluejacket was my interpreter while I was a missionary to the Shawnees, 1858-60.

must be very incomplete. We can only hope to give some features of the once universal faith of the red man that has come down to us largely through tradition.

The Indian religion was very simple and their creed a short one. They believed in a great first cause as the giver of life and the creator of all things, the Great Spirit, and that worship and adoration was to be paid to him.

They believed in the immortality of the soul; of a future existence in what is generally spoken of as the "happy hunting ground." Their idea of the future abode of all Indians was that it possessed all that was desirable in this life with none of this world's evils; a land where there was to be no sickness, death or enemies, and where game was inexhaustible.

Their religious worship consisted mainly of feasts and dances. We refer the reader to the feast and dances given in another part of this paper.

In addition to these fixed feasts and dances, there was the dance preceding an attack on an enemy, and a similar one preceding a hunt. In these the aid of the Great Spirit was invoked and an omen of good anxiously looked for. If, instead of an omen for good, there was an omen for evil, the contemplated enterprise would be abandoned.

There were times in which a prayer was made to the Great Spirit, just as the devout Christian prays to his Father in heaven. Theirs was a somber and joyless religion. A religion without love, and one in which there was found no place for repentance. It had to do with this life only, and had nothing to do in determining the state of joy and misery in the world to come. It taught that all, regardless of character, would be received and made welcome in the next world.

The spring feast was a thanksgiving service as well as to secure a good harvest. The summer, or green corn, feast was strictly a thanksgiving occasion, and so was the fall dance or feast of in-gathering or harvest. The feast and dance on the eve of war was to placate the Great Spirit and through his favor to obtain success in battle. If victorious,

the scalp dances which followed were really praise services; and if defeated, the dances were the occasion of humiliation and of bemoaning their sins which had angered the Great Spirit. There were other dances and ceremonies, but all were of a similar spirit or character.

The Shawnee Prophet claimed that he often had direct communication with the Great Spirit and that through divine influence he could foretell events and perform miracles. The last three days of his conscious life his mind was absorbed in religious contemplation.

> "Lo the poor Indian whose untutored mind,
> Sees God in clouds or hears him in the wind,
> * * * *
> "Yet simple nature to his hope has given
> Behind the cloud top't hill a humble heaven."
>
> J. SPENCER.

DANIEL BOONE IN MISSOURI.

Fourth Paper.

According to orthodox standards Daniel Boone was not a religious man. At no time during his life did he ever unite with a church, and he died as he had lived, without a profession of religion. Yet there was no sect, Catholic or Protestant, within the limits of his influence that did not claim him as a friend. A short time before his death one of his sisters, a zealous church worker, wrote him a letter urging him to make a profession of religion and join some one of the orthodox denominations. He replied with the directness and consideration of manner which characterized all his acts. He said he had no desire to make a profession of religion, since he had nothing to profess; that he had endeavored all his life to live as an honest and conscientious man should, and he was willing to leave the future to the just decision of the beneficent Power which had brought him into this world and protected him through the many dangers to which he had been exposed. He was a philosopher rather than a Christian.

During the eight years that he lived under Spanish and French Government, from 1795 to 1803, inclusive, the Catholic faith was the State religion. As a rule the requirements of the Church were strictly enforced throughout the territory; but although Boone was a prominent officer of the Government, and treated Protestants with the same deference as Catholics, no complaint of any character was ever lodged against him. The higher authorities regarded him as good enough a Catholic to be entrusted with the important duties of his official station, while the Protestants, on the other hand, felt perfectly sure that his sympathies were with them. The conditions were peculiar, and are to be attributed to the ex-

traordinary character of the man. His mind, though uncultivated, seemed to embrace all that was good, either in philosophy or religion. He sat upon the high mountains of human thought, and looked serenely down upon the perturbed actions of men, a friend to all.

During the Spanish era, which lasted until 1801, no public worship except the Catholic was tolerated within the limits of the Territory; and each immigrant coming into the Boone settlement was required to be a "good Catholic." Yet it is a fact that not a single member of that Church came there under the Boone concession. The requirement was evaded by a legal fiction. Boone would have encouraged Catholics to come as readily as he did Protestants, but he had no friends or acquaintances who adhered to that faith, and consequently none came. Protestant families of all denominations settled in the district, obtained land grants and remained undisturbed in the profession of their faith. Protestant clergymen and missionaries found their way into the settlement and preached to the people. undisturbed by the Spanish authorities; although, for the sake of keeping up a show of authority, one might occasionally be threatened with imprisonment in the "calabazo" at St. Louis. It was the custom to wait until the ministers had about completed their tour, and then notify them that if they did not leave the Territory within three days they would be arrested. They always departed on time, and consequently escaped the penalty for the infraction of the law.

Abraham Musick, a Baptist minister, was one of those early-day missionaries, and very persistent in the propagation of his faith. Knowing the Spanish Lieutenant Governor personally, he applied to him for a license to preach in his own house, and to extend the same privilege to other Protestant clergymen. The Governor was horrified at the suggestion. "Impossible!" he exclaimed. "It would be a violation of the laws of the country." Then lowering his voice and assuming a milder tone, he continued: "I mean you must not put a bell on your house and call it a church, nor suffer any person

to christen your children but the parish priest. But if any of your friends choose to meet at your house to sing, pray and talk about religion, they will not be disturbed; provided you continue, as I suppose you are, a good Catholic." Musick desired no broader license, and he accordingly availed himself of its privilege. His sect could readily dispense with the rite of "infant baptism," and he knew the people would find their way to his house without the aid of the "church-going bell."

Boone was greatly afflicted by the death of his wife, which occurred on the 18th of March, 1813. They had been companions from their childhood, and she had shared all his dangers and sorrows. The event cast a shadow over the remaining years of his life; he became more reserved and silent than ever, and aged rapidly.

At that time there was but one Protestant cemetery north of the Missouri river. It was located on the summit of a knoll overlooking the valley of the Missouri, about a mile and a half southeast of the present site of the town of Marthasville, in Warren county. This knoll is the termination of a ridge, and it has so much the appearance of an Indian mound that it is generally believed to be such. It was, therefore, an appropriate as well as a very beautiful place for a cemetery; and one was established there as early as 1803, by David Bryan, a nephew of Rebecca Boone. A small stream, called Teuque creek, washes the foot of the hill, and then pursues its tortuous way through the valley until it empties into the river several miles to the southeast. In the valley immediately under the hill lay the plantation of Flanders Callaway, who had married Jemima Boone—one of the three girls who were captured by the Indians at Boonesborough in Kentucky—and Grandfather and Grandmother Boone, as they were affectionately called, were visiting there at the time of the latter's death. The old pioneer laid his loved one to rest in the cemetery on the hill, and by the side of her grave he marked a place for his own.

He seemed now to regard the final winding up of his earthly affairs with the satisfaction of a philosopher. Soon

after the death of his wife he had a coffin made for himself, of black walnut boards, which he kept under his bed in his room at the stone house on the Femme Osage. It was his custom, every little while, to draw this coffin out and lie down in it, "just to see how it would fit." After several years, however, a stranger sickened and died in the neighborhood, and Boone, with his accustomed generosity, loaned his coffin to the dead stranger. Then he had another made of cherry-wood, which he also kept under his bed, and in which he was finally buried.

The closing years of his life were spent in pleasant association with his neighbors and his children and grandchildren, and in the doing of good deeds. His experience as a hunter and a soldier had made him a fairly good surgeon, and he was also familiar with some of the simpler remedies for prevailing diseases. There was no regular physician or surgeon in the Boone settlement until after his death, and during all this time he healed the sick and bound up the wounds of those who were hurt, without money and without price. He made no pretensions to scientific attainments, but nevertheless he did a considerable practice, both in surgery and medicine, wholly as a matter of charity and good-will to his fellow men. His time was always employed at some occupation that would benefit or give pleasure to others. He made powder-horns for his grandchildren and his neighbors, carving and ornimenting them with much taste. He also repaired rifles, and performed various kinds of handicraft with neatness and despatch.

Although a "silent man," in a general way, he was a very genial one. He was a good listener, and when he said anything it was always so much to the point that those who heard him were impressed with a feeling that he had said a good deal. He wasted no words, and used no idle terms. He never told stories, even to the children, and would not listen to a vulgar joke. He was as gentle and refined in disposition as a woman; and although drinking was a universal custom among the men of his age, he was a total abstainer. No drop

of liquor ever passed his lips during his entire life. He seemed to take considerable pride in declaring that he did not know the taste of alcoholic spirits. In form and features he was athletic and impressive. Strangers knew instinctively that they were in the presence of a man born to rule. He was about five feet ten inches in height, and toward the latter part of his life inclined to corpulency. His life-long custom of wearing moccasins made him walk like an Indian, with his toes straight in front, which gave him the appearance of being slightly bow-legged. Even up to the time of his death he carried himself erect, and walked with a quick, springing motion that made him appear much younger than he was.

In December of 1818, Boone was visited by the distinguished historian and missionary, Rev. John M. Peck, who had written his biography, and desired to obtain some personal reminiscences for the work. But he was so overcome by the dignity and venerable appearance of the old pioneer that he did not even broach the subject of his visit to him. The work subsequently appeared with many inacuracies, which might have been corrected had the author carried out his original purpose. Some years previous to this incident Boone himself had reduced the principal events in his life to writing, but the manuscripts were lost by the overturning of a canoe during the excitement that followed the massacre of the Ramsey family in 1815; and penmanship was so laborious to him that he never had the courage to renew the work.

During the summer of 1820 Boone suffered from a severe attack of fever, while visiting his daughter, Mrs. Flanders Callaway; but having measurably recovered, he returned to his home in the Femme Osage valley, where he had a relapse, and after a short illness of three days died on the 26th of September, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He belonged to a long lived race of people. His brother George lived to be eighty-three; Samuel, another brother, died at the age of eighty-eight; Jonothan at eighty-six; Mrs. Wilcox, a sister, at ninety-one; Mrs. Smith, another sister, at eighty-four, and Mrs. Grant, a third sister, at the same age.

The body of the venerable pioneer was dressed in his hunting suit and placed in the cherry-wood coffin, and the following day it was conveyed to the Flanders Callaway place near the old cemetery on the hill. News of his death had spread over the whole country, and nearly all the inhabitants of the Boone settlement came to pay their respects. So vast a concourse gathered at the place that the house would not hold a hundredth part of them, and the coffin was therefore carried to a large barn near-by, where the body lay in state while the people filed through the doors and looked for the last time on the beloved features. At the end of the ceremony all that was mortal of Daniel Boone was lowered into the grave by the side of his wife.

Twenty-five years afterward their remains were exhumed and taken to Kentucky, and buried in the cemetery at Frankfort. Both the cherry-wood coffin and the body of Boone had entirely decayed, so that the mortal part of the pioneer still sleeps in Missouri soil. Only a few partly decayed bones were taken to Kentucky. Mrs. Boone's coffin, on the other hand, was still sound and whole, although she had preceded her husband into the shadow-land by seven years.

The graves were not refilled, but still remain as they were left by the workmen in 1845, except that the rains of fifty-six years have washed the dirt into the excavations and partly filled them, and the place is rank with grass and briars. The old headstones that loving hands placed at the graves have disappeared, and nothing remains to show where Daniel Boone slept—and still sleeps—but a pile of loose stones. The old cemetery embraces a half-acre of ground, and it is a Golgotha of unknown and forgotten graves. Most of them were originally marked by rough sandstones, but these have been misplaced until no one can tell which of the graves they belong to. Many of Missouri's old pioneers sleep there. One of the stones bears the date of 1804. Some of the graves are marked by marble head and foot-stones, but most of these are either broken or removed from their original positions. Several of

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the latter bear curious mottoes or verses, of which the following is an example:

"Remember me as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I,
As I am now so you must be—
Prepare for death and follow me."

The sentiment, as well as the poetry, befits the place. The cemetery itself is a beautiful spot, sodded with bluegrass and shaded by a grove of persimmon and walnut trees. From the top of the mound a fine view of surrounding scenery is obtained, including ten miles or more of the rich Missouri valley or "bottoms," with the river itself and its restraining bluffs on the other side. One can readily understand how a lover of nature, like Boone, would select such a place for his final sleep.

On a neighboring hill stands an ancient school-house, now more than seventy years old, and doubtless the last relic of its class in the north half of the State. Within this house, for a period of more than sixty years, the pioneer youth of that locality were taught the principles of knowledge; and several prominent citizens of Missouri look back to it as their alma mater. When the old house was new it stood in the midst of a wilderness of sugar maples and pawpaws, and on one occasion the boys caught a deer in the ravine at the foot of the hill. Another time the teacher, who had come early in the morning to prepare for the day's duties, had a desperate fight with a wildcat which had been enticed into the house by the smell of the remnants of the children's luncheons. The steep hill on which the house stands was a famous place for coasting in the winter-time, and all kinds of home-made sleds and other contrivances were brought into requisition. One of the boys, now a leading citizen of Franklin county, brought a couple of coon-skins to school one day, intending to sell them to the neighboring store-keeper when school was out in the evening; but when "play-time" came he and his seat-mate used the skins as coasters, and wore all the fur off, in which condition they were unmarketable. For some years past the old school house has been used as a place to store farm machinery, but the classic air of its original purpose still lingers about it.

WILL S. BRYAN.

ALBERT G. BLAKEY.

Albert Gallatin Blakey was born in Warren county, Kentucky, near Bowling Green, in 1825. He came to Benton county, Missouri, with his father, James M. Blakey, in 1839.

In 1846 he enlisted as a volunteer in the Mexican war, and served under Gen. Sterling Price, and re-enlisted in 1847. He returned to Missouri in 1849, but soon after crossed the plains to California. He remained in California about four years, and then returned to Cole Camp, Benton county, Mo. In 1854 at the earnest solicitation of warm personal friends, he became a candidate for the Legislature. He was elected over two older prominent citizens, and was re-elected in 1856.

Between 1855 and 1858 there was some trouble along the border counties of Missouri and Kansas, and the State authorities deemed it necessary to be prepared. To this end Col. Blakey, as Division Inspector of the Fifth Military District of Missouri, organized a militia company at Austin, and another at Pleasant Hill in Cass county. (1)

In 1858 Col. Blakey was nominated by President Buchanan and confirmed as U. S. consul to Talcahuano, Chili. For this he received the unanimous endorsement of the Missouri Legislature and the State officers. He resigned the post in 1861, and then, for several years, traveled in the East, visiting many places of historic note, including Rome, Athens, Cyprus, Ephesus, Baalbac, Damascus, Palestine and Egypt. Returning to the United States in 1864, he lived two years at Boonville, and in 1867 went to Pleasant Hill, which he made his home until his death there on July 28, 1877, of congestion of the brain, after several weeks of intense suffering.

In 1866 Col. Blakey bought out the Pleasant Hill Union, and about 1870 changed its name to the Review, and con-

1. See Missouri Historical Review, April, 1907, p. 208.

ducted it for several years, having Mr. Bennett as his partner for awhile, after which he sold it to J. F. Bennett.

While a citizen of Pleasant Hill he was always interested in matters of importance to the community, and took an active part in its best interests. He was one of the founders of the Missouri Press Association, and was twice elected its vice president. Col. Blakey was mayor of Pleasant Hill in 1870, 1871 and 1872. As such he served well and was popular.

When the county judges and other county officers stole the railroad bonds in 1872, W. C. Briant, the sheriff, by his shrewd judgment, followed them to St. Louis, telegraphed to Col. Blakey, then at Jefferson City, who at once induced the Attorney General of the State to go to St. Louis and take steps to secure the stolen bonds. While there Col. Blakey saw the Governor (Brown) and urged the immediate appointment of a county attorney to take the place of the fugitive attorney.

In December, 1868, Col. Blakey was married to Miss Sue Tompkins, a daughter of H. A. Tompkins, of Boonville. She died two years after her husband's death. They left one son, Albert G. Blakey, Jr., now residing in Boonville, Mo. I knew Blakey well while he resided in Pleasant Hill. He was friendly to all, and all were his friends.

G. C. BROADHEAD.

MISSOURI MILITARY IN THE WAR OF 1812.

The Territory of Missouri was organized in 1812, and there were then so few persons in the Territory, and they so far, by the then methods of travel, from the capital of the country, that we usually do not think that any of its citizens took part in the War of 1812. An interesting question is started in the following communication from the Curator of the State Historical and Natural History Society of Denver, Colorado, to the Adjutant General of Missouri, which at his suggestion has been referred to this Society. The matter is one that will be further considered by it in due time. Rev. Thomas Johnson Ferril, the father of Will C. Ferril, was a chaplain during the Civil War, and at the time of his death in Kansas City, was the chaplain of the G. A. R. for the Department of Missouri:

His grandfather, William Ferril, was appointed chaplain of the Thirty-third Regiment of Missouri Militia by Governor Miller, July 18, 1827, at which time Mr. Ferril was a Methodist preacher at Independence, Missouri.

Denver, Colo., May 6, 1909.

Adjutant General,
State of Missouri,
Jefferson City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:—

I was informed several years ago, that those who built and defended Fort Cooper, Fort Hempstead and Fort Kincaid in the Boone's Lick country of the Missouri river region, during the War of 1812, had never been officially recognized by your State as a part of the volunteer or military force of Missouri during that war.

In the history of Howard and Cooper counties, Missouri, published by the "St. Louis National Historical Company, 1883," a list of the men and their elder sons in these forts, may be found on pages 95, 96, 97 and 98.

They resided in these forts, not only to protect themselves

and families, but also to resist the Indians, who, during that war, the same as in the War of the American Revolution, made attacks on the settlers on the frontier. A military force was organized in these forts, with full set of officers, Sarshall Cooper, who was killed, being captain. This history says that the "Company consisted of 112 men, who were able to bear arms. The following list comprises all the men and boys, who were in the different forts."

Then follows the lists in Forts Cooper, Hempstead, and Kincaid, to which I have referred in the pages as noted, in that volume.

I have counted in this list 214 names, all of whom, it would seem, should be enrolled as a part of the military of Missouri during that war.

In the list at Fort Cooper, I find the names of "John Ferrill," and "Henry Ferrill." This John Ferril was my greatgrandfather, and Henry Ferril, who later founded what is now the town of Miami, Saline county, Mo., was his eldest son. Four younger sons of John Ferril, namely, William Ferril, Jonathan Ferril, Jacob Ferril, and Jesse Ferril, are not in the published list of old Fort Cooper. This William Ferril, my grandfather, was then about 15 years of age, and was later, in the year 1827, appointed by Governor John Miller, as chaplain, at Independence, of the 33rd Reg't., 3rd Brigade, Missouri Militia. Jonathan Ferril was among the early ones on the Santa Fe trail. Jacob Ferril in the early days, ran the ferry at "Airry Rock" (Arrow Rock), and Jesse Ferril, who later served in the Confederacy, resided many years in Nevada, Missouri. Elizabeth Ferril (Mrs. Samuel Perry), and Margaret Ferril (Mrs. James Millsaps), daughters of my Greatgrandfather John Ferril, are not mentioned in the lists as published in that volume.

Now, I have simply checked the Ferril family in Fort Cooper for historical purposes, to assist in interpreting the meaning of the published list of those in these old forts, during the War of 1812. It will be observed that four of the younger sons of John Ferril and his two daughters, are not given, in

that list, but only the eldest son, Henry Ferril, is mentioned. Even my grandfather, the Rev. William Ferril, although about fifteen years old, when in Fort Cooper, is omitted in the names given.

All of this would indicate, that none of the women or children or small boys are included in this list, and only the men and elder sons, any of whom could have performed military duty, in an emergency, for, according to our traditions, my grandfather, the Rev. William Ferril, then a mere lad, sometimes assisted in guard duty, for even boys of fifteen, in those days, were handy with the rifle.

Should it be necessary to check the list for others, as I have for the Ferril family, I predict, you would come to the same conclusion—that all the names published in this history as inmates of these forts, were of an age which would permit military service, and that they should be enrolled as a part of the Missouri force of the War of 1812.

Those who erected and defended these forts were too far away in the American wilderness for either national or territorial aid to come to their assistance, for even at that time St. Louis was a village town. Alone and unaided they guarded and protected the frontier of the Missouri river region, except some minor forts that may be added to this list.

If enrolled as a part of the military force of Missouri, and thus given recognition as they should, it may be that their descendants would be eligible to membership in some of the patriotic societies founded on services in that war, such as the Society of the War of 1812, the United States Daughters of 1812, etc. In the older States of the East and South, many companies and organizations which performed at least not more service in the War of the American Revolution than these in Missouri during the War of 1812, have been given official recognition by their respective States, and properly enrolled as a part of the military force of the Revolution, as minutemen, militia, volunteers, etc.

I have recently read with interest that the Missouri State Senate has passed a bill making an appropriation to mark

the Santa Fe Trail in that State. It is to be hoped that if not already, it will soon meet with favorable consideration in the House. Through legislative appropriations in Kansas, my native State, and Colorado, the Daughters of the American Revolution have marked the Santa Fe Trail in these two States. Give the D. A. R.'s of Missouri a helping hand in putting through a liberal appropriation to continue the marking of this trail into Howard county, where it had its origin at Franklin, near these old forts to which I have made reference.

How appropriate it would be at this time for Missouri to enroll these, as I have suggested, as a part of the Missouri military of the War of 1812, for it was where they fought and defended the wilderness in that war that the historic Santa Fe Trail, a little later, had its origin.

Why not place markers at Fort Cooper, Fort Kincaid, Fort Hempstead, and it may be also at Fort Cole, Fort Head, and other such points.

How interesting also it would be if this enrollment could be made and the Santa Fe Trail marked to its origin in Missouri, to have a reunion of the descendants of those who built and defended these old forts, when the final markers are placed, for it will soon be the centennial of the War of 1812.

If as Adjutant General, you have not the authority to make this enrollment, the Missouri Legislature, now in session, could, by resolution or some other enactment, authorize you to perform such an act,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WILL C. FERRIL,

Curator State Historical and Natural History Society, Denver, Colorado.

SESSIONS OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Compiled by F. A. Sampson.

1st Gen. Assy., regular Sess., 1820, Sept. 18-Dec. 12, 1820.
Called Sess., 1821, June 4-June 26, 1821.
2d called Sess., 1821, Nov. 5-Jan. —, 1822.
2d G. A., regular Sess., 1822, Nov. 4-Dec. 17, 1822.
3d G. A., regular Sess., 1824, Nov. 15-Feb. 21, 1825.
Called Sess., 1826, Jan. 19-Jan. 21, 1826.
4th G. A., regular Sess., 1826, Nov. 20-Jan. 3, 1827.
5th G. A., regular Sess., 1828, Nov. 17-Jan. 23, 1829.
6th G. A., regular Sess., 1830, Nov. 15-Jan. 19, 1831.
7th G. A., regular Sess., 1832, Nov. 19-Feb. 14, 1833.
8th G. A., regular Sess., 1834, Nov. 17-Mch. 21, 1835.
9th G. A., regular Sess., 1836, Nov. 21-Feb. 6, 1837.
10th G. A., regular Sess., 1838, Nov. 19-Feb. 13, 1839.
11th G. A., regular Sess., 1840, Nov. 16-Feb. 16, 1841.
12th G. A., regular Sess., 1842, Nov. 21-Feb. 28, 1843.
13th G. A., regular Sess., 1844, Nov. 18-Mch. 28, 1845.
14th G. A., regular Sess., 1846, Nov. 16-Feb. 16, 1847.
15th G. A., regular Sess., 1848, Dec. 25-Mch. 12, 1849.
16th G. A., regular Sess., 1850, Dec. 30-Mch. 3, 1851.
17th G. A., called Sess., 1852, Aug. 30-Dec. 20, 1852.
Regular Sess., 1852, Dec. 27-Feb. 24, 1853.
18th G. A., regular Sess., 1854, Dec. 25-Mch. 5, 1855.
Adjourned Sess., 1855, Nov. 5-Dec. 13, 1855.
19th G. A., regular Sess., 1856, Dec. 29-Mch. 4, 1857.
Adjourned Sess., 1857, Oct. 19-Nov. 23, 1857.
20th G. A., regular Sess., 1858, Dec. 27-Mch. 14, 1859.
Adjourned Sess., 1859, Nov. 28-Jan. 16, 1860.
Called Sess., 1860, Feb. 27-Mch. 30, 1860.
21st G. A., regular Sess., 1860, Dec. 31-Mch. 28, 1861.
Called Sess., 1861, May 2-May 15, 1861.
22d G. A., regular Sess., 1862, Dec. 29-Mch. 23, 1863.
Adjourned Sess., 1863, Nov. 10-Feb. 16, 1864.

23d G. A., regular Sess., 1864, Dec. 26-Feb. 20, 1865.
Adjourned Sess., 1865, Nov. 1-Mch. 17, 1866.
24th G. A., regular Sess., 1867, Jan. 2-Mch. 13, 1867.
Adjourned Sess., 1868, Jan. 7-Mch. 26, 1868.
25th G. A., regular Sess., 1869, Jan. 6-Mch. 4, 1869.
Adjourned Sess., 1870, Jan. 5-Mch. 25, 1870.
26th G. A., regular Sess., 1871, Jan. 4-Mch. 18, 1871.
Adjourned Sess., 1871, Dec. 6-Apr. 1, 1872.
Called Sess., 1872, June 19-June 24, 1872.
Called Sess., 1872, June 24-June 27, 1872.
27th G. A., regular Sess., 1873, Jan. 1-Mch. 24, 1873.
Adjourned Sess., 1874, Jan. 7-Mch. 30, 1874.
28th G. A., regular Sess., 1875, Jan. 6-Mch. 29, 1875.
Called Sess., 1875, Mch. 29-Apr. 1, 1875.
29th G. A., regular Sess., 1877, Jan. 3-Apr. 30, 1877.
30th G. A., regular Sess., 1879, Jan. 8-May 20, 1879.
31st G. A., regular Sess., 1881, Jan. 5-Mch. 28, 1881.
Called Sess., 1882, Apr. 19-May 5, 1882.
32d G. A., regular Sess., 1883, Jan. 3-Apr. 2, 1883.
33d G. A., regular Sess., 1885, Jan. 7-Mch. 25, 1885.
34th G. A., regular Sess., 1887, Jan. 5-Mch. 21, 1887.
Called Sess., 1887, May 11-July 2, 1887.
35th G. A., regular Sess., 1889, Jan. 2-May 24, 1889.
36th G. A., regular Sess., 1891, Jan. 7-Mch. 24, 1891.
Called Sess., 1892, Feb. 17-Mch. 24, 1892.
37th G. A., regular Sess., 1893, Jan. 4-Mch. 23, 1893.
38th G. A., regular Sess., 1895, Jan. 2-Mch. 23, 1895.
Called Sess., 1895, Apr. 23-May 25, 1895.
39th G. A., regular Sess., 1897, Jan. 6-Mch. 22, 1897.
40th G. A., regular Sess., 1899, Jan. 4-May 22, 1899.
41st G. A., regular Sess., 1901, Jan. 2-Mch. 18, 1901.
42d G. A., regular Sess., 1903, Jan. 7-Mch. 23, 1903.
43d G. A., regular Sess., 1905, Jan. 4-Mch. 18, 1905.
44th G. A., regular Sess., 1907, Jan. 2-Mch. 16, 1907.
Called Sess., 1907, Apr. 9-May 13, 1907.
45th G. A., regular Sess., 1909, Jan. 6-May 17, 1909.

NOTES.

The State Historical Society has more than ten thousand five hundred publications of the bills introduced into the General Assembly of Missouri in the last twenty-two years. During the last General Assembly more than one member applied to it for copies of bills acted upon by the General Assembly years ago.

In a letter to the editor, Mr. H. Calkins, of the Pacific Transcript, following some very complimentary words, says: "I have always admired Daniel Boone. If I ever saw any explanation or reason for his burial place, it was previous to my taking the interest in him that I have in my mature years. His remains were taken to Kentucky probably because those of his wife were before, but why were hers? Old Dr. Griswold, who died at New Haven, in this county, related to me all the incidents of the committee from Kentucky coming to exhume the remains of both Boone and his wife, and to take them back to the State he had reclaimed from the wilderness and savagery, and then dispossessed him of every inch of its surface. The doctor said they came quietly and went to digging. His father then owned the farm containing the cemetery, and he stopped their work until all of the Boone relatives that could be gotten together had congregated there and heard the story of the Kentuckyans and agreed to the proposition of removal. How strange it seems that a man who reclaimed so much of our territory for civilization should die possessed not of an acre of land and with very few dollars for his life's work."

In the same letter, Mr. Calkins, referring to a paper by Col. Montgomery Lewis, heretofore published in the Review, tells of the family of that name now living in St. Louis county, at Crescent, "where their ancestor settled very soon after that renowned exploration to the Pacific was made. One of the older generation of brothers was a member of the Legislature, and was on the train which went through the Gasconade bridge. A younger brother, who was with him, and went

through the bridge with the train, is still living, the Hon. M. D. Lewis, of Crescent. He has had a law office in St. Louis upwards of sixty years. I have more than once seen the death notice of 'the last survivor of the Gasconade Bridge disaster.' I have no doubt Mr. Lewis is now the sole person able to relate personal recollections of that affair."

[The Gasconade bridge disaster above referred to occurred November 1, 1855, at the time of the celebration of the opening of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City. An excursion train of fourteen cars was run from St. Louis, containing the railway officials, the mayor and city council of St. Louis, two military companies and many prominent people of the city. The bridge gave way and the engine with all but one of the cars fell to the water, thirty feet below. Among the killed were Thomas O'Sullivan, chief engineer of the Pacific Railroad; Rev. Dr. Bullard, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church; Mann Butler, the Kentucky historian; Henry Chouteau, and others, in all twenty-eight persons, and more than thirty were seriously injured.—Editor.]

Martin J. Hubble, a member of this society, an old resident of Springfield, Missouri, and much interested in early Missouri history, in a late letter says: "At that time (1840) my father, Dr. John Hubble, lived in Van Buren county, near where Sugar creek empties into Grand river. He had settled in Boone county in 1832, moved to Saline county in 1836, and to Van Buren county in 1837. On the south side of Grand river, in what is now Bates county, then called the "Red Dirt Country," because of the color of the soil, there stood three mounds rising up in the prairie, the north and south ones round, and the middle one elongated. On the summit of the north one was a pile of limestone rocks, circular in form and higher than my father's head while on his horse, and he was over six feet high and rode a large horse. The apex of the stonework was a large triangular shaped stone about a foot at the base and two or three inches at the apex. My father took me to see it, and told me he expected I would live to know of revelations about these mounds, which would be

investigated some day by men whose education and training would fit them for unraveling the secrets hid in them. I have not been there since 1847, but the mounds, although in cultivated fields, must yet be prominent, though the stones have probably all been used in foundations of buildings. I have seen many of the famous mounds of Missouri and Illinois, but none that I thought more interesting than these. Has any one ever investigated and described these mounds?'' Near this place Mr. Hubble saw in 1844 a drove of elk feeding upon the prairie grass, a sight probably not visible there at a much later time.

Mormons in Missouri. The July number of the ''Journal of History,'' published by the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at Lamoni, Iowa, has a paper on ''Causes of Trouble in Jackson County, Missouri, in 1833,'' by H. C. S., these being the initials of Heman C. Smith, one of the editors of the Journal. He shows that the question of polygamy did not have anything to do in causing the troubles, but that the reasons given at the time were that the Mormons were believed to be religiously fanatical, and that their influence upon the slaves was feared. In showing the latter point many quotations are made from a paper by George W. Martin, secretary of the State Historical Society of Kansas, published in the tenth volume of the **Kansas Historical Collections.** His paper is therefore one dealing largely with the troubles between Missouri and Kansas, as well as between citizens of Missouri and the Mormons.

The Missouri Intelligencer of January 25, 1826, had notice of the assembling of the General Assembly of Missouri on the 19th of the month. The next number of the paper contained the full text of a law which had been approved by the Governor two days later and on the third day the Legislature adjourned. That was working more rapidly than the modern legislator does.

BOOK NOTICES.

Laws of Missouri passed by the 45th General Assembly, 1909. Jefferson City, n. d. 923, lix. p.

Heretofore the general laws passed at a revising session have not been published as the laws of such session, but have been incorporated in the revised statutes. The copies above named are bound in art canvass with a plain, distinct binder's title, while those heretofore sent out by the State, like the Journals and appendixes of the General Assembly have never been to the credit of the State.

Second annual report of the Missouri State Board of Horticulture, proceedings of June, 1908, and January, 1909, W. L. Howard, secretary. Jefferson City n. d. 324, vii p., 46 pls., vi port.

If any horticulturist is not able to attend the institute meetings of the Board, he can in this report have the papers presented at such meetings, and it is a wonder how any one can pretend to be a fruit grower without being anxious to get such reports as the above.

The Machinations of the American Medical Association. An exposure and a warning by Henry R. Strong. St. Louis. The National Druggist, 1909. 131 p., 25 cents.

This is a very vigorous showing on behalf of the drug trade of the efforts of the A. M. A. to control everything relating to medicine, through the control of the State examining boards, and State boards of health.

The Transitional Period, 1788-1789, in the Government of the United States, by Frank Fletcher Stephens, Ph. M., Ph. D.

The above historical paper of 126 pages, by an instructor in American history in the University of Missouri, is published as No. 4, of Vol. II, of the Social Science Series of the University of Missouri Studies.

Thirty-third annual report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of the State of Missouri year ending, June 30, 1908. Jno. A. Knott, Chairman, Frank A. Wightman, H. R. Oglesby, Commissioners. T. M. Brodbury, Secretary. Jefferson City, Mo. 1909.

This is a work of nearly eight hundred pages with almost everything of the year about railroads that any person would want to know, and including an hundred and fifty pages of Missouri railroad law. There are twenty-four maps of different railroad companies, showing the stations of such roads in Missouri, and other data about them.

A Thrilling Record: Founded on facts and observations, obtained during ten days experience with Colonel William T. Anderson (the notorious guerrilla chieftain), by Sergeant Thos. M. Goodman, the only survivor of the inhuman massacre at Centralia, Mo., September 27, 1864; and an eye-witness of the brutal and barbarous treatment by the guerrillas of the dead, wounded, and captured of Major Johnson's command. Edited and prepared for the press by Capt. Harry A. Houston. Des Moines, Iowa, 1868.

This rare Missouri Civil War item was presented to the society by Mrs. L. B. Goodman, of Hawleyville, Iowa, a sister-in-law of the author, who has been dead for several years.

History of the United States Cavalry, from the formation of the Federal Government to the 1st of June, 1863. By Albert G. Brackett, late chief of cavalry of the Department of Missouri. New York, Harper & Bros., 1865.

This work, lately obtained by the society, has an account of the organization of the 1st Regiment Dragoons at Jefferson Barracks in 1832, and of Doniphan's March. It also has accounts of the Cavalry at Wilson's Creek and various other Missouri engagements of the Civil War.

Kinderhook Faunal Studies—V, the fauna of the Fern Glen formation, by Prof Stuart Weller. Bulletin of the Geographical Society of America, Vol. 20, pp. 265-332, pls. 10-15.

Prof. Weller of Chicago University has heretofore published papers on four localities of the Kinderhook, two of which were in Missouri. Fern Glen of this paper is on the Missouri Pacific Railroad twenty miles west of St. Louis. Considerable collections of fossils have been made at that place, and this paper figures and describes sixty-two species that have been collected there, thirty-two of which are new. Nineteen specimens from the collection of F. A. Sampson are figured on the plates, and three species were named in his honor.

NECROLOGY.

Rev. James McDonald Chaney, for more than a half century a member of Lafayette Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, died at his home in Independence, September 18, 1909. He was born near Salem, Ohio, March 18, 1831, and after graduating at Princeton Theological Seminary he came to Lexington, Missouri, as president of the Elizabeth Aull Seminary, and afterwards was president of the Kansas City Ladies' College at Independence. He has preached regularly at Lamonte, Hughesville, Pleasant Hill, Corder and Alma. Rev. Chaney was the author of two books, "William, the Baptist," which was first published in 1877, and of which the society has a copy of the twelfth edition; and "Agnes, Daughter of William the Baptist, or the Young Theologian," which the society has also.

Rev. Father James J. Conway, dean of philosophy, science and ethics in St. Louis University, died July 11, 1909, at St. John's Hospital in St. Louis at the age of 55 years. He was prominent as a preacher, teacher and author, two of his works being in the Historical Society's library, "The Beginnings of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in the Archdiocese of St. Louis," and "Historical Sketch of the Church and Parish of St. Charles Borromeo."

Dr. Willis Percival King was born in Macon county, Missouri, December 21, 1839, commenced the study of medicine in Pettis county, Missouri, in 1862, and graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1866. In 1885 he was appointed assistant chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Hospital at Sedalia, and afterwards was moved with the hospital to Kansas City. From 1894 to 1898 he was secretary of the State Board of Health. His "Stories of a Country Doctor" went through four editions; "Perjury for Pay" was published in 1906, and medical papers by him were published in the medical journals, and in the Transactions of the Missouri Medical Association. He died at Kansas City, July 12, 1909, and was buried at Sedalia.

Hon. Thomas Essex was a member of the Senate in the

25th, 26th, and 27th General Assemblies, 1869-1875, and was president pro tem of the latter. Later he was for twenty years General Land Commissioner of the Iron Mountain Railroad, with his headquarters in Little Rock. For the last ten years he has resided in St. Louis with a brother-in-law, where on July 19, 1909, he fell, probably from an attack of vertigo, striking his head upon stone steps, which caused his death a half hour later. He was 72 years old.

James Calvin Evans, the father of Paul Evans director of the Fruit Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, and for thirty-five years president of the State Horticultural Society of Missouri, died July 10, 1909, in a hospital in Kansas City close to the spot where he was born, April 25, 1833. Mr. Evans moved to Clay county, Missouri, in 1861, and acquired a farm of 250 acres two miles north of Harlem, now known as North Summit Farm, situated on the bluffs commanding a fine view of the Missouri bottom and surrounding country. Mr. Evans was one of the founders of the Olden Fruit Farm in Howell county. He was prominent in farming and in horticultural matters, and a frequent contributor to publications on those subjects.

Maj. Sam Keller was one of the best known newspaper men in the State. He ran newspapers at Leavenworth, Kansas, Lebanon and Richland, and since 1901 has been the Globe-Democrat correspondent at Jefferson City. He was a candidate for presidential elector for the Eighth Congressional district last year. He died at Jefferson City, August 23, 1909.

Alexander Hale Smith, the fourth son of Joseph Smith, the martyred prophet of the Mormon Church, was born at the town of Far West, Missouri, June 2, 1838. He was a brother of Joseph Smith of Independence, Missouri, the head of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, and he held the position of Presiding Patriarch. He had traveled extensively in this and foreign countries, doing missionary work. In 1891 he moved from Independence to Lamoni, Iowa, where he has since resided. He died suddenly August 12, 1909, at Nauvoo, Illinois, in the house which was once the home of his parents.

MISSOURI SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

H. R. Tucker, St. Louis, President.
J. L. Shouse, Kansas City, Vice President.
Eugene Fair, Kirksville, Secretary-Treasurer.
N. M. Trenholme, Columbia, Editor.

We are glad to present in this issue a paper by Professor E. M. Violette of the Kirksville Normal School dealing with important questions of methods and presentation in history teaching. A paper of this character cannot but be of great interest and value to teachers who are beginning their year's work in history courses, and it is hoped that all members of the society will read and profit by his discussion of "Setting the Problem."

Setting the Problem.

(President's address before the Missouri Society of Teachers of History and Government at the May, 1909, meeting.)

The reasons for my appearance on this program are threefold. In the first place, I have met with an unusual number of disappointments in making up the program. Notwithstanding the fact that I began early to arrange for it. I was unfortunate in soliciting the help of those who for various reasons could not respond. Much time was thus consumed, and when at last I felt that it was too late to continue the search for others to go on the program, I got the consent of myself to do duty by way of filling in. In the second place, I feel that the office of president of this society ought to entail the duty of preparing an address of some sort for the annual meeting, and I am willing to make an attempt at establishing a precedent. Perhaps if the idea suggests itself as a good one, the constitution may be amended so as to impose this duty upon the president and thus relieve him of any embar-

rassment he may have in putting himself upon the program. In the third place, I feel that I have a subject which is of some importance in the teaching of history. Whether I have anything of real value to say, I shall leave you to judge.

This closes the first year of our society's work. As yet very little has been accomplished outside of holding a very successful mid-year meeting at Kansas City during the Christmas holidays in connection with the State Teachers' Association. But there is much more for us to do as an organization than to arrange for two programs a year and meet and discuss the papers read, greet old acquaintances and make new ones. A year ago a committee was appointed to report on the advisability of making some investigation concerning the teaching of history in our high schools, and at the Christmas meeting another committee was appointed to make some report on the teaching of history in elementary schools. Both committees are ready to report at this meeting, and I am sure there will be suggested in these reports some things that may be very profitably undertaken by this society. While the holding of one or two meetings a year would justify the maintenance of our society, yet I feel that we shall neglect a great opportunity if we do not inaugurate some specific work which shall be carried on consecutively aside from our meetings.

The main work of this society must be, for a long time at least, pedagogical in character. Its programs must deal largely with questions pertaining to the teaching of history and kindred subjects. One or two papers which embody the results of some special research in historical subjects, should be presented at the annual meeting, and perhaps the mid-year program should include occasionally one or two such papers. But the stress should always be put upon the pedagogy of history.

That we shall be justified in doing this can be very easily established. Of all subjects in our school curricula today, history is the least developed, excepting possibly literature. The educational doctrine of mathematics, the sciences, and the languages has been well worked out, or, to say the least,

has been worked out in better shape than the pedagogy of history and literature. Mathematicians, scientists, and linguists are fairly well agreed as to how their subjects should be taught and their agreement has met with the approval of the teachers of theoretical pedagogy. But the teachers of history and literature are yet unagreed among themselves as to what are the best methods of teaching their subjects. They are trying various methods and are still reaching different conclusions, though it appears to me that some approach towards an agreement is being made on some points. It is therefore the unfinished condition of this phase of our field of labor that in my opinion justifies, if it does not demand, that for some time to come the special object in our meetings and in our other endeavors will be to work upon questions which are largely pedagogical in character. From the discussions and investigations that we carry on there should come a body of doctrine which should wield a marked influence upon our profession in this State. Is it too much to hope that in the near future this organization shall undertake to set forth in some formal manner the ideas it has worked out, and offer them as its contribution to the profession? For one I shall be very glad to support such an effort, and I shall not feel that we are doing what we ought to be doing unless we undertake something like this.

In view of this idea I wish to direct your attention to one phase of the pedagogy of history and ask for your severest criticisms. I have called it "Setting the Problem." By that I mean the setting forth by the teacher the task or the tasks which the student under his direction is to undertake.

Two remarks served to call my attention in a special manner to this subject. The first was made in the course of a discussion in a meeting of the faculty to which I belong, to the effect that the failure of the teacher to set the problem before his students, it mattered not what the subject may be, was to entail a great waste of energy on the part of the students. Failing to set the problem properly, the teacher leaves the students to struggle aimlessly; the latter do not know

what is expected of them and usually spend much of their energy without results, and hence become discouraged. The second remark was made by a high school student to his history teacher in answer to the inquiry why he did not work at his history lesson with the same enthusiasm and spirit that he did at his mathematics lesson. The student replied that the mathematics lesson was something definite so that he knew when he had finished it, while the history lesson was indefinite in content if not in form, so that he never knew when it was finished. If the assigned work were so many pages in a given book, the pages might be read and yet he would not be sure that he had gotten out of them what he was expected to get; if the assigned work were not so specific as to the number of pages in the book to be consulted, then the indefiniteness was many times multiplied.

At first glance it would appear as though the young man's contention that a task in mathematics is more definite than in history, has some foundation of truth. But doubtless the difficulty lay not so much in the actual difference between the fundamental principles underlying the tasks in mathematics and history as in the manner in which those tasks were presented to him. Experience proves that it is easier to present the tasks in mathematics than in history. in fact the teacher in mathematics may go so far as to assign a given number of problems without a word of explanation or direction and come nearer being assured that the student will know what to do, than will the history teacher who in a similar manner assigns the next chapter or so many pages. The more comprehensive character of the problems in history over those in mathematics makes the setting of the former more difficult than the latter, but I am convinced that the tasks in both may be presented with at least approximately the same definiteness, and it is in support of this idea that I present the following remarks.

I would divide the problems in history which the student is asked to solve into two large groups: First, those which are to be solved in regular class work; second, those which

are to be solved outside of class work. The first group is made up of all those questions and topics to which the entire class is directed and upon which teacher and pupils put a common effort; the second group is made up of those questions and topics which are assigned to the students for special investigation, the results of which may or may not be brought before the class. The first group pertains to regular class work from day to day; the second largely to theme or thesis writing. In discussing these two groups I shall spend more of my time upon the first, and in presenting what I have to say I wish to draw upon my experience in teaching to illustrate the points I shall try to make.

In the first group of problems in the study of history, as just outlined, that is in those presented to the whole class to undertake to solve, I distinguish three different kinds.

The first are those which are to be solved at the next meeting of the class. It is this kind of problems that make up the bulk of our history study in our school work. The question at once arises how may these problems which come up for daily consideration be best put before the students. I do not wish to commit myself as favoring only one method, but I do wish to express my emphatic disapproval of that way of assigning the work for the next day in a hurried, haphazard fashion as the class is passing out, yelling to them, as one teacher has put it, to take the next twenty pages or make a study of the Imperial Government of Charles the Great, and then expect them to come back the next day and be prepared to discuss things they had never dreamed about. Students are not expected to be mind readers, though they are sometimes treated in the assignment of lessons as though they were endowed with the faculty of knowing what is in the mind of the teacher; they are entitled to know in advance something as to what they are expected to do when they come to do a certain piece of work.

On the other hand the students are entitled to do their own thinking. It is just as bad for the teacher to go to the other extreme, and, instead of leaving the students unin-

formed as to what they shall do, present so complete a synopsis of the new work that all they will need to do is to appear and ring the changes on that synopsis and give a little additional information which they had gathered from the assigned reading.

The question is how much the teacher should do in the assigning of work. It is evident that when he does too much he deadens the work just as much as when he does too little. In fact I am inclined to think that he deadens it more by doing too much than by doing too little. The element of uncertainty as to outcome of the investigation will likely lend an interest a litttle more readily than that of dead sure certainty as to what it will be. To say the least, the teacher should suggest by way of an outline of some sort the topics or subjects that will come up in the next day's work. Occasionally a word of explanation should be given here and there so that the students may know in advance how to proceed, but the explanations should never be more than hints or suggestions unless there is no available material which the students may use themselves. The aim should be to have them get at the thought of the authors they follow, and they should be given an opportunity of getting that largely for themselves.

Not only are the students entitled in advance to some idea as to what they are expected to do, but they are also entitled under ordinary circumstances to specific references to those books which will give them the information they are expected to get. Some one may immediately arise and say this is the "spoon and dish" method. In reply I would say that I would prefer it many times for all occasions to that method by which a student is regularly referred on a given subject to a long list of works with no direction as to what portions to use or how to use them. There are times when the student may be wisely thrown on his own resources and given a chance to work out his subject for himself without direction as to what he should look for and where he should get it; but this can not be made a regular rule if there is to be any class progress. If left at every assignment of work to hunt up his own ma-

terial and arrange it for use, the student may lose much valuable time which may rightly belong to other subjects. It is all very easy to say to him that two or three days will be spent on the Athenian Constitution and the material will be found in Grote's Greece or some other voluminous work, but it is not likely good results will follow, especially if the student is a beginner. It would doubtless be better to follow some good manual and then develop some phase or phases of the subject by way of specific references to those works that may be really helpful. In this connection it might be said that the successful teacher will be careful to select only those references that the student can readily use. The teacher should keep in mind the body of knowledge which the student has already acquired upon a given subject, and be sure to suit his assignment of reading according to the student's state of advancement. To assign Stubbs, for example, to a high school student is to commit, ordinarily, great folly—it is frequently as great a mistake to assign it to freshmen and sophomores in college.

But enough of this. The point I am trying to make clear is that the teacher should be sure to make definite announcements as to what he expects his students to do from day to day, and under ordinary circumstances give them specific directions as to just where they will be able to find what is expected of them.

The second kind of problem which is to be attacked by the whole class is one which cannot be fully solved until after some days of study have been given to the subject out of which the problems arise. This sort of problem arises in connection with the study of institutional development and of great movements in history. As the study of these matters progresses, certain questions come up to which attention should be called and out of which certain problems should be formed; and by the time the study has been closed the student should be prepared to discuss the questions that have been raised, in other words solve the problems that have been formulated.

For example, I have found that the study of the Thirty

Years' War has been best undertaken by the class, even in courses of college rank, by having the students read and discuss at the first meeting of the class after the subject has been taken up, some short account of the whole war. In this survey of the whole matter the attempt has been made to call attention to those facts or phases which are to receive further development, and to set forth the various problems that are to be solved. In the general survey it is learned that the dissatisfaction of the Treaty of Augsburg was one of the chief causes of the war. This is then taken as one of the problems, and the students are asked to find out why dissatisfaction had arisen. Other matters connected with the war are treated in the same manner.

The Reformation presents many different problems, among which is the part taken by the rulers of the different countries in this movement. If the students are asked at the time they study of the Reformation is taken up, to keep this question in mind and prepare themselves to compare the attitude of the different rulers towards the movement when the proper time comes they will have had time to gather up the material as they go along and construct a body of knowledge somewhat their own.

In this way the teacher may frequently set various problems to which no direct solution may be found in the books of reference, but which may be answered by the students in their own way after they have had some time in which to think them over. The exhilaration which comes from this kind of work is similar to that which comes to students in chemistry or physics who have been working for some time upon an experiment, uncertain as to how it will turn out, and yet interested to the very last in what the end may be.

In dealing with this sort of a problem which requires several sessions of the class and several assignments before it can be solved, there are many ways in which it can be presented. When it has to do with the evolution of an institution or the development of a movement the method will ordinarily be to trace the evolution or development from the beginning.

But in some of my work I have found it interesting and profitable to reverse the order. For example, I have found some measure of success and satisfaction in working back to the origins of feudalism from the fully developed feudal institutions. I hold that no one can well understand the feudal system without knowing something of its origins. I have found that the easiest method has been to have the students study the institutions of feudalism in their fully developed form and then gradually trace them back to their origins.

Other illustrations might be offered on the point I am trying to make, but these are perhaps sufficient.

The third kind of problem which the entire class is to be equally interested in solving, is one which requires several months' work, during which time many other subjects having no direct bearing upon it may perhaps be introduced, and yet from time to time steps will be taken towards its solution. I can best illustrate this kind of problem by the way the development of the Papacy may be traced. I have found a lamentable amount of ignorance concerning the Pope and the Catholic Church at the present time on the part of the students who come to study of Medieval and Modern History. This is frequently true even of those who take up the college course on this subject. It is generally known that there is a Pope, that he lives in Rome, and that he is elected by a College of Cardinals. But as to the duties of the Pope, the relations of Pope and Cardinals, the functions of Archbishops and Bishops, and matters of that sort, there is generally nothing known. Inasmuch as the study of Medieval and Modern History involves much consideration of the Church, I take it that the course will ultimately bring the student to know something definite about the condition of the Church and the Papacy at the present time. Here is therefore a most excellent opportunity for placing before the class early in the course a problem which can not be fully solved until the course is about closed. In my own work I have found that it is advantageous to assign for special study the organization of the Roman Catholic Church as it is today just before taking

the study of the beginnings of the Church. This study of the present organization of the Church sets the problem in the history of the Church which the student is to keep before him all during the course—"How did the Church become what it is now?" Knowing in advance of any study of Church history the Pope is at present the acknowledged infallible head of the Catholic Church, that he is elected by a body of men called the College of Cardinals, that he has absolute control in ecclesiastical and doctrinal matters, and that he has a great array of officials under his control, the student is therefore able to begin the task of tracing the steps by which he ascends to this exalted position. While tracing these steps the student's attention is often directed to many other things; but from time to time the development of the Papacy will come up for consideration and every effort should be made to have it understood that each step in that development is bringing the student just that much nearer to the present condition of the Papacy. Such a problem as this serves to keep the final end in view for a long time, and at the same time offers an opportunity to go back and review the stages in the development that have already been traced. This can be kept up until the end has been reached.

Other subjects may be dealt with in the same manner as the Papacy, and out of them many interesting and helpful problems may be formulated.

This brings me to the end of what I have to say on the first group of problems in history work—those presented to the whole class. Just a word or two on the second group—those which are assigned to students for special investigation, the results of which may or may not be brought before the whole class.

I have stressed the advisability of specific references in dealing with the problems of the first group. But I do not wish to leave the impression that I would never leave the student to his own devices. I have already said there are times in regular class work when the student should be given

an opportunity to hunt up his own material, but I would not confine this method of procedure to occasional opportunities in ordinary class work. Aside from the problems which come before the entire class there are those which can be assigned to individual members and upon which special reports are to be made. These reports may be written or oral. Oral reports will ordinarily be before the class, but written reports which may be short papers or more formidable theses, may or may not be submitted to the class. In these exercises the student should be left very largely to himself after he has had the character of the work already explained to him. He should be required to find his own material, though doubtless it would be fair to him if the teacher would designate one or two books that would give him a start in his task; and perhaps it would be well for the teacher to cite him to those books he has overlooked or failed to find after he has made some considerable search of his own. In this sort of work I have found that the student usually derives a certain amount of pleasure in setting his own problem. His general study may lead him to desire to undertake some special investigation. If not he should be given a rather general topic and required to work it over so that he can select for himself some special phase.

Not all students are ready to undertake the more difficult thesis work, but all in the more elementary courses are ready to do a little study beyond what the class is doing in the ordinary every day recitation. To such there should be assigned topics for special investigation of a more direct and elementary character, the result of which should be given in brief reports to the class.

The true test of methods in pedagogy is whether they contribute to the realization of those ends which are sought for in the pursuit of a given subject. The object of history study is at least four fold: First, to give the student information concerning the past; second, to train him in the handling of books; third, to develop his reasoning powers; and fourth, to give him a larger view of life. Will the method of settling the problem, as I have tried to present it stand the test? As

for myself I have found that it is fairly satisfactory. Doubtless there are some here who have had similar experiences. The subject is now open for discussion, and it is to be hoped that something has been said that will challenge thought so that we may have the benefit of a free and open discussion of the merits or demerits of what has been said.

E. M. VIOLETTE.

Kirksville, Missouri.

HISTORY NOTES AND NEWS.

At the University of Missouri the summer session courses in history were especially well attended. Out of a total of over six hundred students over two hundred devoted themselves largely to History. The courses in Ancient History and in English History were most largely elected, but there were also large classes in American History and Modern History. A very large number elected Professor Loeb's work in Civil Government. Ten graduate students were enrolled in an advanced course, giving credit towards the A. M. degree, offered by Professor Trenholme, "Studies in Mediaeval European Culture." The teaching force for the summer work in History consisted of Professor Trenholme, Dr. Stephens and Dr. Perkins. Professor Loeb handled the work in Political Science.

The University regrets the loss of Dr. Clarence Perkins, Instructor in European History, who has accepted an assistant professorship at the Ohio State University, of Mr. Eugene Fair, who has returned to his duties at Kirksville, and of Drs. Wright and Golder who filled the places of Professor Viles and Dr. Eckhardt during the last session. In place of the men who have gone the following new appointments have been made—Dr. A. T. Olmstead (Cornell University) as Instructor in Ancient and Mediaeval History, Mr. Clarence Stone (Kirksville Normal and University of Missouri), as Assistant in History, and Mr. Frank Barton (Warrensburg Normal and Uni-

versity of Missouri), as Assistant in History. Mr. George Kirk (University of Missouri), has been appointed Graduate Scholar in History and will assist in the written work of the department, and Mr. Floyd Shoemaker (Kirksville Normal and University of Missouri), has been appointed as teaching assistant in Political Science. The prospects are bright for a large enrollment in History and Political Science courses this fall.

The Summer School work in history in the Kirksville Normal School was very satisfactory. Courses were given in Greek History, Roman History, Mediaeval History, English History, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century History, and American History, in addition to the courses of high school rank in Ancient History, American History and Civil Government. Many of the graduates of the school returned for the summer to take some of the more advanced courses. Professor Fair resumed his work after nine months leave of absence at the State University, during which time he was studying and teaching there. The Historical Society, one of the Departmental Societies of the school, held some very interesting meetings during the summer. This society was organized three years or more ago and has a limited membership of about twenty students who are particularly interested in history, many of whom are preparing to teach history in the schools of the state. Special problems relating to the teaching of history in the grades and high schools were discussed at several of the meetings, and the discussions attracted a great deal of attention among the students of the school. The history classes have opened up well for the fall quarter. A student assistant has been added to the teaching force in history. He will devote his time to American History and Civil Government.

Professor B. M. Anderson, of the Springfield Normal faculty, has secured a year's leave of absence which he will spend in graduate study at the University of Illinois where he has been appointed as a graduate fellow in economics.

We regret to announce the resignation of Professor Jesse

Lewis as head of the Department of History at the Maryville Normal. Professor Lewis was an enthusiastic member of this society and will be much missed at our meetings.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History Teachers Magazine. Vol. 1, No. 1. September, 1909. McKinley Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. $1.00 a year, 10 cents a number.

This is the first number of a journal devoted exclusively to history teachers and their needs. It is designed to meet the practical problems of the teacher of history and government and the first number is a creditable one. The publishers announce their willingness to send sample copies to any address.

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MISSOURI

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

VOL. 4. JANUARY, 1910. NO. 2.

THE JOURNALS OF CAPT. THOMAS BECKNELL FROM BOONE'S LICK TO SANTA FE, AND FROM SANTA CRUZ TO GREEN RIVER.

The expeditions of Capt. Becknell from the old town of Franklin to Santa Fe were important because they directed the attention of the people to the possibilities of the new and unexplored source of trade to be opened up to Missourians, and extended the lines of trade and adventure centering largely in St. Louis, which city had a greater scope of country tributary to it than any other point in the United States ever had as a trade center.

By the first expedition made by Becknell he became the founder of the Santa Fe trade, and the father of the Santa Fe trail;(1) he led the first successful trading expedition to that place, taking with him the first wagon that ever passed over the route. The records of his expeditions and of other parties soon after, are found in the Missouri Intelligencer, the first newspaper published in Missouri outside of St. Louis; and because of the rarity of this paper, the State Historical Society of Missouri, having probably the only file of it in existence, the various notices found in it are given fully.

(1) The American Fur Trade of the Far West by W. M. Chittenden. Vol. II, p. 501.

The outfitting of these expeditions remained at Franklin, where the Missouri Intelligencer was published, until 1830, when the headquarters for this were transferred to Independence, and the history of the early expeditions from that place is not as well preserved as those that went from Franklin.

Capt. Becknell seems to have had financial troubles, as various publications of a suit for debt by attachment are found in the Intelligencer between January 15, 1822, and May 7, of the same year, in a suit by Henry V. Bingham, administrator brought in the Howard Circuit Court at the November term, 1821, and renewed at the January term, 1822, for the sum of $495.75. As his second expedition was at a later date the matter was no doubt satisfactorily arranged.

Shortly after the starting of the second expedition the following appeared in the Intelligencer:

"About three months since a number of persons, principally of this county, forming two parties, one under the direction of Col. Cooper, and the other of Capt. Becknell, left here for Santa Fe, upon a trading expedition. The former party preceded that of the latter several days, and we regret to learn, by the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, at Fort Osage, to his friend in this place, that it has met with a serious disaster.

"Fort Osage, Aug. 20.

"It is reported that Col. Cooper's party were robbed by the Indians, and left in a starving condition. The news came here by Gen. Atkinson from the Council Bluffs. Mr. Immell, of the Missouri Fur Company, who had been out with the party, brought the information to the Bluffs. The party of Col. Cooper had sent to Mr. Immell for relief, who was not in a situation to afford them any—and they must either have arrived at Santa Fe before this or perished. The presumption is, that if they were not deprived of their guns and ammunition they could be able to live; consequently their being left,

as the report says, in a starving condition, implies that they were robbed of the means of procuring the necessary food.

"I am inclined (exclusive of the reports coming from so correct a source) to believe that it is true, as Mr. Glenn, who came in from Santa Fe some weeks ago, stated that he met Col. Cooper's party at the Big Bend of the Arkansas, and he had no doubt but they would fall in with several war parties of Indians in a few days, who would rob and probably kill them, as he had been stopped by the same Indians, and with difficulty got clear of them, and had he not have had an interpreter, would doubtless have shared a similar fate—Cooper being without an interpreter, will render his traveling through the country extremely dangerous.

"I mention this in order that you may let their friends know the source from which the news came, and will vouch that what I have stated is correct (as it was told me by Gen. Atkinson) in every essential particular." (2)

"A company of about fifty persons, principally from St. Louis and its vicinity are now in town, on their way to Santa Fe. Their purpose is to hunt and obtain furs. We wish them greater success than has befallen to the lot of those mentioned above." (2)

"Santa Fe of New Mexico.

"It is becoming a familiar operation for our citizens to visit this capital. Mr. Glenn, of Cincinnati, who had a trading house on the Arkansas, has just returned; also Mr. Jas. M'Night, who had been a prisoner for a good part of ten years, and his brother, Mr. John M'Night, who went in search of him upwards of a year ago. Col. Cooper, the courageous settler of the Boone's Lick country, has also gone out with a numerous company, and others in this town contemplate an early departure. From all that we can learn from these travelers, the people of Santa Fe and of the internal provinces,

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(2) Missouri Intelligencer, Sept. 3, 1822.

are exceedingly ignorant, destitute of commerce, and of all spirit of enterprise. We have heard much of the aridity of these countries, and learn additional facts upon that head as curious as astonishing. Mr. Glenn says there had been no rain at Santa Fe for about three years, and no complaint about it, the people irrigating their fields by ditches and canals, from the river del Norte and from the streams which issue from the highlands and neighboring mountains." (3)

The party under Col. Cooper was the first to return, as stated in the following notice:

"The arrival of the greater part of the company under the superintendence of Col. Cooper from Santa Fe, happily contradicts the report afloat a few weeks since, of their having been 'robbed and left in a starving condition.' The company met with some trifling losses on their return, but we understand, from a respectable gentleman of the company, with whom we have conversed, that nothing serious occurred to interrupt their progress during their absence.

"Many have also returned who composed the party under the direction of Capt. Becknell. Those of both these parties who remained at Santa Fe (among whom is Capt. Becknell), may be expected in a few weeks." (4)

In a speech by Mr. Floyd in the U. S. House of Representatives on the Bill for the occupation of the Columbia river he referred to the Becknell expedition, and the same paper has this editorial:

"We are well pleased with the remarks made by this gentleman, and confidently hope that the subject of them will be considered in the important light to which it is so justly entitled. There is, however, a trifling inaccuracy in that part of the speech in which it is stated that a waggon returned from Santa Fe last summer, "bringing with it $10,000," etc.

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(3) Missouri Intelligencer, Sept. 17, 1822, quoted from St. Louis Enquirer.

(4) Missouri Intelligencer, Oct. 8, 1822.

Although we do not doubt that $10,000, or even a much larger sum, was brought into this State during last summer, from Santa Fe, yet the amount was conveyed upon pack-horses, etc., and not in a waggon. But **one** waggon has ever **gone** from this State to Santa Fe, and that was taken by Capt. Wm. Becknell (from the vicinity of this place, and not from St. Louis, as stated by Mr. Floyd), in the early part of last spring, and sold there for seven hundred dollars, which cost here $150. This information we obtained from Capt. B. personally, who at the same time mentioned his intention of starting again for Santa Fe next fall, with **three** waggons for the same purpose.

"We are promised by Capt. B. that in a few weeks he will furnish us with such information relative to Santa Fe as will be useful and entertaining to our readers." (6)

"A paragraph is going the rounds of the public prints, stating that a son of Col. Cooper, who lately returned from Santa Fe, was killed by the Bhamanche Indians. This is not correct. A nephew of Col. Cooper joined the Spaniards in an expedition against these Indians, and was killed in an engagement which terminated in favor of the Spaniards." (6)

During the summer of 1823 another expedition left Franklin for Santa Fe, as narrated in the following:

"A company, consisting of about thirty individuals, left this county during the last week, on a commercial adventure to Santa Fe. They will proceed to Fort Osage, from whence they will take a direct course to the place of their destination. Each of them is provided with one or two pack-horses, and takes, on an average, about two hundred dollars worth of goods. We are gratified to learn that they have selected Col. Cooper, one of our most respectable citizens (who visited that place last summer), to command them. His knowledge of the route, and his experience in Indian warfare, admirably qualify

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(6) Missouri Intelligencer, Feb. 13, 1823.

him for the task, and render him a very valuable acquisition to the company. The whole party is well armed, and will no doubt be able to resist successfully an attack from any of the wandering tribes of savages which it may encounter on the way. We wish the greatest success to so worthy a spirit of liberal enterprise." (7)

The misfortunes of the party are stated:

"We regret to have to state, that the company, whose departure for Santa Fe we mentioned about four weeks since, have sustained the loss of nearly all their horses. Some Osage Indians conjectured to be about twenty, followed them eighty miles undiscovered, with a view, as appears in the sequel, of committing outrage. On the morning of the first instant, at about dawn, while all the company were asleep except two, who, not apprehending danger, had retired from an advanced position to the campfires, they were alarmed by the discharge of guns, and the yells of the savages. Although the guns were discharged towards the encampment, it is not the belief of those from whom we had our information that they designed personal injury. Their object was to frighten away the horses, in which they completely succeeded. Being on horseback they took advantage of the alarm and momentary confusion occasioned by such an unexpected attack, and evident appearance of assault, to drive off the horses unmolested, whose speed was increased by shouting and other exertions. Four men pursued them about ten miles, when their horses failing they were obliged to desist.

"The Indians killed several horses during the chase because they would not keep up. This misfortune, by which they lost forty-five horses, being all but eight, took place over three hundred miles from this place, on the waters of the Arkansas. Various circumstances combine to fix this outrage on the Osages, who receive regular annuities from Govern-

(7) Missouri Intelligencer, May 13, 1823.

ment, and have a school among them through its beneficence and the charity of individuals. They have before been guilty of similar offences, and have long been distinguished for their predatory habits, and are daily becoming bolder; and unless checked by prompt measures we fear they will cause a great interruption to western intercourse. Six men who returned for a new supply of horses are already on their way back, so the enterprise, although subject to vexatious delay and disappointment, will not be defeated by it." (8)

JOURNAL OF TWO EXPEDITIONS FROM BOONE'S LICK TO SANTA FE, BY CAPT. THOMAS BECKNELL.

"Our company crossed the Missouri near the Arrow Rock ferry on the first day of September, 1821, and encamped six miles from the ferry. The next morning being warm and cloudless, we proceeded on our journey over a beautiful rolling prairie country, and traveled 35 miles, crossing the Petit Osage Plain,(9) which is justly accounted one of the most romantic and beautiful places in the State. The traveler approaches the plain over a very high point of adjoining prairie; suddenly the eye catches a distant view of the Missouri on the right, and a growth of lofty timber adjoining it about two miles wide. In front is a perfectly level, rich and beautiful plain of great extent, and diversified by small groves of distant timber, over which is a picturesque view of nearly twenty miles. On the left it is bounded by a branch of the La Mine river,(10) which is handsomely skirted with timber; while still further in this

(8) Missouri Intelligencer, June 17, 1823.

(9) The "Petit Osage" also called "Petit O'Sage" plains are in Saline Ccounty, on the north side of Salt Fork, now covered with cultivated farms, and held at about $150 per acre.

(10) This branch was Salt Fork, which does not empty directly into the La Mine, but into Blackwater river, a branch of the La Mine. It flows almost due east from its source in Lafayette County. The Santa Fe trail here was what had been the "Osage trace," being north of Salt Fork. Marshall, the County seat of Saline County, is south of Salt Fork.

direction the view is bounded by the fanciful undulations of high prairie. Description cannot do justice to such a varied prospect, or the feelings which are excited in beholding it. This being about the time of equinoctial storms, we sufered some inconvenience for two or three days on account of rains and a cool and humid atmosphere. Arrived at Fort Osage,(11) we wrote letters, purchased some medicines, and arranged such affairs as we thought necessary previous to leaving the confines of civilization. The country, for several days' travel from Fort Osage, is very handsomely situated, being high prairie, of exceeding fertility; but timber, unfortunately, is scarce. On the fourth day after leaving the Fort, I was taken sick in consequence of heat and fatigue induced by chasing two elks which we had wounded the day before, but which had strength sufficient to elude our pursuit. Some other of the company complained of illness about this time; but determining not to surrender to trifles, or indulge in delay, until it became absolutely necessary, we continued to travel slowly.

"On the 20th we crossed the main Osage, (12) being nearly all sick and much discouraged. It rained severely, and we were under the necessity of stopping to dry our baggage. On the second day after crossing the Osage, we saw many buffaloe, one of which we killed; we also saw several goats (13), but they were so sharp sighted and wild we could not shoot them. This day we encamped on the waters of the Arkansas, after travelling over much uneven prairie,

(11) Fort Osage was the first fort west of Bellefontaine. It was located and built by Gen. Clark and George Sibley, and the town of Sibley in Lafayette County, is on the site of it.

(12) The Santa Fe trail crosses the headwaters of the Osage at what is now Burlingame in Osage County, Kansas. The headwaters of the Neosho, which flows to the Arkansas, and those flowing to the Osage are not far apart, and are separated by a ridge, and on the second day from the present town of Burlingame he was on the Arkansas watershed.

(13) These were evidently antelope. Judge W. B. Napton of Marshall tells me that when he passed over the trail in 1857 he first saw buffalo on Turkey creek in what is now Marion County, Kansas, not far from the locality given by Capt. Becknell.

almost entirely covered with flint rock. About this time we encountered two days of incessant rain. We halted in a small grove to refresh ourselves, rest our horses and wash our clothes. We sent out two hunters who killed a deer, and saw some goats and a large herd of buffaloe. Late in the evening of Monday the 24th, we reached the Arkansas, having traveled during the day in sight of buffaloe, which are here innumerable. The Arkansas at this place is about three hundred yards wide, very shallow, interrupted by bars, and confined by banks of white sand—the water has every appearance of being as muddy as that of the Missouri; we, however, crossed one of its branches whose waters were limpid and beautiful, and which was one hundred yards wide a mile from its mouth. We gave this the name of Hope Creek. These streams afford no timber except a few scattered cottonwoods. It is a circumstance of surprise to us that we have seen no Indians, or fresh signs of them, although we have traversed their most frequented hunting grounds; but considering their furtive habits, and predatory disposition, the absence of their company during our journey, will not be a matter of regret. The next day we crossed the Arkansas at a place where it is not more than eighteen inches deep, and encamped on the south bank. We left our encampment early the next morning, and about noon came to a large settlement or town of prairie dogs, which appeared to cover a surface of ten acres. They burrow in the earth, are of a dark brown color, about the size of a pup five or six weeks old, which they nearly resemble in every respect except the ears, which are more like those of the possum. Having a desire to taste its flesh, I killed one, a small part of which I roasted, but found it strong and unpalatable. Their sense of hearing is acute, and their apprehension of danger so great that the least noise of approach frightens them to their holes, from which they make continual and vehement barking until a person approaches within fifty or sixty yards of them; they then take to their holes with their heads elevated above the ground and

continue barking until the approach is very near, when they disappear instantaneously. They often sit erect, with their fore legs hanging down like a bear. We found here a ludicrous looking animal, perfectly unknown to any one of our company; it was about the size of a racoon, of a light grey color, had uncommonly fine fur, small eyes, and was almost covered with long shaggy hair; its toe nails were from one and a half to two inches in length; its meat was tender and delicious. We also killed one of the rabbit species as large as a common fox; it was of a grey color, but its ears and tail were black. It exhibited an agility in running a short distance after it was shot which exceeded anything of the kind we had ever witnessed. We regret the deficiency of our zoological information, which prevents our giving a more scientific and satisfactory account of these animals.

"The evening of the 28th brought us to some very high hills for this country, composed entirely of sand, which had been in sight all day, exhibiting at a distance a luminous or whitish appearance; they are very extensive, and entirely destitute of vegetation. We encamped here, substituting buffaloe manure for fuel. Our lodging was very uncomfortable, in consequence of being exposed to torrents of rain, which poured upon us incessantly till day. The next morning we started early, and killing a buffaloe for breakfast, proceeded again on our journey. At about one o'clock found ourselves on the celebrated salt plain of the Arkansas. It was about one mile wide; its length we did not ascertain. Its appearance was very different from the idea I had formed from the several descriptions I had seen. This, however, might have been owing to the late heavy rains, that had covered the earth three inches deep with water, which we found to be a strong brine. Under the water was an apparent mixture of salt and sand; and in dry weather I have no doubt the appearance of salt would be much greater. So far as the eye can reach, on every side, the country here appears alive with buffaloe and other animals.

About this time we saw five wild horses, being the first we had seen. They had the appearance, at a distance, of being fine large animals. Some difficulties now presented themselves, especially the scarcity of food for our horses, and timber for fire.

"A continual and almost uninterrupted scene of prairie meets the view as we advance, bringing to mind the lines of Goldsmith,

"Or onward where Campania's plain, forsaken, lies
A weary waste extending to the skies."

The immense number of animals, however, which roam undisturbed, and feed bountifully upon its fertility, gives some interest and variety to the scenery. The wolves sometimes attack the buffaloe; and whenever an attack is contemplated, a company of from ten to twenty divide into two parties, one of which separates a buffaloe from his herd, and pursues him, while the others head him. I counted twenty-one wolves one morning in a chase of this kind.

"We still continue meandering the Arkansas, but travel very slowly in consequence of the still continued ill health of some of the party. Our horses here for the first time attempted to leave the encampment; and one strayed off which we never saw afterwards.

"The water of the river is here clear, although the current is much more rapid than where we first struck it. Its bed has gradually become narrower, and its channel consequently deeper. The grass in the low lands is still verdant, but in the high prairie it is so short that a rattlesnake, of which there are vast numbers here, may be seen at the distance of fifty yards; they inhabit holes in the ground.

"On the 15th, we discovered a lake, which had every appearance of being strongly impregnated with saltpetre. Our horses having become very weak from fatigue and the unfitness of their food, we encamped three days to recruit them and dress some skins for moccasins; during which time we killed three goats and some other game.

"On the 21st we arrived at the forks of the river, and took the course of the left hand one. The cliffs became immensely high, and the aspect of the country is rugged, wild and dreary. On the evening of the 23d, we heard the report of a gun, which is the first indication of our being in the neighborhood of Indians.

"As yet we have encountered no difficulty for water, but have been destitute of bread or even salt for several weeks.

"On the 26th we saw large flocks of mountain sheep, one of which I killed. It had long thick hair, its color was of a dirty blue, with a very fine fur next the skin; a black streak extended from its head to its tail, which is short, and of a lighter color than its body; its rump and hams were very similar to those of our domestic sheep.

"We had now some cliffs to ascend, which presented difficulties almost unsurmountable, and we were laboriously engaged nearly two days in rolling away large rocks, before we attempted to get our horses up, and even then one fell and was bruised to death. At length we had the gratification of finding ourselves on the open plain; and two days' travel brought us to the Canadian fork, whose rugged cliffs again threatened to interrupt our passage, which we finally effected with considerable difficulty.

"Nov. 1st, we experienced a keen northwest wind, accompanied with some snow. Having been now traveling about fifty days, our diet being altogether different from what we had been accustomed to; and unexpected hardships and obstacles occurring almost daily, our company is much discouraged; but the prospect of a near termination of our journey excites hope and redoubled exertion, although our horses are so reduced that we only travel from eight to fifteen miles per day. We found game scarce near the mountains, and one night encamped without wood or water. On the 4th, and several subsequent days, found the country more level and pleasant—discovered abundance of iron ore, and saw many wild horses. After several days' descent towards Rock

river, on Monday the 12th we struck a trail, and found several other indications which induced us to believe that the inhabitants had here herded their cattle and sheep. Timber, consisting of pine and cottonwood, is more plentiful than we have found it for some time.

"On Tuesday morning the 13th, we had the satisfaction of meeting with a party of Spanish troops. Although the difference of our language would not admit of conversation, yet the circumstances attending their reception of us, fully convinced us of their hospitable disposition and friendly feelings. Being likewise in a strange country, and subject to their disposition, our wishes lent their aid to increase our confidence in their manifestations of kindness. The discipline of the officers was strict, and the subjection of the men appeared almost servile. We encamped with them that night, and the next day about 1 o'clock, arrived at the village of St. Michael, the conduct of whose inhabitants gave us grateful evidence of civility and welcome. Fortunately I here met with a Frenchman, whose language I imperfectly understood, and hired him to proceed with us to Santa Fe, in the capacity of an interpreter. We left here early in the morning. During the day passed another village named St. Baw, and the remains of an ancient fortification, supposed to have been constructed by the aboriginal Mexican Indians. The next day, after crossing a mountain country, we arrived at SANTA FE and were received with apparent pleasure and joy. It is situated in a valley of the mountains, on a branch of the Rio del Norte or North river, and some twenty miles from it. It is the seat of government of the province; is about two miles long and one mile wide, and compactly settled. The day after my arrival I accepted an invitation to visit the Governor, whom I found to be well informed and gentlemanly in manners; his demeanor was courteous and friendly. He asked many questions concerning my country, its people, their manner of living, etc.; expressed a desire that the Americans would keep up an intercourse with that country, and said

that if any of them wished to emigrate, it would give him pleasure to afford them every facility. The people are generally swarthy, and live in a state of extreme indolence and ignorance. Their mechanical improvements are very limited, and they appear to know little of the benefit of industry, or the advantage of the arts. Corn, rice and wheat are their principal productions; they have very few garden vegetables, except the onion, which grows large and abundantly; the seeds are planted nearly a foot apart, and produce onions from four to six inches in diameter. Their atmosphere is remarkably dry, and rain is uncommon, except in the months of July and August. To remedy this inconvenience, they substitute, with tolerable advantage, the numerous streams which descend from the mountains, by daming them up, and conveying the water over their farms in ditches. Their domestic animals consist chiefly of sheep, goats, mules and asses. None but the wealthy have horses and hogs. Like the French, they live in villages; the rich keeping the poor in dependence and subjection. Laborers are hired for about three dollars per month; their general employment is that of herdsmen, and to guard their flocks from a nation of Indians called Navohoes, who sometimes murder the guards and drive away their mules and sheep. The circumstance of their farms being wholly unfenced, obliges them to keep their stock some distance from home. The walls of their houses are two or three feet thick, built of sun-dried brick, and are uniformly one story high, having a flat roof made of clay, and the floors are made of the same material. They do not know the use of plank and have neither chairs nor tables although the rich have rough imitation of our settee, which answers the treble purpose of chair, table and bedstead.

"My company concluded to remain at St. Michael, except Mr. M'Laughlin, and we left that village December 13, on our return home, in company with two other men who had arrived there a few days before, by a different route. At the time we started the snow was eighteen inches deep, but

the quantity diminished as we reached the high lands, which we thought an extraordinary circumstance. On the 17th day of our journey we arrived at the Arkansas, and thence shaped our course over the high land which separates the waters of that and the Caw rivers. Among the Caw Indians we were treated hospitably, purchased corn from them, and in forty-eight days from the time of our departure reached home, much to our satisfaction. We did not experience half the hardships anticipated, on our return. We had provisions in plenty, but Boreas was sometimes rude, whose unwelcome visits we could not avoid, and whose disagreeable effects our situation often precluded us from guarding against. We had, however, but one storm of snow or rain on our return, but were sometimes three or four days without a stick of timber. In such exigencies we again had recourse to buffaloe manure, which is a good substitute for fuel, and emits great heat.

"Having made arrangements to return, on the 22nd of May, 1822, I crossed the Arrow Rock ferry, and on the third day our company, consisting of 21 men, with three wagons, concentrated. No obstacle obstructed our progress until we arrived at the Arkansas, which river we crossed with some difficulty, and encamped on the south side. About midnight our horses were frightened by buffaloe, and all strayed—20 were missing. Eight of us, after appointing a place of rendezvous, went in pursuit of them in different directions, and found eighteen. Two of the company discovered some Indians, and being suspicious of their intentions, thought to avoid them by returning to camp; but they were overtaken, stripped, barbarously whipped, and robbed of their horses, guns and clothes. They came in about midnight, and the circumstance occasioned considerable alarm. We had a strong desire to punish the rascally Osages, who commit outrages on those very citizens from whom they receive regular annuities. One other man was taken by the same party to their camp, and probably would have shared like treatment, had not the presence of Mr. Choteau restrained their savage

dispositions. He sent word to me that he had recovered the horses and guns which had been taken from our men, and requested me to come on the next morning and receive them. On our arrival at his camp we found it evacuated, but a short note written on bark instructed me to follow him up the Autawge river. This we declined, thinking that his precipitate retreat indicated some stratagem or treachery. These Indians should be more cautiously avoided and strictly guarded against than any others on the route.

"Mr. Heath's company on the some route joined us here. The hilarity and sociability of this gentleman often contributed to disperse the gloomy images which very naturally presented themselves on a journey of such adventure and uncertainty. After six days of incessant fatigue in endeavoring to recover all our horses, we once more left our camp, and after traveling eight days up the Arkansas, struck a southwest course for the Spanish country. Our greatest difficulty was in the vicinity of Rock river, where we were under the necessity of taking our waggons up some high and rocky cliffs by hand.

'We arrived again at St. Michael in 22 days from the Arkansas. We saluted the inhabitants with 3 rounds from our rifles, with which they appeared much pleased. With pleasure I here state, that the utmost harmony existed among our company on the whole route, and acknowledge the cheerfulness with which assistance was always rendered to each other. We separated at St. Michael for the purpose of trading more advantageously. Some of the company, among whom was Mr. Heath, remained there, and others I did not see again until my return. On our return we took a different course from that pursued on our way out, which considerably shortened the route, and arrived at Fort Osage in 48 days.

"Those who visit the country for the purpose of vending merchandise will do well to take goods of excellent quality and unfaded colors. An idea prevails among the people there, which is certainly a very just one, that the goods hitherto

imported into their country, were the remains of old stock, and sometimes damaged. A very great advance is obtained on goods, and the trade is very profitable; money and mules are plentiful, and they do not hesitate to pay the price demanded for an article if it suits their purpose, or their fancy. The administration of their government, although its form is changed, is still very arbitrary, and the influence which monarchy had on the minds and manners of the peole still remains, which is displayed by the servility of the lower orders to the wealthy.

"An excellent road may be made from Fort Osage to Santa Fe. Few places would require much labor to make them passable; and a road might be laid out as not to run more than thirty miles over the mountains." (14)

"WILLIAM BECKNELL."

JOURNAL OF EXPEDITION FROM SANTA CRUZ TO THE GREEN RIVER BY CAPT. THOMAS BECKNELL.

On the 5th of November last, I left Santa Cruz, with a party of nine men , employed in my service, with a view of trapping on the Green river, several hundred miles from Santa Fe.

In the course of my route towards the point of destination, I passed through the gap in a mountain, which was so narrow as to greatly resemble a gate-way. This mountain, which had the appearance of an artificial mound, was about three or four hundred feet high, and not more than ten feet in breadth at the base. The country here is poor, and only timbered with pine and cedar. I met, in this vicinity, several parties of Indians, who were poor and inoffensive. It was, however, reported that some of the Indians who spent some time with us afterwards committed murders upon the persons of some of the engages of Mr. Provost of St. Louis. and robbed the remainder. We suffered every misery incident to such an enterprise in the winter season, such as hunger and cold—

(14) Missouri Intelligencer, April 22, 1823.

but were exempted from robbery. The flesh of a very lean horse, which we were constrained to break our fast with, was, at this time, pronounced excellent. But when his bones were afterwards served up, as a matter of necessity, they were not as well relished, but had nearly proved fatal to the whole party. We found to our cost, that our stomachs, although tolerably commodiously disposed, were not equal to the task of digesting bones. You can readily imagine, that we were in that deplorable condition where it would be justifiable to adopt the philosophy of the ancient Romans, and give odds to die. But such is not the practice of Missourians. Although we were forty days from settlements, the snow three or four feet deep, and our small stock of horses, our principal reliance for effecting a retreat, considered sacred, so that to have eaten them would have been like dining upon our own feet, we still contrived to supply our tables, if not with the dainties of life, with food of the most substantial kind. For instance, we subsisted two days on soup made of a raw hide reserved for soaling our moccasins; on the following morning the remains were dished up into a hash. The young men employed by me had seen better days, and had never before been supperless to bed, nor missed a wholesome and substantial meal at the regular family hour, except one, who was with me when I opened the road to Santa Fe. When afterwards we were enabled to procure indifferent bear meat, we devoured it in that style of eagerness, which, on a review of our operations at this time, very forcibly reminds us of the table urbanity of a prairie wolf.

While at our winter camp we hunted when we could, and the remainder of the time attempted to sleep, so as to dream of the abundance of our own tables at home, and the dark rich tenants of our smoke-houses.

In the vicinity of our encampment, I discovered old diggings, and the remains of furnaces. There are also in the neighborhood the remains of many small stone houses, some of which have one story beneath the surface of the earth.

There is likewise an abundance of broken pottery here, well baked and neatly painted. This was probably the site of a town where the ancient Mexican Indians resided, as the Spaniards, who seldom visit this part of the country, can give no account of it.

On our way back to the settlement, we halted at the encampment of a band of Indians, who shocked our feelings not a little by the disposition they were about to make of an infirm (and no longer useful) squaw. When the principal part of the band had left their camp, two of the remaining proceeded to lay the sick woman upon her face, by the side of some of her effects. They then covered her with a funeral pile of pine wood, to which they set fire, and thus made a Hindoo sacrifice of the patient old matron.

As the depth of the snow, and the intense cold of the season rendered trapping almost impracticable, we succeeded, on a third attempt, in making good our retreat from this inhospitable wilderness, and reached a Spanish village on the fifth of April, after an absence of five months.

It was reported in the Spanish settlements, by a man who had been employed by George Armstrong, of Franklin, who accompanied me to Santa Fe, that he had been murdered by the Indians; but I have good reason to believe, and I most sincerely hope, this may be only an idle fabrication.

The trade to this province has been greatly injured by the reduction of prices—white domestics are only fifty cents per yard. An export duty of three per cent. is collected on all specie brought out of the province in this direction. Although my essays have been unfortunate speculations, I am disposed to make another experiment.

I traveled from the Spanish village of Taos, to Fort Osage, on the Missouri, in thirty-four days. I had supplied myself with provisions for the journey, consisting of meat, beans and peas. By the route which I traveled on my return, I avoided the so much dreaded sand hills, where adventurers have frequently been forced to drink the blood of their mules to

allay their thirst. Mr. Bailey Hardeman, of this county, was to have set out on his return, accompanied by a large party, on the first of the present month.

I cannot better conclude than by annexing this remark, that the toils endured, and the privations suffered in these enterprises, very naturally give a tone and relish to the repose and plenty found at the civilized fire side. (15)

WM BECKNELL.

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(15) Missouri Intelligencer, June 25, 1825.

PECULIARITIES OF LIFE IN DANIEL BOONE'S MISSOURI SETTLEMENT.

(Fifth Paper.)

By Will S. Bryan.

One of the picturesque characters whose eccentricities gave color to the Boone settlement was James Davis, the man who was indicted by the first grand jury that assembled in Louisiana Territory under American auspices for the killing of William Hayes. This killing was the result of one of those unfortunate "shooting scrapes" common to all our frontier communities, and as it possessed none of the elements of murder, Davis was acquitted by the jury that tried him.

This unique individual was a relative and companion of Daniel Boone, and a hunter and trapper by profession. He was as rough and courageous as any of his class, but owed his principal distinction to an adventure which he had with the Otoe Indians, in the western part of Missouri, during the winter of 1813. The Otoes were the most civilized as well as the most sanguinary and cruel of all the tribes west of the Mississippi river. They lived in substantial log houses, with roofs of dirt and sod, and were so fierce and warlike that no satisfactory treaty was ever made with them until the latter part of 1825. Davis had been a frequent companion of Boone in their long tramps to the west and southwest, where they went in quest of game or to procure salt; for the settlement had to be supplied with that essential condiment from the "licks" in what is now Howard County. Such a journey was full of danger, and was rarely undertaken alone except by the boldest spirits.

As the seasons rolled by Boone began to grow feeble and became less inclined to incur the fatigues of the winter hunts. Moreover, his official duties occupied much of his time, while

the domestic enjoyments which he found in the association of his children and grandchildren made him all the more disposed to give up wandering and remain at home. Accordingly, Davis went alone on the customary hunts, and spent long months of each winter in the western forests.

On one of these occasions he was captured by a party of Otoes, who stripped him of everything he possessed, taking away not only his gun and ammunition, but his clothing as well. They expected him to perish in the cold, and took this method of applying the torture. But as if in mockery of his helplessness, and to make him feel the horrors of his situation all the more keenly, they gave him an old British musket containing a single charge, and bade him depart. The musket, more humane than its savage owners, saved his life. He traveled through the snow barefooted and naked most of the first day, but toward evening ,while looking for a shelving place in a ledge of rocks where he might pass the night, he came upon a hibernating bear. This was his opportunity; but it required a steady nerve and a sure aim, both of which the old hunter possessed in a famous degree. A flash in the pan, or a missent bullet, might cost him his life; but it is not probable that either of these sentimental possibilities entered into the calculations of the unimaginative mind of old Jim Davis. Crawling up until the muzzle of the gun almost touched the head of the torpid bear, he fired a bullet into its brain, and with a tremor the animal lay dead at his feet. He then contrived by means of his gun flint to remove the hide, which he drew on over his own body, inserting his legs and arms where the legs of the bear had been, and drawing the head well up over his own head and face. The skin made a complete and delightfully comfortable suit of clothing, and Davis felt that he was himself again. He slept that night by the side of the beast, whose skin he had appropriated, and set out at daylight on his long journey to the settlement, taking with him enough of the meat to last him through. He had more than a hundred miles of wilderness and snow to traverse, and no implements

with which he could make a fire, but his fur suit kept him warm, and raw bear meat was better than none. He made the journey in three days, arriving at the house of Jonathan Bryan, in the Boone settlement, late in the evening of the third day. The latch-string, as usual, hung on the outside, and as Davis grasped it and pushed the door open he was observed by an old Scotch schoolmaster, who was sitting alone by the fire in one of the rooms. It was a moonlight night, and he could plainly see the rough outlines of a figure, which his excited imagination transformed into an evil shape—for the people of that day were more superstitious than they are now. The schoolmaster yelled and fled into the hall, shouting that the devil had come. Here he encountered Jonathan Bryan, who, recognizing Davis in his strange garb, soon quieted the apprehensions of the Scotchman. The bear skin had become so dry and hard that it required considerable effort to restore the old hunter to human shape; and his remarkable adventure made him ever afterward famous in that locality.

There were no regular schools in the Boone settlement until after the close of the Indian war, which lasted until 1816; but the planters made laudable efforts to educate their children, by employing, for a brief season each winter, some traveling schoolmaster, who usually applied to himself the distinguishing title of "professor." It was one of this class who was so grievously frightened by the old hunter on his first appearance in his bear-skin suit. The school house was a log cabin, centrally located, and furnished with split log seats and puncheon writing desks. To this "academy" the youth of the community came, to study a little and play a great deal more, while the "professor" amused himself by reading some ancient book, or slept off the effects of a too intimate association with the fiery product of a neighboring still-house. The celerity with which these mountebanks claimed to be able to impart a classical education was remarkable. A few months were sufficient to master all the intricacies of the English language, while Latin, Greek and Hebrew were a mere holiday

diversion. Some of them added the profession of the clergy to that of pedagogy, and piously asked a blessing over their whiskey punches, while they quoted Hebrew in the most astonishing manner in support of their peculiar dogmas and to the profound admiration of the wondering pioneers.

A traveler of some distinction, who sojourned in the Boone settlement for several years at the beginning of the past century, left some interesting descriptions of the people and their customs. Referring to the male pioneer and head of the house, he said:

"You find that he has vices and barbarisms peculiar to his situation. His manners are rough. He wears, it may be, a long beard. He has great quantities of bear or deer skins wrought into his household establishment, his furniture and his dress. He carries a knife, or a dirk, in his bosom, and when in the woods has a rifle on his back and a pack of dogs at his heels; but remember that his rifle and his dogs are among his chief means of support and profit. Remember that all his first days here were spent in dread of savages. Remember that he still encounters them, still meets bears and panthers. Enter his door and tell him you are benighted, and wish the shelter of his cabin for the night. The welcome is, indeed, seemingly ungracious; 'I reckon you can stay,' or, 'I suppose we must let you stay.' But this apparent ungraciousness is the harbinger of every kindness that he can bestow, and every comfort that his cabin affords. Good coffee, corn bread and butter, venison, pork, wild and tame fowls, are set before you. His wife timid, silent reserved but constantly attentive to your comfort does not sit at the table with you, but like the wives of the patriarchs, stands and attends on you. You are shown the best bed that the house can afford. When this kind of hospitality has been extended to you as long as you choose to stay, and when you depart and speak about your bill, you are most commonly told, with some slight mark of resentment, that they do not keep tavern. Even the flaxen-haired urchins will run away from your money."

Of hard cash, or cash of any kind, for that matter, there was but little; and indeed it was not needed, except in making payments to the government for public lands. Stores and shops were to be found no nearer than St. Louis, and there was nothing to buy or sell. Commerce had not yet made its busy way into this western Arcadia. Furs and peltries constituted the principal output of the settlement, and these were exchanged in St. Louis or New Orleans for the silver that was essential to the securing of land titles. Spanish silver dollars constituted the only currency that found its way into the settlement, and for convenience in making change these were cut into pieces of four and eight to the dollar and passed for quarters and "bits," the latter representating 12 1-2 cents. "Two bits," "four bits," and "six bits" are still common expressions in the older settled regions of Missouri, where their meaning is well understood; but they would scarcely be intelligible in other parts of the country.

There was no lack of children in the Boone settlement. The usual average was ten or twelve to each family, but occasionally the number was expanded to eighteen or twenty, all healthy, hearty, active little fellows. Ten children were reared in the Bryan house, of whom four lived to be upwards of ninety years of age, and one, my father, reached the extraordinary age of ninety-seven. The latter, having been born in 1799 and living until 1896 enjoyed a span of life that covered nearly the whole century. From this ancient patriarch most of these recollections were obtained. The air, the country, and the mode of living seemed conducive to long life. Most of these large families were reared in single log cabins. Where they slept, or how they lived, were questions which they answered to their own satisfaction. They spent much of the time out of doors, the cabin being used only as a place of shelter in bad weather. It was "camp life" reduced to daily experience.

Domestic furniture was necessarily of the roughest description, and always of home manufacture. A four-posted sassafras bedstead was regarded with admiration. Earthen-

ware cups, saucers and plates were unknown, and knives and forks did not exist until after the first quarter of the century had passed. Plates were made of pewter and kept bright by daily scourings. A housekeeper's neatness was estimated by the shining qualities of her pewter plates, which were generally displayed, in a spirit of ostentation, in prominent places about the cabin. Hunting knives and fingers supplied the lack of knives and forks. Dignified officials, who often visited Boone, descended to first principles, and ate with their fingers like the rest. A brass kettle was an evidence of wealth, as well as a source of envy. The people ate very little boiled food, preferring it to be roasted or baked. Women walked thirty miles, and carried their babies, to see and hear the first piano that came into the Boone settlement; and one of them declared that "The Campbells are Coming" was the "divinest music the Lord ever heard."

Boone's discovery of the salt springs in Howard county, early in the century, supplied a prime necessity; for salt was about the only article of food that the settlers did not possess in abundance. The discovery was made during one of his annual hunts, and in 1807 his sons, in conjunction with several other parties, began the manufacture of salt there. For a number of years the Boone's Lick salt works supplied all the settlements north of the Missouri river. They also led to the opening of the Boone's Lick Road, which for more than half a century remained the great thoroughfare to the West. Over this road traveled all the pioneers of Kansas and Nebraska, as well as those who located in the less distant regions of western Missouri. The Boone's Lick road achieved a national reputation, and was well known even to the first German immigrants who came from across the sea.

Long after Boone had discontinued hunting and trapping as a regular occupation, the old habit lingered with him. He could not entirely put away his love for the gun and the forest. Twice a year, therefore, he made an excursion to some remote hunting ground, accompanied by a negro man, who attended to

the camp, skinned the game and looked after the wants of his aged master. On such an occasion, while camping in the Osage river country, he was taken seriously ill, and lay for several weeks in a dangerous condition. The weather was stormy and disagreeable, which had a depressing effect both on Boone and his servant. At length, the weather having moderated, and the old pioneer feeling somewhat better, he made his way, with the assistance of his companion, to the top of a near-by eminence, where he marked out the dimensions of a grave . Here he directed that in case of his death his body should be buried. The most minute instructions for the preparation and interment of the body were given, just as he would have arranged for the funeral of a friend. Posts were to be placed at the head and foot of the grave, and the surface of the ground covered with poles to prevent the depredations of wild beasts. Trees surrounding the spot were to be marked as a guide to his friends or relatives who might desire to find his last resting place, and there he was to be permitted to sleep in peace, in the midst of the forest that he loved. It was a highly poetic idea of sepulture, whose consummation was prevented by the trend of future events.

W. S. BRYAN.

COL. ROBERT T. VAN HORN.

An address, delivered before the Greenwood Club of Kansas City, Mo., on the Life and Public Service of Colonel Robert Thompson Van Horn, March 10, 1905, by J. M. Greenwood.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

My apology for presenting a sketch of the life, the public service and the private virtues of Colonel Robert Thompson Van Horn, while he is still living among us, enjoying excellent health, and contemplating the weightiest problems that ever occupied the thoughts of man, is that we may the more fully appreciate a type of manhood that made it possible for the people of this country to enjoy in the fullest measure the richness of this life which is their inheritance. In the writer's opinion, it is poor consolation to bestow all the praise on a benefactor of his race, after he has passed to that realm where praise and blame fall alike unheeded. It is, therefore, my pleasant duty this evening to sketch a picture of a life not yet ended, and to give tone and color to it, of one who, for more than forty years, stood as the embodiment of that kind of energy which has made the name of Kansas City a synonym for enterprise intelligently and honestly directed, in all sections of the United States.

Already you ask, what of the man? How was he trained? What subtle influence of home life wrought a character that grew from childhood to manhood, from manhood to honored age, and now is revered by all who ever knew him in public or private life. In what school did he study and equip himself for the manifold duties that devolved upon him, and marked him as the moving spirit among a coterie of men of remarkable practical sagacity, in knowing how to seize upon opportunities that would command and hold the avenues of commerce from the Lakes to Galveston, and to determine in advance what should be the gateway between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific? In brief, the idea of "about facing"

the American people from the rising to the setting sun. Here again, did the circumstances make the man, or did he mould and control the forces that lay dormant when he came upon the scene of action? To all of these inquiries, the sequel will show that one living here saw far in advance, how manifest destiny would move resistlessly westward.

Ancestry and Early Life.

Robert Thompson Van Horn was born in East Mahoning, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1824. His ancestors were from Holland and came to this country more than two hundred and sixty years ago, and settled at New Amsterdam, in 1645. One of the descendants settled at Communipaw in New Jersey, in 1711, and from this branch of the family, the subject of this sketch is descended. His greatgrandfather, Henry Van Horn, was a captain of a company of Pennsylvania troops in the Revolutionary Army, and died in the service, while his son, Isaiah, served in the same company to the end of the war. Isaiah had a son, Henry Van Horn, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his wife was Elizabeth Thompson, who, when a child, came with her parents from Ireland to America.

Their son, Robert Thompson Van Horn, was reared on the paternal farm. His first work on the farm as a small boy, consisted in picking up stones in the meadow and putting them into piles, or heaping them in fence corners, cutting and piling brush, pulling weeds in the garden, raking hay, feeding chickens, churning, turning a grindstone, and going to mill on horseback. In the winter time, he went to the subscription school, studying spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, but not grammar, because it was not then taught in the schools of that section of Pennsylvania.

At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to learn the printing business in the office of the Indiana, Pennsylvania, Register, where he worked for four years. From 1843 to 1855, he worked as a journeyman printer in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Indiana—much of the time varying his occupation

by boating for a time on the Erie Canal, teaching school occasionally during the winter months, sometimes publishing and editing a newspaper, and two seasons he was engaged in steamboating on the Ohio, Wabash and Mississippi, as he found employment. For a time he also acted as clerk on a river steamer, and when he came to Kansas City, he was called "Captain," which title he bore till the Civil War. During this storm and stress period of his life, he studied law in the office of Hon. T. A. Plants, Meigs County, Ohio, with whom he was engaged in the practice of law for a short time. Twenty years later, they were both members of Congress together.

During his residence in Meigs County, he married Miss Adela H. Cooley, fifty-seven years ago, at Pomeroy, Ohio. At the time of their marriage, he was the editor and proprietor of a newspaper published there.

To give a proper setting to all these varied experiences through which he passed, it is necessary to pause a moment, and to glance at the preparation he had received educationally to play the part in life in which he was destined to become a most conspicuous actor. A sentence or two will suffice. A friend visiting the Colonel and Mrs. Van Horn at their pleasant country home only a few years ago, complimented the Colonel on his wide and scholarly reading and the firm grasp he had on scientific and philosophic subjects, and his comprehensive knowledge of public men and national affairs. Without replying, he went to a library shelf and brought back three small books,—a United States Spelling Book, Introduction to the English Reader, and an Old Arithmetic,—"The Western Calculator," published in 1819, written by J. Stockton: 'These," said the Colonel, "were the sources of my information. I studied them in the winter when the weather was too bad to work out doors." His ethical training consisted chiefly in the Shorter Catechism of the Presbyterian Church, of which his grandfather, father, and a brother were elders. A mother's influence had no little to do in shaping the active virtues of his life as one reads between the lines.

Looking at Kansas City and a Surprise.

How well his contact with different types of men with whom he had mingled, had prepared him as a torch-bearer for the forefront of this western procession, is not now a question of speculation, but one of deeds accomplished. By accident, in the summer of 1855, being temporarily in St. Louis, he met a gentleman from Kansas City who was on the lookout for a printer to take charge of a small weekly paper, "The Enterprise," that had been launched in Kansas City a few months before and was then on the point of suspension. "The Enterprise" was owned by an association of citizens who hired an editor and printers to publish it. So, taking a river steamer, he arrived in Kansas City July 31, 1855. The town was then a mere straggling village. He came to look over the situation. Being cordially greeted by the citizens, he was delighted with their hospitality. After talking the matter over, and listening to the glowing reports the citizens gave of the country and its possibilities, he caught somewhat of their spirit and agreed to purchase "The Enterprise" for $500, by paying $250 cash on the first of October, and giving them a note for $250, due twelve months later. He returned immediately to Ohio to get ready to move to Kansas City. Sure enough, on the first day of October, he was here with Mrs. Van Horn and their three little children. He came in compliance with the conditions of the verbal contract made in the summer. He called at once at the business place of Jesse Riddlebarger, one of the gentlemen who had been authorized to sell the paper, and he informed Mr. Riddlebarger that he was ready to take possession of the office. I quote Mr. Van Horn's own words concerning this meeting and the transfer of the paper: "He seemed surprised and frankly told me that he was very glad to see me, as he had not expected to do so, and was waiting till that day simply to keep his own word. To my inquiry why he was so surprised, he said that everybody had said that he was a fool for taking the word of an utter stranger and keeping others from buying. But as he had never said anything about it before, he was mighty glad I had come to

take it. He gave me a receipt for the first payment, took my note for the other, and walking back with me a block from Delaware to Main street on the Levee, put me in possession of the office and paper. But at the end of the year came my surprise. On my calling to pay the note when due, it was handed to me receipted—'by valueable service'—and so it was that the actual price paid was $250."

Beginning in Kansas City.

Kansas City was then a village of 457 persons, and the next summer, according to an item in the Journal, the total population was 478. At this date there was very little of the town above the Levee. The business part was along the Levee, and the stores were brick and frame, none over two stories high. There was no formal society. Everybody kept open house and all were neighborly. There was not a carriage in town, and only one hack. No cards of invitation were issued then, but—"we want you and your family to come over this evening," was the usual form. There was not a graded street south of the river bluff—just a country road from the steamboat landing to Westport.

"The Enterprise," on its first anniversary, was changed to "The Kansas City Journal." It was a four-page, six-column weekly, and developed into a daily paper in June, 1858. The office was in the second floor of a building at the corner of Main street and the Levee. Within the four walls of this one room, the editor and proprietor wrote the editorials, setting up the type, secured and made contracts for advertising, and worked the hand press in doing the job work and running off the paper. Thus his experience of four years in a Pennsylvania printing office, was the best school possible for the work he was now engaged in.

In 1855-56, Colonel and Mrs. Van Horn lived in the second story of a brick building at the corner of Walnut street and the Levee, over John Bauerlein's store. After this they moved into a log house on the hill at the corner of Third and Delaware. This new home had one room and a "lean to"

for a kitchen. In 1857, a new addition to the town was laid out between Main street and Grand avenue, bounded on the north by Eleventh street and on the south by Twelfth street. On the east side of Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, a lot fifty feet wide was bought, and a small brick house erected on it, and this remained their home for thirty years. In 1856, the year after Colonel Van Horn came to Kansas City, an association was organized under the name and title of the Kansas City Association for Public Improvement, and of which he was an original member. and this organization later became the Chamber of Commerce.

The Kansas City Journal as a Mine of Information.

The writer spent three days in the library room of the Kansas City Journal, in looking carefully through the old files of the early editions, in order to form an opinion of the editor's range of vision and his grasp on local and national issues prior to 1861. The early history of Kansas City and this western country is there, and from this mine of historical information, the full history of Kansas City will yet be written. An extract or two in this connection will give a better picture of the condition of affairs and the thoughts of the editor than any words of mine can express.

Editorial Announcement on Tuesday, June 15, 1858, Vol. 1, No. 1.

"Kansas City Western Journal of Commerce is before the public this morning, and we ask a comparison between it and any other daily journal in the West. Look at its clean, neat face, its ample columns filled with 'live business' advertisements sparkling with news, local intelligence and general reading. We say it is the largest, neatest, best got up, and most readable daily journal that has seen the light in the valley of the Missouri. Look at its plan, the original matter, markets, port lists, etc., and then imagine how long it would take you to get up such a paper and see how you would like to do it for fifteen cents a week. It is said that printers live

on air, and we think these figures come pretty nearly to that description of rations."

"When solicited to start a daily, we told our citizens that it would require a heavy outlay, constant labor and toil, to publist a good one, and we had no idea of hazarding our reputation as newspaper men by running out any other. We have redeemed our promise, now we call upon the solid men, the bone and the sinew of this young metropolis, to redeem theirs. Every morning we will send you the news embracing 'The very age and body of the times,' that you may sip your Java over the night toil of the poor typo, while you are in the arms of Morpheus or of your wives, is straining his eyes and keeping midnight vigils for your amusement and edification. Printers, like the dews of Heaven, are casting over the earth their beneficent influences when the world is asleep—and a cheerful morning salutation from every one is all they ask in between, and we know the generosity of Kansas City will not deny it to them in this instance."

Two days later a short editorial entitled, "How Is This?" speaks for itself:

"Since we commenced publishing a daily newspaper, and began to look around us with more circumspection for locals, city news, etc., we find that a great reformation has taken place; nobody fighting, no runaway horses, no circus, no theater no dance on the boats, Officer Barnes arrests no one, no accidents, or fighting of any description.

"We say, again, how is this? Must we let our own horses run away, or get into a row ourselves, in order to make a spicy local for those who find nothing interesting in the Journal?"

Through the columns of the Journal, the mind of the editor is everywhere manifest in the editorials written and they are almost as applicable today to the needs of Kansas City as they were then. Not only was the "Overland Trade" with the Southwest and westward to the Pacific to be extended with the ultimate object of reaching China, Japan and

India, but the trade of the western coast of South America and Mexico must be secured to make a great city. Editorial after editorial urged the establishment of manufactories for making furniture, argicultural implements, wagons and carriages, and a paper mill, too, was greatly needed. The hills must be cut down the streets graded; committees should be organized to devise ways and means for establishing good roads throughout the country leading out from Kansas City, so that the farmers could bring their products to market or for shipment; churches and school houses must be built, fire engines secured and hook and ladder companies formed. A German newspaper should be established, and a "thousand other things," so the editorials ran, and the citizens as one man, were entreated to "put their shoulders to the wheel to help to build up the commercial center of mountain and prairie commerce." Every editorial was optimistic, encouraging and stimulating, and entirely free from sarcasm and bitterness.

Gathering News.

On August 17, 1858, the following message was flashed through the ocean from Valencia, Ireland, to Trinity Bay, New Foundland: "Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory be to God in the highest; on earth peace and good will toward men." It took three days for this message to reach Kansas City and be published. In commemoration of this great event through the untiring energy of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, the Journal of August 19, has the following in very large headlines:

Magnetic Telegraph to Boonville and by Express to Kansas City.

What is before us? We must meet it. News from London in three days. The Great Event Completed.

One week later, the Journal announced the arrival of nine men, all miners, from the New Eldorado, with gold dust from Kansas Territory, found in the Pike's Peak mines. For deluding the people through the columns of the Journal in regard to the gold news, at Leavenworth and St. Joseph,

there was strong talk of coming to Kansas City to lynch the editor on account of his brazen audacity.

Kansas City now had 375 real estate owners within her corporate limits, and one of the local needs was a bank and a new charter for the rapidly increasing expansion of the town. A bank was soon organized, and on December 30, 1858, the New Charter, which had been framed, was adopted by a vote of 85 for and 58 against.

Railroad Agitation.

To understand and to interpret public sentiment correctly in the United States since the close of the Revolution, one must bear in mind that two different sets of ideas, facing in opposite directions, have been and still are in active operation, on account chiefly of inherited tendencies and geographical influences. One class of citizens inhabiting the Atlantic seaboard, have kept their eyes steadfastly fixed across the Atlantic as the real objective point and in connection therewith, they believe that this country would achieve its highest order of development commercially, politically, and socially by the closest possible relations with the leading nations of western Europe. On the outer rim of this civilization, another set of ideas have colored the thoughts and feelings of a much larger class whose faces have been turned westward, and who depended almost wholly on their own individuality to achieve renown by developing of their country through to the Pacific, and then by cultivating commercial relations with the nations bordering on both sides of the Pacific. When the migration from the eastern portion of our country reached Missouri, it paused for a series of years, except as the more adventurous hunters, trappers and explorers pushed far beyond the most distant outskirts of civilization. But at this period the man of all others who did more from 1833 to 1843 to bring prominently before the American people, the possibilities of the Great West, was Senator Lewis F. Linn of Missouri. In reply to Senator Duffie of South Carolina on the Oregon Bill, he used the following language: "Sir, I confess

that this wealth of the surface, and the still vaster treasures that lie beneath, unmined, but not unknown, have awakened in men, and to me seem to justify, the expectations of which the Senator considers so visionary. Over such a region, the passage from the richest valley in the world—that of the Mississippi—to a new and wide commercial empire, that must presently start up on the Pacific, I can not think that railroads and canals are mere day dreams."

What was anticipated by Senator Linn just before his death was more than six years later taken up and advocated by Senator Benton. In the Senate of the United States, February 7, 1849, he spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, the bill which I propose to introduce provides for the location and construction of a national central highway from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. The idea of a communication across our part of North America is no new idea. It has belonged to every power that has ever been dominant over this part of the continent. In the year 1680, La Salle took leave of his friends at Montreal to go upon his discoveries west, the last word he uttered in parting from them was China—La Chine—and the spot has retained the name ever since.

"When the Spaniards were afterwards masters of Louisiana, the Baron de Carondelet, Governor General of that province, with the approbation and sanction of Charles IV., undertook this great project—the discovery of a practical route across the country by way of the Missouri river. He employed an enterprising man (Don Jacques Clamorgan), to undertake the discovery—a great reward in land being offered to Clamorgan, and a gratuity of three thousand dollars was promised to the first man who should see the Pacific ocean. It miscarried, although a hundred men set out upon the expedition.

"The British, owning large possessions in North America, having in vain endeavored to find a northwest passage to Asia, turned their eyes inland in the hope of finding some

route across the continent, and Mr. Alexander McKenzie, who was afterwards knighted for the energy and faithfulness with which he conducted an enterprise for that purpose, was the successful undertaker. He traversed the continent over that portion of it belonging to Great Britain lying in high latitudes, reached the sea, but pointed to the Columbia river as the only desirable route on the other side of the mountains; and that was the cause of all the long efforts made by the British Government, first to make the Columbia a boundary between us open to the navigation of each, and afterwards to obtain its free navigation. An inland commercial route across the continent was what she wanted.

"When we acquired Louisiana, Mr. Jefferson revived this idea of establishing an inland communication between the two sides of the continent, and for that purpose the well-known expedition of Lewis and Clark was sent out by him. Practical utility in the business of life, as well as a science, was his object. To find a route to answer the purposes of a commercial communication, as well as enlarging the boundaries of geographical science, was the object; and so the instructions declared. That expedition was successful in finding a communication; Mr. Jefferson did not remain in power to carry out the practical design; and no President since his day has taken it up.

"About thirty years ago, I turned my attention to this subject, and conceived a plan for the establishment of a route extending up the Missouri river, and down the Columbia. I followed the idea of Mr. Jefferson, La Salle, and others, and I have endeavored to revive the attention to their plans. The steam car was unknown, and California was not ours; but I believe that Asiatic commerce might be brought into the valley of the Mississippi on that line, and wrote essays to support that idea. The scope of these essays was to show that Asiatic commerce had been the pursuit of all western nations, from the time of the Phoenicians down to the present day—a space of three thousand years; that during all this

time this commerce had been shifting its channel and that wealth and power had followed it, and disappeared upon its loss; that one more channel was to be found—a last one, and our America has its seat; and I then expressed the confident belief that this route would certainly be established—immediately, with the aid of the American Government, and eventually, even without that aid, by the progress of events and the force of circumstances. Occupied with that idea, I sought to impress it upon others, looking to a practical issue I sought information of the country and the mountains, from all that could give it—from the adventurous hunters and traders of the Great West. Knowledge was the first object. The nature of the country—whether inhabitable or not—between the Mississippi and the Pacific—the passes in the mountains—were the great points of inquiry, and the results were most satisfactory. Inhabitable country and practical passes were vouched for; but it was not until the vear 1842 that the information took the definite form which would become the basis of legislation. In the year 1842 Mr. Fremont solicited and obtained leave to extend his explorations to the South Pass of the Rocky mountains, not for the purpose of discovering that pass, for it was done almost precisely forty years ago by the hunters, but for the purpose of fixing its locality and character. At that time it was not known whether that pass was within our territory or in Mexican territory. Mr. Fremont, therefore, wished to extend his explorations to that pass for the purpose of ascertaining its locality and character with a view to a road to Oregon, and the increase of geographical knowledge. He was then employed on topographical duty, having just returned from two years of great labor on the upper Mississippi, assistant to the distinguished astronomer, Mr. Nicollet, who, by his great exertions during the five years that he was engaged there, brought on a prostration which ended in his death. Mr. Fremont solicited and obtained from Colonel Abert the privilege of going to the South Pass, and he made his examinations there in a wav to satisfy every

inquiry. His description of it was satisfactory to all minds; and the reading of that description now will show the ease with which the mountain can be passed at that place.

"August 7, 1842, we left our encampment with the rising sun. As we rose from the bed of the creek, the snow line of the mountain stretched grandly before us, the white peaks glittering in the sun. They had been hidden in the dark weather of the last few days, and it had been snowing on them while it had been raining on us. We crossed a ridge, and again struck the Sweet Water—here a beautiful swift stream, with a more open valley, timbered with beech and cottonwood. It now began to lose itself in the many small forks which makes its head; and we continued up the main stream until near noon, when we left it a few miles, to make our noon halt on a small creek among the hills, from which the stream issues by a small opening. Within it was a beautiful grassy spot, covered with an open grove of large beech trees, among which I found several plants that I had not previously seen. The afternoon was cloudy, with squalls of rain; but the weather became fine at sunset, when we again camped on the Sweet Water, within a few miles of the South Pass. The country over which we have passed today consists principally of the compact mica slate, which crops out on all the ridges, making the uplands very rocky and slaty. In the escarpments which border the creeks, it is seen alternating with a light colored granite, at an inclination of 45 degrees. About six miles from the encampment brought us to the summit. The ascent had been so gradual, that with the intimate knowledge possessed by Carson, who had made this country his home for seventeen years, we were obilged to watch very closely to find the place at which we had reached the culminating point. From the impressions on my mind at the time (and subsequently on our return), I should compare the elevation which we surmounted at the Pass to the ascent from the avenue to the capitol hill at Washington. The width of the pass, or rather the width of the depression

in the mountain which makes this gap in its chain, is about twenty miles, and in that width are many crossing places. Latitude (where crossed), 42 degrees, 24 minutes, 32 seconds; longitude, 109 degrees, 26 minutes. Elevation above the sea, 7,490 feet. Distance from the mouth of the Kansas, by the common traveling route, 962 miles; distance from the mouth of the Great Platte, 882 miles.''

(To be concluded.)

A SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LILBURN W. BOGGS, BY HIS SON.

Lilburn W. Boggs, -Ex-Governor of the State of Missouri, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, the 14th day of December, 1792, and died March 4, 1860, at his farm in Napa Valley, California.

At the age of eighteen years he went to St. Louis and was cashier of one of the first banks of that city. He married a daughter of Judge Silas Bent, one of the oldest families of St. Louis, by whom he had issue two sons, Angus and Henry. His wife, Julia Ann Bent, died at an early age. His second wife, Panthea Grant Boone, was a daughter of Jesse Boone, a son of old Daniel Boone, of Kentucky fame, by whom he had issue ten children. She was born in Greenup County, Kentucky, where the city or town of Maysville is that was once the land or home of her father, and was the mother of the writer of this sketch. Ex-Governor Boggs was a brother-in-law to Judge Carr of St. Louis, whose wife was also a daughter of Judge Silas Dent. The Carr place in St. Louis is called after Judge Carr. Lilburn W. Boggs, the subject of this sketch, was acquainted with nearly all the early settlers of St. Louis,—the Chouteaus, the Robidoux, the Sublettes, and Campbells, of early days. Old Bill Sublette was a famous mountaineer and had three brothers, Andrew, Perry and Solomon. Old Antoine Rubidoux was the founder of St. Joseph, Missouri. L. W. Boggs was engaged in merchandising in different towns along the Missouri river, such as old St. Charles, old Franklin, opposite to the City of Boonville in Cooper County, Missouri, Fort Osage (near where the writer of these lines was born in 1826, October 21st), from which point L. W. Boggs hauled his goods out to his trading posts among the Osage and Kaw Indians. He finally settled down in the old frontier town, Independence, Missouri, in

Jackson County, and at one time was engaged in the Santa Fe trade about the year 1832 or 1833. He was well acquainted with all the leading business men of the City of St. Louis, such as Hon. Edward Bates, Judge Dent, Grant's father-in-law, who lived in the country on his farm. He was Lieut. Governor of the State of Missouri and later was elected Governor, holding the latter office from 1836 to 1840. He officiated at laying the corner stone of the present State capitol of Missouri. His name and that of other State officers are engraved on a large stone over the front entrance to the capitol where six large granite columns encircle the rotunda in front. L. W. Boggs was Governor of Missouri at the time of the trouble with the Mormons by the citizens of Jackson County, Missouri, his old home, but did not take part in the first riots and troubles with the Mormons and citizens of Jackson County. But after he was elected Governor he was induced to call out the State Militia and had the Mormons removed from the State, for which act the Mormons sent an emissary to Independence to assassinate him for revenge for having them removed from the State. They settled in Illinois and founded the town of Nauvoo at which place their prophet and leader, Joe Smith, prophesied from their temple, that the Ex-Governor of Missouri would die by violence inside of twelve months. In order to fulfill his prophecy, he hired an assassin to go to Missouri, and waylay the Ex-Governor and kill him. The assassin came to Independence in disguise as a common laborer and hired to a man to take care of a stallion, and after familiarizing himself with the Ex-Governor's habits and his family residence, slipped up one dark rainy evening and discharged a load of bullets from a large German holster pistol at the back of the Governor's head as he sat in his private family room reading his newspaper close to the front window, only a few feet distant, not over four feet, firing through the window while the other members of the family were with their mother yet in the dining room finishing their evening meal. Four balls took

effect in his neck and head, two of which penetrated his skull and lodged in the left lobe of his brain, and one went through the hollow of his neck and passed through the roof of his mouth which he swallowed with blood as his head hung over the back of his chair, while stunned from the shock. One ball lodged in the neck, among the muscles of the neck. There were seventeen balls altogether in the charge, those which did not strike the Governor passing over and around the head of his little daughter, six years old, who stood directly in line with her father and the window, rocking a crib cradle with an infant sister in it, striking the plastered wall of the opposite side of the room. The pistol had kicked out of the assasin's hand, which he did not take time to pick up again in the dark, and it was picked up by the assembled crowd, some one having tramped upon it. The pistol was recognized by its owner who said it had been stolen out of his store. He always thought that negroes had stolen it, but he remembered that a man by the name of Orin P. Rockwell, who kept the stable for Mr. Ward, the owner of the stallion, tried to buy it. Rockwell waited until he had been discharged and broke into this store and stole the pistol, a large German holster pistol, that chambered four balls or large buck shot. That clue was followed up and the Mormon's plan to revenge themselves on the people of Missouri was exposed and led to the arrest of this Orin P. Rockwell at the City of St. Louis, while trying to make his escape from Nauvoo at the time the authorities and citizens had offered a reward of $3,000 for his arrest. The officer who arrested him at the steamer landing while he was trying to get away, disguised, was named Fox, a detective. The writer does not remember Mr. Fox' first name, but heard him relate the circumstance and of bringing him to Independence from St. Louis by stage all alone, handcuffed. The sheriff placed a guard of fifty men around the jail to protect the prisoner. After a long time the criminal got a change of venue to another county across the river, where, by the aid of counsel and money furnished

by the Mormon leaders, he made his escape in the night, but he lived to die a drunken sot and confessed murderer after many years at Salt Lake, where he had been accused of murders on the plains near Salt Lake City. The attempt on the life of Ex-Governor Boggs was made in 1842, after which he lived nineteen years. In 1846 he emigrated to California with his family where he lived the remaining fourteen years of his life. Having held various public offices for about 30 years. it was his intention after settling in California to retire from public life, but at the urgent call of the U. S. Military Governor, General Bennett W. Riley, during the establishing of law and order at the close of the war with Mexico, he was induced to accept the office of alcalde of the Northern District of California,—an important position, having jurisdiction over all the territory of Northern California extending to the Oregon line, including Sutters Fort and the Sacramento Valley and around to the coast, including all the territory north of the bay. All his official acts and his private business were conducted at Sonoma, the only town then north of the bay, being the home and headquarters of General Marino Guadalupe Vallejo, Commandant General of upper California, whose authority ceased at the close of the war with Mexico. Governor Boggs kept a large amount of his official documents, and his official acts are matters of record in the county records of Sonoma County at Santa Rosa, the county seat. All transactions in sales of lands, contracts, and criminal proceedings, by trials with juries, and even the performing of the marriage ceremony were performed by him as alcalde. His official and private papers after his death and long before had been kept in an iron safe, and were overhauled by various members of the family, and in search of many notes and accounts remaining unpaid by his customers during his mercantile pursuits at Sonoma, California, there was found a large amount of his public correspondence and other data during his term of office as alcalde of the Northern District of California, but these were consumed by being carelessly

burned by some of the junior members of the family at his farm in Napa Valley. I have written several short biographical sketches of his public and private career from memory, commencing from the time of his birth until his death, that are published in several historical works, and have supplied the State Librarian of California with a photograph of him and a short history of his life, which are kept on file in the Historical Department of the State Library in the capitol at Sacramento.

I have written this sketch from my own personal knowledge and dates taken from his family record of the births and deaths of the various members of the family, as recorded on pages in the old family record in my possession. His life was an eventful one and he had much to do with framing the laws of the State of Missouri. A full and complete biography of his life would fill many pages of history, and as I am in my eighty-third year I do not believe I could do the subject of so great a task justice on account of failing memory.

WILLIAM M. BOGGS.

Napa, California, April 3, 1909.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY PRESS OF MISSOURI.

It is among the chief glories of Missouri that the first newspaper west of the Mississippi river was established within her borders.

In 1808 Joseph Charless, an ambitious young Irishman, came to St. Louis with a primitive printing outfit and on July 12th of that year took from the forms of his little Ramage press the first issue of The Missouri Gazette. It was an interesting little sheet measuring only 12x14½ inches, and contained not so much matter all told as would equal the special dispatches printed in its successor (1) of today. It was a county newspaper in those days and remained so until its first daily issue, September 20, 1833, (2) and therefore should have a place in this sketch.

St. Louis, in 1808, was a village of about one thousand inhabitants. It possessed a postoffice, with a mail only once a week. Its trade consisted only of "lead, furs and peltries," (3)

One hundred and seventy of the one thousand inhabitants of St. Louis subscribed for the Missouri Gazette, subscriptions being "payable in flour, corn, beef, or pork." (4) Under such circumstances Charless founded this first Missouri newspaper. No wonder he left his wife behind him in Kentucky. But he had the optimism of the true pioneer and it was the fate of this, our trans-Mississippi Franklin, to build far better than he knew.

Eleven years after the Missouri Gazette was founded, Nathaniel Patten, with a more modern Ramage press, passed through St. Louis from Virginia and moved on westward into

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1. The St. Louis Republic.
2. Scharf, History of St. Louis City and County, vol. i, p. 909.
3. Ibid, p. 903.
4. Ibid, p. 904.

the "Boon's Lick Country." (5) He set up his printing outfit at Franklin in what is now Howard County, and April 23, 1819, began the publication of the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser. We know little of Patten except that he was a Virginian, a "very reputable citizen, small in stature and exceedingly deaf." (6) He took as his partner in this enterprise Benjamin Holliday, also a Virginian, who had recently located in Franklin. (7)

Surely none but the most optimistic of printers could have seen in the "Boon's Lick Country" a hopeful field for the establishment of a newspaper. The problems that confronted these pioneer printers were serious ones. The villages were small and widely scattered. The settlers were of the farming class, their farms so far apart that a visit to one's neighbor meant a day's journey. There were no roads. The first stage line from St. Charles to Franklin was not established until 1820. It was two years later before the stage run oftener than once every two weeks. Steamboats began to go up the Missouri river as early as May, 1819, but it took from two to three weeks to make the trip. (8)

It was a serious question how to get printing supplies from the East and to deliver the papers to subscribers outside of Franklin. But our Boon's Lick editors were not discouraged by these obstacles nor by the fact that most of their snbscriptions had to be paid in produce. They had a large faith in the future of Missouri, and saw our State not as it was then but as they knew it must become.

The Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser prospered from the first. Its establishment in the extreme

5. The Boon's Lick Country was the name given to that portion of Missouri now included in the counties of Boone, Howard, Cooper, Clay, Ray, Chariton, Cole, Saline and Lillard (changed to Lafayette in 1834). Missouri Intelligencer, Nov. 26, 1822.

6. History of Boone County, p. 138.

7. Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, April 23, 1819.

8. Files of the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, 1819-22.

outposts of civilization created quite a sensation. The Albany, New York Ploughboy said: "One of the last mails brought us the first number of the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser. What think you, Reader, of a newspaper at Boon's Lick, in the wilds of Missouri in 1819, where in 1809 there was not we believe a civilized being excepting the eccentric character who gave his name to the spot." (9)

This pioneer county paper was deservedly popular from the start, its popularity undoubtedly arising from its devotion to the interests of the West and its untiring zeal in advertising the resources and advantages of Missouri and especially of that part of Missouri.

Holliday retired from the paper July 23, 1821, and John Payne, a young lawyer, was associated with Patten as editor. From August 5, 1822, until April 17, 1824, J. T. Cleveland a relative of the late Ex-President Cleveland, was joint editor and publisher with Patten. In June, 1826, the paper was moved from Franklin to Fayette on account of the continued illness of Mr. Patten. He hoped for better health away from the Missouri river.

Fayette was at that time a town of about thirty-five families, three hundred inhabitants all told. (10) John Wilson, a young lawyer of Fayette, found time in connection with his law cases to assume the duty of editor of the paper. He continued as editor until July, 1828.

It was about 1828 that political parties first began to assume definite shape. When Missouri was admitted to statehood in 1821 the slavery interests drew it towards Democracy. Other interests, mineral production, internal improvements, manufacturers, which caused a demand for tariffs for protection, drew it towards the National Republican and later the Whig party. In the campaign of 1824, no recognized political parties existed, but during the presidential election of 1828

9. Quoted in the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser of Aug. 5, 1819.

10. Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, June 29, 1826.

national issues and national leaders occupied much of the public attention and the people very naturally united with Democrat or National Republican according as they favored Andrew Jackson or John Quincy Adams and the principles these men advocated. It is interesting to note that the newspapers of this period that favored Democracy were invariably spoken of as Jackson papers instead of Democratic.

The Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser was a strong advocate of the Whig doctrines and in 1828 adopted as its motto: "The American system and its friends, throughout the Union."

Nathaniel Patten moved his paper to Columbia in April, 1830. It was published there until 1835 when it was offered for sale. Both political parties wanted it as the presidential and state elections were approaching. Austin A. King, afterwards Governor of Missouri, but at that time a practicing lawyer in Columbia, entered into negotiations for its purchase for the Democratic party, but it was bought by Major James S. Rollins, Dr. William Jewell, Warren Woodson, Moses W. Payne, R. N. Todd, Thomas Miller and other Whigs. The name was changed to Columbia Patriot and the first number issued Dec. 12, 1835. Major James S. Rollins and Thomas Miller were the editors. They edited in until after the presidential election of 1840 when Major Rollins sold his interest to W. T. B. Sanford.

Col. William F. Switzler, the Nestor of the Missouri Press, and Missouri historian, became the editor in July, 1841. Thomas Miller died in 1842 and his interest in the paper was sold to J. B. and W. J. Williams. J. B. Williams is known to many Missouri editors through his long connection with the Fulton Telegraph as its editor and publisher. Dr. A. J. McKelway, a native of Howard County, bought W. T. B. Sanford's interest in August, 1842, and became its editor. He sold out to Colonel Switzler in December of the same year. At the same time J. B. Williams sold his interest in the paper to Y. J. Williams. The name was now changed to The Missouri

Statesman with Colonel Switzler as editor, a position he filled for forty-two years. In January, 1845, Colonel Switzler became sole proprietor of The Statesman and remained so for thirty-six years. Under Colonel Switzler's editorship, The Statesman was a powerful advocate of the Whig and later of the Democratic party.

Irvin Switzler bought The Statesman August 1, 1881. He sold it in February, 1888, to W. G. Barrett, editor and publisher of The Columbian, who consolidated the two papers retaining the name Missouri Statesman. H. T. Burckhartt and L. H. Rice took charge of The Statesman June 1, 1896. It is at present edited and published by William Hirth. (11)

The second newspaper in Missouri outside of St. Louis was the Missouri Herald established at Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, in 1819, by T. E. Strange. The date of the first issue is not known. It was a little five column folio paper. Strange published it but a short time. James Russell, afterwards Representative and State Senator from Cape Girardeau County, was its next publisher. He sold it in 1825 to William Johnson who changed the name to The Independent Patriot and later to The Mercury. It was inclined to be neutral in politics but opposed Andrew Jackson. R. W. Renfroe and Greer W. Davis, later one of the most prominent lawyers of Southeast Missouri, became the publishers in March, 1831 and changed the name to The Jackson Eagle. In the fall of 1835 Dr. Patrick Henry Davis bought it and moved the press and materials to Cape Girardeau. He gave it the high sounding name of Southern Advocate and State Journal. In political matters the editor does not commit himself except to say that "he cordially approves of the present administration." (12) Robert Brown was the next publisher. Unlike his predecessors he did not change the name but published it as the Southern Advocate and State Journal until 1845 when he sold it to

11. Files of the Columbia Patriot and Missouri Statesman, 1841-1909.

12. Missouri Intelligencer, Oct. 17, 1835.

Niedner and McFerron. They moved the press and materials back to Jackson and commenced the publication of the Jackson Review. H. S. McFarland became the editor and proprietor in December, 1849. He changed its name back to Southern Advocate and gave it the motto: "The Constitution in its purity—the bulwark of American liberty." It became the Southern Democrat in 1850. J. W. Limbaugh, first mayor of Jackson, was its editor and publisher. Under Mr. Limbaugh's editorship it was a strong anti-Benton paper. (13) Upon the death of Mr. Limbaugh in 1852, Robert Brown again became the editor and renamed it The Jeffersonian. He published it until November, 1853, when it became The Jackson Courier, Joel Wilkerson, editor and publisher. It suspended with the opening of the Civil War, and was the last paper in Jackson until after the war. (14)

As early as December 3, 1819, there appeared in the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser proposals to publish a newspaper, The Missourian, at St. Charles by Briggs and McCloud. Briggs, whose first name even is not known, withdrew before the paper was printed. Robert McCloud was a practical printer and stepson of Joseph Charless, founder of the Missouri Gazette. (15) The proposals for publishing The Missourian were printed last in the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser of March 5, 1820. It must have been founded about that time as the following editorial appeared in that paper August 5th: "We have received several numbers of a new paper published at St. Charles, in this State, by Mr. Robert McCloud, entitled The Missourian. It is printed on a sheet of respectable size, and executed in a neat and elegant manner. It is but a short period since one printing establishment sufficed for this immense region, including the Arkansas. Now there are five and we believe all likely

13. Jefferson City Metropolitan, Jan. 15, 1850.

14. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 429. Files of Columbia Patriot and Jefferson City Metropolitan.

15. History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren counties, p. 216.

to prosper." The papers referred to beside the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, were the Missouri Gazette and the Western Journal at St. Louis, the Missouri Herald at Jackson, and The Missourian at St. Charles.

An act of the Legislature approved November 18, 1820, fixed the temporary seat of government of Missouri at St. Charles until October 1, 1826, at which time it was to be moved to Jefferson City. (16)

The Missourian was the organ of the State Government and prospered greatly during the early years of its existence. (17) It is not known how long it was published, but it certainly continued as long as St. Charles was the capital of Missouri.

The first settlement in Missouri was Ste. Genevieve, but it was the fifth town in the State to have a newspaper of its own, although there is a tradition among its inhabitants that a French newspaper was published there some time after 1780. The earliest English newspaper was begun there in the spring of 1821. It was ambitiously styled The Correspondent and Ste. Genevieve Record. The Missouri Intelligencer of April 30, 1821, acknowledges the receipt of the first number. It was published through 1823. (18)

By this time St. Charles had become large enough to support more than one newspaper. The Missouri Gazette was established there in November, 1823, by Stephen W. Foreman. (19) In its first issue it came out strongly for Henry Clay for President. A year later Foreman sold out to Robert McCloud, who was still publishing The Missourian, and with Charles Keemle founded the Missouri Advocate. (20) The first number was issued Dec. 24, 1824. Its motto was: "Mis-

16. Laws of Missouri, First G. A. sess. 1, p. 37.
17. History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties, p. 217.
18. Rozier, 150th Celebration of the Founding of Ste. Genevieve, p. 17.
19. Missouri Intelligencer, Dec. 23, 1823.
20. Files of The Missouri Advocate in the Mercantile Library, St. Louis.

souri and Missouri's friends." In their first issue the publishers announce that they are "not in any manner connected with the Missouri Gazette. All debts contracted by or due that office will be settled with Mr. McCloud."

The Missouri Advocate was moved to St. Louis in February, 1825, the publishers believing that a larger field was offered for their activities there than in St. Charles. The first issue in St. Louis was on February 28th under the name Missouri Advocate and St. Louis Advertiser. It was sold in 1827 to the St. Louis Inquirer. Keemle entered the office of the St. Louis Herald and later that of the People's Organ and Reveille, one of the most noted papers of its time. He was a kindly, gracious man, quite a beau Brummel, and for years a well known figure on the streets of St. Louis. (21) Foreman staid on the staff of the Inquirer and was an ardent supporter of Andrew Jackson but later joined a band of counterfeiters and had a disastrous ending, being hanged in Tennessee. (22)

The Missouri Advocate of February 12, 1825, contains a prospectus issued by Calvin Gunn to publish The Jefferson Patriot at Jefferson City. The prospectus says the paper will be conducted on "purely republican principles, the great interests of Missouri shall be supported, truth shall be its polar star, and public opinion and private justice its guide." Its motto was to be: "Vitam impendere vero." It is presumed he did not receive encouragement enough to publish a paper at Jefferson City for we find him setting up his printing press at St. Charles and commencing the publication of The Jeffersonian in October, 1825. In the first issue he takes time by the forelock and announces his intention of removing his office at "some future period to the City of Jefferson, the future capital of our State." (23) The "future period" was the summer of 1826, some two months before the time of-

21. Scharf, History of St. Louis City and County, p. 920.
22. Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, June 21, 1834.
23. Ibid, Oct. 28, 1823.

ficially fixed for Jefferson City to become the capital. When the Legislature convened there in November, 1826, Gunn was ready to print the proceedings of that august body. His reward came quickly as he was immediately appointed State printer, (24) a position he held for eighteen years.

The Jeffersonian became The Jeffersonian Republican in 1827. Its motto was "E Pluribus Unum." (25) William Franklin Dunnica, one of the founders of Glasgow, Missouri, was associated with Calvin Gunn in its publication until 1831. (26) Gunn was an ardent champion of Andrew Jackson and a bitter opponent of Whig principles. He died in 1844 and with him the paper he founded. (27)

It is worth noting here, as indicative of the rapid movement westward of emigrants and the growth of Missouri that in 1827 both the Jeffersonian Republican and the Missouri Intelligencer mention the prospectus of a paper to be published at Liberty, Clay County, under the name Missouri Liberator by a Mr. Hardin, a deaf and dumb man. As no further mention is made of this paper it is presumed the time had not come for setting up a press in what was then the extreme outposts of western civilization.

Meanwhile politics and political leaders began to absorb the attention of the public. The presidential campaign of 1827 excited more than the ordinary amount of attention in Missouri. Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams were the presidential candidates. The friends of Jackson in the West felt that the interests of their candidate called for the establishment of more printing presses for the purpose of "rendering through their instrumentality the people's candidate acceptable to the people." (28) With this end in view, early in 1827, the Rev. William Kinney, Lieutenant Governor

24. Laws of Missouri, Fourth G. A. sess. 1, p. 80.

25. Files of Jeffersonian Republican.

26. History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 438.

27. History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Miller, Maries and Osage Counties, p. 270.

28. Missouri Republican, May, 1827.

of Illinois, with other citizens of that State, purchased two presses. One was for Fayette, Missouri, and the other for Vandalia, Illinois. The paper at Fayette was to be published by James H. Birch of the St. Louis Inquirer. The Inquirer says that in establishing a paper at Fayette, Mr. Birch "will be in the midst of the Hero's friends." (29) Had a volcano burst forth in the midst of the Boon's Lick country it could not have caused much greater excitement. The Missouri Intelligencer of May 17, 1827, came out with a scathing editorial against the St. Louis Inquirer, Mr. Birch, "the reverend gentleman from Illinois," and Democracy in general. "We can inform Mr. Birch and the St. Louis Inquirer that they are totally mistaken as regards the politics of this region for we know of no place in the Union where the citizens are more unanimously opposed to General Jackson's pretentions to the next presidency." It goes on to say: "We believe the citizens of the Boon's Lick Country, whatever their predelictions may be, either for Jackson or Adams, have too much independence, intelligence and virtue to be dictated to by a reverend gentleman of anti-slave holding memory."

With this welcome from a brother editor, the Western Monitor was established at Fayette in August, 1827, by James H. Birch, lawyer and later State Senator, member of the State Convention of 1861 and Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. (30) Judge Birch, through the columns of his paper, supported the Democratic policy with a vigor not relished by the Whigs of that day. He changed the name of his paper to The Missourian in 1837. In 1840 he sold it to Cyril C. Cady who renamed it the Boon's Lick Times. Cady sold it in a few months to James R. Benson and Colonel Clark H. Green. They made it Whig in politics and gave it the motto: "Error ceases to be dangerous, when reason is left free to

29. Andrew Jackson was popularly called "The Hero of Two Wars," the War of 1812 and the Seminole War in Florida. His admirers were sometimes called "Heroites."

30. Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri. Vol. 1, p. 275.

combat it." (31) It was moved to Glasgow in October, 1848, and published there until 1861 when it was suppressed by the Confederates on account of its Union sentiments. Colonel Green went into the Union army and remained during the war. (32)

It was not until four years after the Western Monitor was started at Fayette, that the next newspaper was established in Missouri. William Baker, in 1831, commenced the publication of the State Gazette at Ste. Genevieve. It became the Southern Gazette in 1833. A few months later it was The Missouri Democrat edited by Philip G. Ferguson. Charles C. Rozier bought it in 1850 and changed the name to The Creole. He published The Creole for one year and then moved his press and materials to St. Louis. He published there a French paper, the Revue de Lanst. He returned to Ste. Genevieve in 1852 and started The Independent which he published until 1854 when he sold it to his brother, Amable. The Independent was published until the beginning of the Civil War when the office was closed. (33)

The first newspaper published in Cape Girardeau was the Cape Girardeau Farmer. William Johnson was the editor and proprietor. Its first issue dates back to 1831, but practically nothing is known of it save a single reference to its publication. (34)

The Missouri Intelligencer for February, 1831, contains the prospectus of a new paper, The Missouri Whig, to be published at Fayette by Robert N. Kelley. The editor promises to support the protective tariff or American system, and Henry Clay for President because Clay "is an honest man and one calculated to save our country from ruin and degradation." The paper was to be published as soon as enough

31. Boon's Lick Times, Aug.-Oct., 1840.

32. History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 262. Files of Missouri Intelligencer and Columbia Statesman.

33. Rozier, 150th Celebration of the founding of Ste. Genevieve, p. 17.

34. Missouri Intelligencer, Sept. 10, 1831.

subscribers were obtained. But Mr. Birch's paper, The Western Monitor, evidently satisfied the needs of the inhabitants of Fayette for the Missouri Whig was not published.

About the same time a prospectus was issued to publish the Missouri Gazette at Boonville by Joshua Young. (35) Boonville had no paper and it seemed a promising field for the establishment of one. Mr. Young's prospectus is a model of political diplomacy: "However friendly either to the Champion of the American system, or to the Hero of Two Wars, the editor feels that the Man who shall be called forth by the voice of a Free and Powerful People will receive his cordial support." The prospectus apparently did not appeal to the people of Boonville as not enough subscribed for the paper to justify Mr. Young in purchasing a printing outfit.

We come now to a newspaper that during its short existence of a few months stirred up a strife that was far reaching in its consequence and of enough importance to be dignified by the name of a war. This paper was The Morning and Evening Star published by the Mormons at Independence, Missouri.

As early as 1831 Joseph Smith visited western Missouri on a tour of inspection. Evidently the country pleased him for soon afterwards bands of Mormons began to arrive and settle in and around Independence. Their number was largely increased in 1832 by new arrivals who brought with them a complete printing outfit. This was set up and The Morning and the Evening Star appeared in May, 1832. (36) W. W. Phelps was the editor. It was devoted exclusively to "publishing the revelations of God to the Church" and denouncing the "ungodly Gentiles." (37) The result was that the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri river. (37) The Mormon War in Missouri had begun. The Mormons were also publishing on this press The Upper Missouri Advertiser.

35. Ibid, Apr. 30, 1831.
36. Ibid, June 2, 1832.
37. Ibid, Aug. 10, 1833.

This paper was used to advertise that section of Missouri as "the place revealed for the center stake of Zion." Its publication stopped also when the Missouri river received the press and type.

Later some enterprising driftwood harvesters raised the press and sold it to William Ridenbaugh, who used it to establish the St. Joseph Gazette in 1845. He sold the press to Captain John L. Merrick in 1859. Captain Merrick took it to Denver and started the first paper published in Colorado. (38)

The next paper established in Missouri was the ancestor of the Hannibal Courier-Post, The Missouri Courier. It was commenced at Palmyra in 1832 by Jonathan Angevine and Robert W. Stewart. Stewart was the editor. During 1837-38, James L. Minor, Secretary of State from 1839 to 1845, was the editor. The Missouri Courier was a strong Jackson paper and the organ of the Democratic party in Northeast Missouri. The Missouri Intelligencer of May 26, 1832, regrets that the inhabitants of the "Salt River Country are likely to be so little benefited by the press located amongst them." The Missouri Intelligencer differed from the Missouri Courier in politics.

Joseph B. Ament became the editor and proprietor of the Missouri Courier in 1841. He gave the paper two mottoes: On the first page, "Principiis obsta;" on the second page,

"Truth the object of our search,
Usefulness the end we desire to attain." (40)

Mr. Ament moved his paper to Hannibal in 1848 where it was consolidated with the Hannibal Gazette, retaining the name Missouri Courier. It was taken back to Palmyra in 1855. In 1863 it was moved again to Hannibal and consolidated this time with the Hannibal Messenger. The consolidated papers

38. Maryville Republican, June 12, 1902.

39. The Salt River Country was the name given to that section of Missouri included now in the counties of Pike, Marion, Ralls, Monroe, Macon, Shelby, Adair and Audrain.

40. Missouri Courier, Feb. 5, 1846.

were given the name North Missouri Courier. The publishers were Winchell, Ebert and Marsh. It became The Hannibal Courier in 1865. Its publishers, on April 24, 1881, bought out The Hannibal Post and consolidated the two papers under the name Hannibal Courier-Post. (41) W. J. Hill is its present publisher.

The first newspaper at Boonville was established in July, 1833, by James H. Middleton and John Wilson. It was The Herald. In the first issue the editors state that it will be "emphatically a free and independent press." But, "are proud to acknowledge the principles of Thomas Jefferson as the text of their political faith." Its motto was: "Virtue and intelligence are freedom's fortress." Middleton became the sole proprietor in September, 1834, and sold one-half interest to Robert Brent in April, 1838. They changed the name to The Western Emigrant. Later C. W. Todd bought it and named it the Boonville Observer. It had various owners up until 1861 when it suspended. (42)

The first newspaper in the Salt River Country proper, was the Salt River Journal. It was established at Bowling Green in October, 1833 by Adam Black Chambers and Oliver Harris. Chambers came to Bowling Green in 1829 with seventy-five cents in his pocket. He studied law, but before he could practice in Missouri, he must take out a license. To do this he had to attend court which sat at Fayette. One friend loaned him a horse and another enough money to pay his expenses at Fayette. (43) He was admitted to the bar and returned to Bowling Green to practice his profession. He was sent to the Legislature from Pike County in 1832. As editor of the Salt River Journal he became a leader among Missouri journalists. He and his partner sold the Salt River Journal in 1837 and went to St. Louis where with George

41. History of Marion County, p. 190 ff. Files of Missouri Intelligencer and Columbia Statesman.
42. History of Howard and Cooper counties, p. 730. Files of Columbia Patriot and Boonville Observer.
43. Centennial edition of the St. Louis Republic.

Knapp they took charge of the Missouri Republican. Subsequently Harris became interested in various newspaper enterprises in St. Louis and later moved to Ste. Genevieve where he edited the Plaindealer and served as postmaster. Col. Chambers remained on the staff of the Missouri Republican until his death in 1854. (44)

The Salt River Journal in 1840 became the property of Aylett H. Buckner, later Judge of the Third Congressional Circuit, and Congressman for six successive terms from the Thirteenth, now the Ninth Congressional District. (45) Judge Buckner made the paper independent in politics and tried to keep it above mere party interests. But in November, 1841 he changed the name to The Radical and came out strongly for a strict construction of the Constitution and against a National Bank and the protective tariff.

Judge Buckner sold The Radical on March 7, 1842, to James H. D. Henderson. Mr. Henderson made some important changes in the plan of the paper. Party politics were to be dispensed with, and all party strife and political contentions were to end in the Salt River Country. He took as the motto for his paper: "Peace on earth and good will towards all men." Isaac Adams became, on April 23, 1842, associated with Mr. Henderson in the publication of the Radical. They decided to keep the paper neutral and reconcile Whig and Democrat. This course as might have been expected did not escape criticism. The scholar, the critic, the wise man, and the fool, as the editors put it, each had something to say and were ready with their advice. Many wanted a political paper. Some withdrew their support. The editors' reply: "We thankfully receive the patronage of all those disposed to encourage us; and to those disposed to censure and find fault we say: withdraw your patronage—we don't care a fig, we intend to do the thing we believe to be right regardless of consequences." Such was the dream of these journalists in a country intensely

44. Scharf, History of St. Louis City and County, p. 910.
45. Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, vol. 1, p. 416.

alive with political passion. It did not materialize. The Radical in September, 1844, openly became a Democratic paper and supported James K. Polk for President. It was sold on January 29, 1845, to S. E. Murray and A. J. Pickens. They changed the name to Democratic Banner. N. P. Minor was the editor. In April, 1846, it was moved to Louisiana.

In the election of 1846 Pike County went Whig and the Democratic Banner lost the county printing. The publishers struggled on for a couple of years when Murray sold his interest to S. P. Robinson. The paper suspended in 1852. (46)

A second newspaper was started at Fayette in December, 1834, the Boon's Lick Democrat. The founder of this paper was Judge W. B. Napton, an able lawyer and jurist, at one time Attorney General, and for twenty-four years a Supreme Judge of Missouri. (47) Judge Napton gave the Boon's Lick Democrat the motto: "Veritas cum Libertate." Its next editor was Judge William A. Hall who stands preeminently as one of the best Circuit Judges in the history of Central Missouri. (48) He changed the name of the paper to Missouri Democrat. Under Judge Hall, The Missouri Democrat was the organ of the Democratic party in interior Missouri. It finally suspended in August, 1850. (49)

During the year 1834, The Red Rover was published in Columbia. Nothing is known of it except a few quotations from it in the Missouri Intelligencer of 1834.

In this year The Upper Missouri Enquirer was established at Liberty. The first issue was on January 11th. It was Whig in politics and eagerly welcomed by the people in that section of the State. Robert N. Kelly and William H. Davis were the publishers. In 1835 Kelly became the sole proprietor. The paper suspended about 1840. (50)

46. History of Pike County, pp. 482-86. Files of the Columbia Patriot and Statesman.
47. History of the Bench and Bar of Missouri, p. 123.
48. Ibid, p. 404.
49. Files of Missouri Intelligencer, Columbia Patriot and Statesman.
50. Ibid.

The Palmyra Post was established June 1, 1834. In the prospectus published in the Missouri Intelligencer, May 3, 1834, the editor, who does not give his name, says he cannot support the acts of the present administration (Andrew Jackson's) in regard to internal improvements, the currency and the veto power, but is heartily in favor of a State bank. The Post was published for only a few months. (51)

Sometime between 1834 and 1841 a paper,called The Far West, was published at Liberty by Peter H. Burnett. Burnett emigrated to Oregon in 1843 and became U. S. District Judge. He moved to California in 1849 and was elected Provisional Governor and later to the Supreme Bench. No copy of his paper, The Far West, is extant. (52)

The St. Charles Cosmos-Monitor was founded in 1835 by Nathaniel Patten. It was known then as The Clarion. Patten, it will be remembered, established the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser at Franklin in 1819. He published The Clarion until his death in 1837. His widow continued the paper with W. M. Campbell as editor. It was sold in 1839 to Julian and Carr. Berlin and Knapp became the publishers in 1840 and changed the name to the Free Press. Julian and Knapp took charge of it again with W. B. Overall as the editor. It now became The Advertiser. In 1846 Dr. E. D. Bevitt bought it and changed the name to the Missouri Patriot. It had been Whig in politics up to this time, but as the Missouri Patriot it was Democratic. It became The Western Star in 1847 with Douglas and Millington as proprietors. Jacob Kibler, Sr., became the publisher and N. C. O'Rear the editor in 1849. Mr. Kibler changed the name to The Chronotype, made it neutral in politics and filled its columns with articles on agriculture, literary subjects and general information. In 1854 this much named paper became The Reveille. Benjamin Emmons and Andrew King were the publishers.

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51. Files of Missouri Intelligencer, 1834-35.

52. Sketch of the Literary Development of Liberty, Mo., by Hon. D. C. Allen, in Liberty Tribune, Jan. 22, 1909.

It was consolidated in 1867 with the St. Charles Sentinel, which had recently been established. It was now called The Cosmos-Sentinel and Emmons and Orrick were the publishers. W. W. Davenport bought it in 1868 and shortened the name to The Cosmos. It has had many owners since 1868 and one further change in name. In 1903 it was consolidated with the St. Charles Monitor and given the name Cosmos-Monitor under which it is still published. (53)

Early in 1836 The Patriot was established at Cape Girardeau by Edwin White. It was a Whig paper. Robert Sturdivant, who had been in the mercantile business in Cape Girardeau, bought it in 1837, and was guilty, as he expressed it, of undertaking to edit and publish a political newspaper. At the end of two years he went back to his mercantile business and The Patriot was published successively by Robert Renfroe and Charles D. Cook. The latter sold it in 1842 to John W. Morris who changed the name to South Missourian. It suspended publication in 1846. (54)

The Marion Journal, a Democratic paper, was published at Palmyra during 1836-37 by Frederick Wise of St. Louis. The editor was General Lucian J. Eastin of Palmyra, who, during his career as a newspaper man, covering a period of nearly fifty years, was connected with more newspapers than any other editor in Missouri.

General Eastin's second newspaper was The Missouri Sentinel, which he established at Paris in 1837. He continued its publication until 1843 when it was purchased by Major James M. Bean and John Adams, who changed the name to Paris Mercury, the name it bears today. Major Bean published The Mercury until his death on January 26, 1874. During this time he served two terms in the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature and at the time of his death was State Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District. Abraham G.

53. History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties, pp. 218-220. Files of Columbia Patriot and Columbia Statesman.

54. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 417. Files of Statesman.

Mason, who entered the Mercury office in 1845 as an apprentice, became assistant publisher in 1851. He remained with the paper until 1886 and associated with himself at different times William L. Smiley, Thomas P. Bashaw and Joseph Burnett. Alexander and Staveley are the present publishers.

The Mercury was Whig in politics until the dissolution of that party in 1856 when it joined the ranks of the Democrats. It suspended once during its existence. When Colonel Joseph Porter raided North Missouri in 1861 and while the Federals occupied Paris, some of the soldiers who were printers, suppressed the regular edition and issued one to suit themselves. The Mercury has always been published at Paris and during the last sixty-six years under its present name. (55)

The Commercial Advertiser was started at Hannibal in November, 1837, by Jonathan Angevine, who founded the Missouri Courier at Palmyra in 1832, and J. S. Buchanan. They sold it in 1838 to Rev. S. D. Rice, a Methodist minister. The Commercial Advertiser not turning out happily on the financial side, Rev. Rice stopped its publication in 1839. It was established solely to advertise the new town of Hannibal and is said to have fulfilled its mission. (56)

The Political Examiner, a Whig paper, was commenced at Palmyra in 1837. Samuel Haydon was the publisher and William Cason, the editor. It suspended in 1839. (57)

In the same year that these two Marion County papers were started, the Mormons commenced the publication of The Elder's Journal at the town of Far West in Caldwell County. Far West had been founded in 1836 by some of the Mormons who had settled in Caldwell County after being driven out of Jackson County in 1832. The Journal was suppressed in 1838. The trouble this time resulted largely from the election riots of August, 1838, when an attempt was made to keep the Mormons from voting.

55. History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, p. 199 ff. Files of Columbia Statesman.
56. History of Marion County, p. 898.
57. Ibid, p. 833.

The first newspaper in the Ozark region was the Ozark Standard. It was established at Springfield in 1838 by Cyrus W. Stark. He sold it in a short time to Mitchell and McKinney, who changed the name to The Ozark Eagle. It belonged to the radical wing of the Democratic party. A Whig contemporary says of it: "The noisy and crimsoned beaked Eagle of the Ozark Mountains is outrageously pugnacious and rabid as a mad cat." (58) Warren H. Graves, one of the first newspaper men of Southwest Missouri, became the publisher in 1842 and changed the name to the Springfield Advertiser. As the Advertiser it numbered among its publishers, John S. Phelps, afterwards Governor of Missouri. After 1850 it became a strong anti-Benton paper. Its last issue was an extra published on April 12, 1861, to announce that Fort Sumpter had been fired upon. (59)

It was not until 1838 that the capital of Missouri had grown important enough to support two newspapers. On March 31st of that year the Inquirer was started by General E. L. Edwards and John McCulloch. It was Whig in politics and adopted the following quotation from Martin Van Buren as its political guide: "Coming into office the declared enemy of both a National Debt and a National Bank, I have earnestly endeavored to prevent a resort to either."

McCulloch died within a year, and in 1840 General Edwards sold the paper to William Lusk who made it a power for Democracy in that section of the State. Lusk died in 1844 and his son, James Lusk, published it until his death in 1858. William H. Lusk then took charge of it and through its columns fearlessly advocated loyalty to the Union. The paper suspended in March, 1861, when Mr. Lusk entered the Union army where he attained the rank of major. (60)

The Western Star was founded at Liberty in May, 1838,

58. The Columbia Patriot, June 18, 1842.

59. History of Springfield, Mo., by M. J. Hubble in Springfield Republican, July 4, 1909. Files of Columbia Patriot and Columbia Statesman.

60. Files of the Inquirer.

by John Rennie. In the fall of 1841 George Leader landed at Liberty and bought the Star, changing its name to Western Journal. Leader was from Pennsylvania and had worked in printing offices in Ohio and Kentucky while on his way to Missouri. William Ridenbaugh became his partner in 1842, coming from Bedford, Pennsylvania, for that purpose. They sold the Western Journal in the fall of 1844. It soon afterwards suspended publication. Leader went to Platte City and helped start the Argus while Ridenbaugh went to St. Joseph and founded the Gazette. (61)

The second newspaper in Boonville was The Missouri Register, founded by W. T. Yeoman in July, 1839. It was established for the purpose of aiding the Democrats carry that section of Missouri in the campaign of 1840. It April, 1841, E. A. Robinson bought a half interest in it and in August, 1843, Captain Ira Van Nortwick became the editor and publisher. Captain Van Nortwick used its columns to vigorously oppose the policy of Senator Thomas H. Benton. It was afterwards owned successively by Quisenberry, Price, Ward and Chilton. The last named published it until 1853. This was the year of the great temperance excitement in Missouri. B. T. Buie, in that year, became publisher of the Register and filled its columns exclusively with temperance discussions. It began to be unsuccessful financially and Buie sold the paper to Allen Hammond, but it soon suspended on account of a lack of patronage. (62)

The pioneer paper of Callaway County is the Missouri Telegraph. It was founded at Fulton in 1839 by Warren Woodson, Jr., and was known then as The Banner of Liberty. Curd and Hammond bought it in January, 1842, and changed the name to Callaway Watchman. William A. Stewart became the editor in 1844 and gave it the name of Western Star. The Star continued to shine until the spring of 1845 and was decidedly Whig in politics. In that year it became the prop-

61. Maryville Republican, Dec. 19, 1904.
62. History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 730.

erty of J. B. Duncan and James M. Goggin, who changed the name to Fulton Telegraph. They sold it in 1850 to John B. Williams and he gave it the name it is published under today, The Missouri Telegraph. J. B. Williams entered the office of the Columbia Patriot as an apprentice in 1835, became journeyman printer on its successor the Columbia Statesman in 1842, and in 1843 bought a half interest in it. Seven years later he was editing and publishing the paper with which he was so long identified, The Missouri Telegraph. He went to Mexico in 1857 and established the Mexico Ledger. Returning to Fulton in 1859 he again became identified with the Telegraph, and continued to edit and publish it until his death on April 6, 1882. He was succeeded by his son, Wallace Williams, who published it until January 1, 1909, when it was bought by the Sun Printing Co., of Fulton, and the two papers consolidated under the name Missouri Telegraph and Weekly Sun. The Missouri Telegraph has never been published outside of Fulton, and for fifty-seven years it was under the control of the Williams, father and son. (63)

This record is surpassed by one other county newspaper, The Palmyra Spectator. The Spectator has been owned and controlled during the entire seventy years of its existence by members of the Sosey family. It was founded at Palmyra on August 3, 1839, by Jacob Sosey and was known then as The Missouri Whig and General Advertiser. A few years later the name was shortened to Missouri Whig. Mr. Sosey turned the management over to his son, Harper R. Sosey, in 1859. For a period of four years, up to April 10, 1863, the founder of the paper was not known as its owner or editor, but he still controlled it. On that date he resumed management and changed the name to the Palmyra Spectator. Frank H. Sosey became a member of the firm in January, 1884. At the death of Jacob Sosey, Sept. 8, 1888, the firm became Sosey

63. History of Callaway County, pp. 100-101. Missouri Telegraph, Apr. 14, 1882.

Brothers, the members being the present publishers, Frank H. and John M. Sosey. (64)

One other current county newspaper dates back to 1839, The Howard County Advertiser. It was started at Glasgow by W. B. Foster under the name Glasgow News. It was neutral in politics and had rather an obscure existence for several years. The editor changed the name to Howard County Banner in September, 1848, and made it a Democratic paper. He sold it to W. B. Tombley who moved it to Fayette in 1853. The Columbia Statesman of May 13, 1853, says of it: "The Banner hitherto published at Glasgow by Mr. Tombly has been moved to Fayette. It continues a Democratic paper of the anti-Benton pro-Claib Jackson stripe, and is now edited by one of the cleverest and most ultra Democrats this side of sun down, Leland Wright, Esq." Mr. Tombly sold it in 1858 to Randall and Jackson, who continued its publication until the breaking out of the Civil War when they entered the Confederate Army. The office was sold to Isaac Newton Houck who published the paper until 1864 under its present name, Howard County Advertiser. In the summer of that year the Federals destroyed the office. Mr. Houck went to Illinois and remained there until 1865 when he returned to Fayette and resumed the publication of the Advertiser. General John B. Clark became associated with him in its publication in 1868 and for ten months the paper was published under the firm name of Houck and Clark, when Houck sold his interest to General Clark. In 1871 Houck again purchased the Advertiser and published it until 1872 when it became the property of Charles J. Walden (65) present owner and publisher of the Boonville Advertiser. Mr. Walden successfully conducted the paper for a number of years. Subsequent owners and editors were W. S. Gallemore, S. M. Yeoman, M. B. Yeoman and L. B. White. Mr. White sold it to the present editor and proprietor, Henry T. Burckhartt, who took possession September 1, 1905. (66)

MINNIE ORGAN.

(To be continued.)

64. The information in regard to the Spectator was furnished by Mr. John Sosey.

65. History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 262-63. Files of the Columbia Statesman.

66. Howard County Advertiser, Jan. 4, 1906.

NOTES.

The fact that a part of the Bicknell Journals had been republished by the historical society in St. Louis was overlooked in selecting them for this number.

The German-American Annals for September-October, 1909, has the first part of a paper by Dr. Wm. G. Bek, of the University of Missouri, on the Community at Bethel, Missouri, and its offspring at Aurora, Oregon, the same subject as the paper by him in the last volume of the Review.

A rare Eugene Field item has been presented to the Society by B. T. Galloway of the Department of Agriculture, through his sister, Mrs. Ida Cunningham of the University of Missouri. The title page is "College Songs. Missouri State University—Columbia, 1873. Columbia, Mo.; Missouri statesman book and job office print, 1874." It consists of 48 pages of selected and original college songs. "Amo.—key of A," is by Eugene Field, and six are by his brother, Roswell M. Field.

As an indication of how important the Library of Congress considers the preservation of periodicals, it may be stated that it has lately issued a "Want List of Periodicals," not including newspapers, which makes a book of 241 pages. Eighty-one of the periodicals wanted were published in Missouri.

There is no dispute as to the benefits that an international language that was generally understood in all parts of the world would be. To supply this want various languages have been formed, that of Esperanto being the best known, and most widely studied, there being twenty national societies, thirty to forty journals printed in it, and nearly a thousand organized societies studying it. It has its adherents in all countries in the world, and four international congresses have been held where all the addresses and the transaction of business has been in that language. The fifth congress will be held at Chautauqua in this country. While movements

have been directed for a universal language a more restricted effort has been that for a reformation in the spelling of the English, and a board has made various suggestions in this direction, which had the approval of President Roosevelt. Some of the suggestions have been generally adopted, and others will be. A more extensive change in the spelling is being advocated by Nikolas Aleshi of Kansas City, which he calls the "Virtuana System" or the "niu speling experiment." He has issued various circulars, and a map relating to it. The latter explains " "the eksperiment of the Virtuana lengueje;" it has a table with a center of "Fontalina Missouri and her didaktikal," surrounded by the names of various cities of different States spelled according to his "system," Fontolina being his name for Kansas City; and a map of the "United States" shows the spelling of each according to the "niu speling."

The Missouri Folk-Lore Society held its fourth annual meeting December 18, 1909, at St. Louis, and the following officers were elected for 1910:

President—Miss Mary A. Owen, St. Joseph.

Vice Presidents—Dr. W. L. Campbell, Kansas City; Miss Mary A. Wadsworth, Columbia; Prof. J. L. Lowes, St. Louis.

Secretary—Prof. H. M. Belden, Columbia.

Treasurer—Miss Idress Head, St. Louis.

Directors—Miss Jennie M. A. Jones, St. Louis; Miss Virginia E. Stevenson, St. Louis (to fill out unexpired term of Dr. F. A. Golder, resigned).

The American Historical Association and a half dozen other associations held their annual meetings during holiday week in New York, with a larger attendance than usual, and with interesting programs. In listening to some of the papers one cannot avoid thinking that if a person is honored by being thought competent to write a paper for such an association, and he does not have the voice or manner to properly delivery it he should get some other person to read it for him.

PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.

The Society has lately obtained an interesting addition to its collection of manuscript material—the proclamation issued by Gov. Fletcher following the adoption of the ordinance of Emancipation by the Missouri Convention of 1865. It is as follows, the signatures being by the Governor and Secretary of State:

STATE OF MISSOURI,
Executive Department.

City of Jefferson, Jany 11th 1865.

"It having pleased Divine Providence to inspire to righteous action the sovereign people of Missouri, who, through their delegates in convention assembled, with proper legal authority and solemnity, have this day

Ordained, "That hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free."

Now, therefore, by authority of the supreme power vested in me by the Constitution of Missouri, I, Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor of the State of Missouri, do proclaim, that henceforth and forever no person within the jurisdiction of this State shall be subject to any abridgement of liberty, except such as the law may prescribe for the common good, or know any master but God.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Jefferson, this 11th day of January, A. D., 1865.

THOMAS C. FLETCHER.

By the Governor: (Signed)

FRANCIS RODMAN,
Secretary of State."

BOOK NOTICES.

For love of You, by **Clyde Edwin Tuck.** Indianapolis, B. F. Bowen & Co., 1909, (c. 1908). Port. 87 p.

The author was born and reared near Springfield, Missouri, but is now temporarily in Indiana. His book of poetry is issued in a very neat and attractive style. The work will soon be followed by a novel on "The Bald Knobbers."

The following will remind the readers of other such nights in their own experience:

ON SUCH A NIGHT.

On such a night
The stars shown bright
O'er fields and hills of sparkling snow;
The saffron moon
Arose, and soon
The fitful winds all ceased to blow;
'Twas by the sea
You stood with me
When first we loved, that crystal night—
Just you and I
Beneath the sky—
The happy world ne'er seemed so bright!

On such a night,
How sweet the light
Streamed o'er the sea, one year ago!
Now hand in hand
Again we stand;
About us lies the sparkling snow;—
It seemed to me
No night could be
So fair here by the sleeping sea;—
Thy heart is mine,
My heart is thine,
My love, and shall forever be!

On such a night
My heart beat light;
Although the world was hushed in snow,
'Twas sweeter far
Than nights that are
Born when mild summer breezes blow;
Like burning brands
Our clasp of hands
Love's flame then kindled in my breast,
And since that night
When stars shown bright
The happy world is full of rest!

The Gentry family in America, 1676 to 1909, including notes on the following families ... ... By **Richard Gentry, Ph. B. M. S.,** Kansas City, Mo. New York, The Grafton Press, 1909. 406 p. 44 plts. Price $5.25.

The Gentry family is one of the largest in the United States, and its beginning in this country dates back to 1684, when Nicholas and Samuel Gentry settled in Virginia. It has become numerous in that State and also in Missouri, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and other States. The Gentry pioneers marched across the country, established homes as farmers, planters. stock raisers, soldiers and professional men, and have impressed themselves indelibly on the history of the country.

The author of the above book is descended from Nicholas Gentry, and from him to his grandson there are nine generations as follows:

I. Nicholas, immigrant.
II. Nicholas, of Albemarle Co. Va.
III. David, of Albemarle Co., Va.
IV. Richard, Rev. soldier, of Madison Co., Va.
V. Gen. Richard, Columbia. Mo
VI. Richard Harrison, Columbia, Mo.
VII. Richard, Kansas City, Mo.
VIII. Richard Hardin, Mobile, Ala.
IX. Richard Blythe, Mobile, Ala.

Six Richard Gentrys in succession. Richard Gentry, the Revolutionary soldier and Kentucky pioneer, settled in Madison Co., Ky., in 1786. Married Jane Harris in Virginia and reared twelve children. She died and he married Nancy Guthrie and reared seven more, altogether nineteen children, sixteen sons and three daughters; eight of these sons settled in Missouri. Reuben E., born in Virginia in 1785 settled in Missouri in 1809, and is the ancestor of most of the Pettis County Gentrys; David Gentry settled in Boone County and later in Monroe County, Mo.; Rev. Christy Gentry in Ralls Co., Mo.; General

Richard Gentry in Old Franklin in 1816, and in 1820 was one of the organizers and owners of the town of Columbia, where he lived until 1837, when he was killed in the Florida war, commanding a Missouri regiment; Joshua Gentry settled in Marion Co., Mo., was president and General Manager of the Hannibal and St. Joe R. R., which he built; James Gentry settled in Boone, but later moved to Galena, Ill., where he died; Rodes Gentry settled in Ralls Co., and William James Gentry in Ray Co., Mo. The balance of the family remained in Kentucky. Nicholas Gentry of the 11th generation has seven sons, and their descendants are distributed all over the United States. The book is well and beautifully made, and can be obtained from the author at 2600 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

A History of Grundy County [Missouri]. By James Everett Ford. Trenton, Missouri. 1908.

This is one of the best of the County Histories. The historical part consisting of 233 pages is a well selected and well written record of the history of the county from its earliest days to the present. The balance of the book of 875 pages is taken up with the biographical sketches, and these, while not of the general interest of the other parts of the work, are of value, and will preserve much geneological data.

Exercises at the inauguration of Albert Ross Hill, LL. D., as President of the University, December 10 and 11, 1908. Columbia, 1909.

This preserves in fitting form the addresses of Gov. Folk; Ex-Gov. Francis; President Schurman, of Cornell University; Chancellor Kirkland of Vanderbilt University; President Maclean of the State University of Iowa; State Superintendent of Schools of Missouri, Gass; President Thompson of Tarkio College; Wm. Walton Wright, representative of the students; Prof. John C. Jones, representing the faculty; the addresses of President Schurman, on The ideal of a University in its historical development and modern significance; and the inaugural address of President Hill.

Recollections of a Fire Insurance Man, including his experience in U. S. Navy (Mississippi squadron) during the Civil war. By **Robert S. Critchell** of Chicago. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1909. 164 p. 5 plts. of portraits, &c. Price $1.25.

The gift of this book was especially acceptable because it was by a former resident of St. Louis, and so is a part of the bibliography of Missouri biography, and also that it is included in the bibliography of the Civil war, the author having been a spectator of the fighting in St. Louis at the time of the capture of Camp Jackson, and a witness of other war scenes.

The Story of a Century. A brief historical sketch and exposition of the religious movement inaugurated by Thomas and Alexander Campbell, 1809-1909. By **J. H. Garrison.** St. Louis, Christian Publishing Company, 1909. 278 p. 8 plts. Price $1.00 net.

The above is a new book by the editor of "The Christian Evangelist," a Missouri author whose publications number more than a score. This one was of special interest in connection with the Centennial celebrated at Pittsburg during the fall of 1909. It furnishes a brief statement and exposition of the movement started by Alexander Campbell and of the progress that this movement has made during the century. The style is clear and simple, and the work is a valuable one to the religious history of the country.

Register of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Missouri, 1907-09, compiled by Henry Cadle, Registrar. St. Louis, [1909.]

Very appropriately the Society of Colonial Wars issues a finely printed and bound register of 148 pages, and 87 plates, with photographs of more than that number of members of the Society in Missouri. The work is of historical value for more than to simply give a list of the members of the Society.

Radioactivity of the thermal waters of Yellowstone National Park, by **Herman Schlundt** and **Richard B. Moore,** Washington, D. C., 1909. Bull. No. 395 U. S. Geol Surv.

Dialectic constans of the halogen hydrids, by **Oscar C. Schaffer** and **Herman Schlundt.** Reprint from Journal of Physical Chemistry, December, 1909.

The above are two of the late publications of Dr. Schlundt of the University of Missouri. He has become a prominent authority on the subject of radium and radioactivity.

NECROLOGY.

DR. JOHN H. BRITTS was born November 1, 1836, at Ladoga, Indiana. His grandfather came from Germany in 1754, and the family lived in Pennsylvania and Virginia until 1832, then coming to Indiana, and in 1857 to Henry County, Missouri. He studied medicine before the Civil war, and at the outbreak of the war he became Captain of Company B, Third Missouri State Guards. Afterwards he raised a regiment in Cass County and became its surgeon, serving in Mississippi and Tennessee. At Vicksburg, June 9, 1863, while on duty at the City hospital, he was wounded by a 15-inch shell, thrown by the Porter fleet, which exploded in his room. This carried away his right leg.

In 1865 he returned to Clinton and practiced medicine there until his death. In 1882 he was elected State Senator to the 32d General Assembly, and two years after to the 33d General Assembly. He succeeded in passing a bill for the creation of a geological survey, and was appointed one of the managers of the Bureau of Geology and Mines by Gov. Francis, and four years later for another four years' term by Gov. Stone. He was much interested in geological matters, and made several collections in paleontology, the "Fossil Flora of the Lower Coal Measures of Missouri," published by the Government, being written largely from collections made by him in Henry County, the fern and other vegetable

fossils from some of its coal banks not being surpassed by those from any other part of the world.

Dr. Britts was married November 1, 1865, to Miss Anne E. Lewis, whose grandparents on both sides came to Upper Louisiana when it was under Spanish domination. During the Civil war her father was living in Cass County, and being on the southern side was evicted under the "Order No. 11."

For some months Dr. Britts was in failing health, and November 14, 1909, he passed away, universally mourned in the community that had known him so long, and his body was laid away under Masonic auspices.

THOMAS DUDLEY CASTLEMAN was born at Moscow Mills, Lincoln County, Missouri, January 13, 1830, and died at Potosi, Missouri, November 14, 1909. He was a grandson of Ambrose Dudley, who was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and removed from Virginia to Kentucky, May 17, 1786, and upon his arrival at Bryan Station, five miles east of Lexington, Kentucky, he built an "Old School Baptist Meeting House," and was its first pastor. He was succeeded as pastor by his son, Thomas Parker Dudley, the father and son being pastor of that church continuously for one hundred years and one month. The Castleman family came to Missouri in October, 1828, from Woodford County, Kentucky, and located in Lincoln County. Lewis, the father of the subject of this sketch moved to Washington County in 1842, and from 1848 till his death the latter resided in Potosi. In 1861 during the Civil war he organized a cavalry company of Home Guards, and was its captain. In 1862 he was elected sheriff of the county, and later was the collector. He married Miss Sallie Boyce McIlvaine November 28, 1865, and of seven children born to them only one is now living—Mrs. Anna M. Smith of Oakland, California. Captain Castleman was probably more conversant with the history of Washington County than any other person, and it is said that at one time he knew every man and woman in the county. He was an uncle of Henry C. Bell of Potosi, one of the trustees of this Society.

HON. DAVID A. DE ARMOND, Representative in Congress from the Sixth Missouri District, was burned to death at his home in Butler, Missouri, and with him his grandson, David A. DeArmond, Jr., son of James A. DeArmond, editor of the Bates County Democrat and Adjutant General of the State under the administration of Governor Folk. He was a member of the State Senate in the 30th General Assembly, 1879, and reelected to the 31st General Assembly. He also held the offices of Circuit Judge and Supreme Court Commissioner. Judge DeArmond was born in Blair County, Pennsylvania March 18, 1844, and brought up on a farm; educated in the common schools and at Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport; was Presidential Elector in 1884; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Democrat, and has been reelected to each Congress to the present time. He was one of the most prominent leaders of his party, and loved by members of all parties.

CHARLES GILDEHAUS was born and lived all his life in St. Louis, and for twenty-seven years was the senior member of a wholesale grocery house. He was a graduate of Washington University, and was well known in literary as well as in business circles. His library was said to be one of the most complete of the private libraries of the city. He published several works: "Hester of the Fields," a story with its plot laid in the Ozarks; "In Rhyme and Time;" "In the Ozarks;" "Die Rebellin;" "Aeneas," a drama; and "Die Musen am Mississippi," plays. He was 53 years old at the time of his death, November 26, 1909.

WILLIAM GODFREY, born in Ireland, the son of a major in the English army, came to St. Louis in 1859. During the Civil war he served in the 47th Illinois Regiment. For years he was Superintendent of the Sunday School of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and had been a member of the city Board of Education. He was a member of the Forty-third General Assembly of Missouri, 1905, and was the author

of the breeders' racing bill passed at that session. He died in St. Louis, October 29th, at the age of 74 years.

WM. TORREY HARRIS, author of a number of books while living in St. Louis, and afterwards, died in Providence, R. I., November 5, 1909. He was born in Killingly, Conn., in 1835, and from 1867 to 1880 was Superintendent of the public schools of St. Louis. From 1889 to 1906 he was United States Commissioner of Education and received from the Carnegie Foundation its highest rate of pension, $3,000 per year. While in St. Louis he started the Journal of Speculative Philosophy, which became a very prominent publication in its field.

MRS. MARY MOODY celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth September 10, died November 15, 1909, at Monett, Missouri.

HON. WESLEY A. JACOBS, who was a Senator from the Fifth District in the 31st General Assembly, 1881, and re-elected to the 32d, 33d and 34th General Assemblies, died suddenly at Norfolk, Virginia, November 20, 1909.

GEORGE E. BOHLEY, a member of the House in the 43d General Assembly of Missouri, 1905-06, died in St. Louis November 13, 1909. He was born in St. Louis, educated in the public schools, for eleven years a deputy circuit clerk in St. Louis, and politically a Republican, died of pulmonary disease at the age of thirty-five years.

REV. DR. ROBERT AFTON HOLLAND, rector emeritus of St. George's chapel of Christ Church Cathedral, noted churchman, philanthropist, preacher and author, died in St. Louis, December 30, 1909. In 1874-79, Dr. Holland, with William T. Harris, Lieut. Gov. Brokmeyer and others, was a member of the German Philosophy Club and published the Journal of Speculative Philosophy, later issued by the Concord School of Philosophy, which became world-wide famous. At a later period he organized the Social Science Club of which such men as R. Graham Frost, Conde Pallen and Isaac H.

Lionberger were members and active participants. His lectures before the University of Michigan were published in a book called "The Commonwealth of Man." He was born in Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1844, and in his teens became a Methodist minister, and at the breaking out of the Civil War was a Confederate chaplain. Later he was pastor of the largest Methodist Church in Baltimore, and editor of the Baltimore Christian Advacate. In 1872 he became a minister of the Episcopal Church, and rector of St. George's Church in St. Louis. In 1879 he was rector of Trinity Church in Chicago, and in 1886 moved to New Orleans, soon after returning to St. Louis. During the last two years he did much literary work, completing a volume which is not yet published.

HON. DE WITT CLINTON LEACH, one of the founders of the Republican party, and a member of Congress from Michigan for three terms, the editor of the Springfield Patriot-Advertiser, died December 21, 1909.

GEN. DANIEL H. McINTYRE was born in Callaway County, Missouri, May 5, 1833. At the beginning of the Civil War he was a student in Westminster College at Fulton, but left it to organize a company for the Confederate army, and of which he was elected captain. The college, however, graduated him after he left for service in the war. At the Wilson Creek battle he lost one-half of his men, was himself wounded, made prisoner and kept such for nine months. In 1871 he settled at Mexico, Missouri, admitted to the bar and elected prosecuting attorney in 1872, and in 1874 was elected Senator from Audrain, Boone and Callaway Counties, known as the A B C district. In 1876 and 1878 he was a member of the House and in 1880 he was elected Attorney General of the State. During his term of office he recovered for the State more than three million dollars from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. Remaining in Jefferson City after his term of office he was again a member of the House from 1887 to 1891. At one time he was chairman of the State Democratic Committee, but on the adoption of the free coin-

age platform in 1896 he became a Republican. For the past ten years he was almost blind, and for some years had been an invalid, and on January 1, 1910 he died.

PROF. JOHN T. VAUGHN, of Kirksville Normal School, a member of this Society, suddenly died at his home in Kirksville October 14, 1909, and since the burial many of his friends think that he was poisoned. The body will probably be exhmed yet for a chemical analysis.

THE MISSOURI SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

Semi-Annual Meeting, St. Louis, Dec. 28-29, 1909.

H. R. Tucker, St. Louis, President.

J. L. Shouse, Kansas City, Vice President.

Eugene Fair, Kirksville, Secretary-Treasurer.

N. M. Trenholme, Columbia, Editor.

The first session was called to order by the President, Mr. Tucker. The opening address was given by Wm. Schuyler, St. Louis. His subject was "The Eternity of Rome."

Mr. Schuyler's paper was followed by one by Miss Ellen B. Atwater, St. Louis, on "What Topics in Ancient and Medieval History Need Special Emphasis to Prepare the Pupil for the Modern Period." Following this was to be a review of recent books by Professor N. M. Trenholme, Columbia. Dr. Trenholme was unable to be present and so that part of the program had to be omitted. The two papers just mentioned were thrown open for discussion. The discussion was spirited. Among those taking part were Dr. Usher, St. Louis; Mr. Violette, Kirksville; Mr. Schuyler St. Louis and Mr. Little, Lexington.

The attendance at this session was fairly good. After a motion, which was carried, that one member of the society be appointed to consult with other societies with regards to the time and place of meeting in the spring the society adjourned until Wednesday afternoon.

Wednesday Afternoon.

Mr. Tucker in the chair. The program was carried out as advertised. Miss Grace Graves, Hannibal, read a paper on "Geographic Influences in American History."

This was followed by a lively discussion participated in by Mr. Tucker, St. Louis; Mr. Baker, Joplin; Dr. Loeb, Columbia; Mr. Johnson, Richmond; Mr. Duncan, Warrenton; Miss Hodge, Kirkwood; Mr. Little, Lexington; Miss Newman, St. Louis.

Following this was a paper by Miss Fannie Bennett, St. Louis, on "Victories of War vs. Victories of Peace."

In order that a definite communication might be made with other societies with regard to the time and place of meeting of the third annual meeting, a motion was carried that the society meet at Kirksville the second Saturday in May next.

Mr. S. A. Baker, Joplin, then read a paper on "The Future Citizen and Civics Instruction in the High Schools." Interesting discussions followed in which Miss Atwater, Dr. Loeb and Mr. Baker took leading parts.

A business meeting followed. The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. The financial report of the secretary was also accepted. The vice president of the society having left the State, Mr. J. M. Wood, Fredericktown, was chosen in his place. Mr. J. L. Shouse of Westport was chosen a member of Educational Council for a term of three years. A motion was carried that in case of any doubt about the time and place of the next meeting the matter should be settled by the Executive Council.

Mr. Violette, the chairman of the Committee on High Schools, then made a preliminary report. This chairman also made some remarks about the committee on teaching in the Elementary Schools. The chairman of the Elementary School Committee having left the State, it was agreed that the president should appoint another chairman.

A motion was then carried that the society leave the time of the meeting of the next State Teachers' Association to the Executive Committee of the association. The meeting then ajourned. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the society is just beginning its day of usefulness. It is much to be deplored that persons who are often very enthusiastic when on the program are conspicuous by their absence when left off. The society needs a larger membership. It has now a paid membership of about forty. Its funds are meager. During the last year it has been permitted to do some very useful work through the kindness of State Superintendent Gass.

EUGENE FAIR, Secretary.

VOL. IV. April, 1910. NO. 3.

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MISSOURI

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

VOL. 4. APRIL, 1910. NO. 3.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY PRESS OF MISSOURI.

The political campaign of 1840 excited more than the usual amount of interest in Missouri. The Whig candidate for president was General William Henry Harrison, "the hero of Tippecanoe." The Democratic candidate was Martin Van Buren. The campaign was known as the "log cabin, coon and hard cider campaign." At political meetings the Whigs displayed minature log cabins, real coons and hard cider. The Democrats, followers of Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory," had hickory boughs and game cocks for political emblems.

The press of the state voiced the excitement of the people and was, with few exceptions, intensely partisan. Our Missouri editors in their political discussions, have never been characterized by any great deference to an opponent's opinions or by a charitable view of his personal shortcomings. In this campaign their editorials were of an exceedingly strenuous and personal nature and the columns of their papers were ornamented with coons and cocks fighting, the fur or feathers flying according to their sympathies.

A number of new papers were established to assist in the contest. The Argus was published at Boonville during the heat of the campaign by Ward and Chilton. It advocated the claims of Martin Van Buren for president. As soon as the

campaign was over and Van Buren defeated, the Argus suspended. (1)

The most noted paper established in 1840 was The Express, published at Lexington. It was the pioneer paper of Lafayette county. The money necessary to publish it was furnished by John and Robert Aull, Eldridge Burden, Samuel Stramke and James Graham. Charles Patterson was the editor. He soon became the proprietor and took as his partner in the enterprise William Musgrove, Sr. They sold the paper in the fall of 1852 to J. M. Julian and John R. Gaunt. William Musgrove continued as editor and in 1854 again bought a part interest in it. Walter M. Smallwood bought the interest of Musgrove and Guant in 1856. General Richard C. Vaughan bought Smallwood's interest in 1859 but sold out in 1860 and entered the Union army. The Express suspended in 1861 on account of hard times. This left Lexington without a newspaper and in 1862 in order to supply the demand for a paper, S. S. Earl took the press and materials of the Express and commenced the publication of the Central Union. Henry K. Davis was the editor. The old name, Express, was resumed in 1866. Henry Davis and George Vaughan were the proprietors. The editor was John Laughborough, well known as editor of the St. Louis Times and afterwards as surveyor-general of Missouri. Henry Davis became the sole proprietor in the fall of 1866 and changed the name to The Caucasian. He sold it in 1867 to Jacob M. Julian, Ethan Allen and William Musgrove, Jr., practical newspaper men. Ethan Allen was a descendant of the Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga fame. The Caucasian was published until 1875 when it was consolidated with the Intelligencer, a paper which had been recently started at Lexington.

Among the noted editors of the Express and Caucasian were Colonel Jacob T. Child, legislator, diplomat and author, whose editorials were of the scholarly, dignified type, and Col. Peter or "Pat" Donan. During Col. Donan's editorship the

1. History of Howard and Cooper counties, p. 730.

paper belonged to that branch of the Democratic faith styled in his own phraseology "red hot." The Caucasian claimed the honor of nominating Horace Greeley for president. It is said Donan made a special trip East in order to induce Greeley to accept the nomination. Returning to Lexington he issued a special edition of The Caucasian with glaring headlines: "Horace Greeley, the devil or anybody to beat Grant."

Col. Donan was a fearless, versatile writer. His articles in defense of the Confederacy were of such force that the St. Louis Globe-Democrat called him "the sounding brass on the tinkling cymbal of the rebel Democracy of Missouri." He was never "reconstructed" and for some years after the war was a contributor to St. Louis and New York papers, using the pen name "Col. R. E. Bel." (2)

The year 1840 marks the establishment of the first newspaper at Independence, The Chronicle. Joseph Lancaster was publisher. He sold a part interest to R. Vinton Kennedy in June, 1841. They changed the name to Western Missourian. J. S. Webb and A. French bought it in July, 1843, and named it The Western Expositor. It became The Missouri Commonwealth in 1850 and The Occidental Messenger in 1851. J. W. H. Patton was the editor and proprietor. He sold it to William Peacock, who made it a strong Whig paper. He stopped its publication during the war but revived it in June, 1865, under its old name, Occidental Messenger and published it a number of years. (3.)

The first Whig paper of Southwest Missouri was The Osage Banner. It was established at Warsaw in 1840 by Ewen Cameron, of the Scotch clan of Camerons. It met with indifferent success as the country was strongly Democratic. He took a Mr. Bevin as his partner in 1842 and changed the politics of the paper to Democratic. It was still unsuccessful

2. History of Lafayette county by William H. Childs. Personal recollections of Prof. G. C. Broadhead.

3. Files of the Columbia Patriot and Statesman, 1841-1865.

and Mr. Bevin decided to drown himself. It is said he actually walked into the Osage river up to his neck, but changing his mind walked out and left the country. The paper ceased publication. (4)

The Pacific Monitor was started at Hannibal on March 9, 1840. J. S. Buchanan was the publisher and C. D. Meredith, the editor. They changed the name to Journal and Price Current in January, 1841, and in January, 1842, to Hannibal Journal and Native American. The secondary title was soon dropped and the paper was known as the Hannibal Journal. Orion Clemens, a brother of Mark Twain, became the editor and publisher in 1850. He changed the name to The Western Union and published it until the fall of 1853 when it was merged into the Hannibal Messenger. (5)

An interesting paper was commenced at Hermann in 1840 by Muhl and Strehle. It was Die Licht-Freund, a philosophical journal, as its name indicates. In connection with its articles on philosophy, it advocated the abolition of slavery. Muhl furnished the brains and Strehle the money necessary to run the paper. But the people were not interested at that time either in philosophical questions or the abolition of slavery and the paper ceased publication in 1842. (6)

The Olive Branch was started at Bowling Green in 1841. It was appropriately named, judging by the prospectus published in the Salt River Journal, July 10, 1841. The publisher, George Price, says:, "The subscriber feeling a distaste for the stormy and disagreeable life of a political editor has concluded to attempt the establishment of a periodical devoted to agriculture, and religious and moral essays." Agriculture was made the chief interest of the paper because the editor recognized it as the "hand-maid to religion and morality."

The Olive Branch flourished and by November had grown

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4. History of Benton county by James M. Lay, p. 70.

5. History of Marion county, p. 899.

6. Bek, W. G., the German Settlement Society of Philadelphia and its Colony, Hermann, Missouri, p. 163.

to twice its original size. It was published until the beginning of the Civil War. (7)

The Herald was published at Liberty during 1841-42 by James H. Darlington, still remembered by some of the older editors through his long connection with the Grand River Chronicle. (8)

The Missourian was started at Warsaw in 1841 by Samuel H. Whipple, first member of the legislature from Benton county. He served in the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies and was noted for his ability and sound judgment. He died in 1845 and his paper ceased publication. (9)

At the same time another paper was published at Warsaw, The Signal, by a Mr. Sharp. It was the first distinctly anti-Mormon paper published in the state. It was discontinued in the summer of 1846 for want of support. (10)

The first paper published in the famous Platte Purchase, which Bayard Taylor named "the Eden of the American continent," was the Platte Eagle, established early in 1842 by E. Sangston Wilkinson at Platte City. Allen McLean, one of the leading men of Western Missouri, was the editor. He soon gave the paper more than a local reputation by his able and vigorous editorials. Wilkerson moved The Eagle to Weston in December, 1842. His paper was now ambitiously styled The Platte Eagle and Weston Commercial Gazette.

Steamboat traffic on the Missouri river stopped before he got his winter's supply of paper. He went on horseback to Boonville, a distance of nearly 125 miles, to see if he could get some paper there. He got only a small amount and issued the Eagle as a handbill until the river opened up in the spring. His supply of paper arrived by steamer April 13, 1843, and The Eagle was issued regularly. Allen McLean bought it on March 1, 1844, and changing the name to Platte Argus moved it back to Platte City. Martin L. Hardin was associated with

7. History of Pike county, p. 487.
8. Annals of Platte county, p. 44.
9. Jefferson City Inquirer, 1841-45.
10. Columbia Statesman, 1841-46.

him in its publication. It was edited in 1849 by General James W. Denver, afterwards Territorial Governor of Colorado and for whom Denver was named. E. Sangston Wilkinson, its first publisher, bought it again. William H. Adams was his partner. Adams sold his interest to Wilkinson in 1854 and went to Kansas to publish The Kansas Herald. William F. Wiseley bought The Argus in 1856 and through its columns strongly advocated making Kansas a slave state. His brother, L. A. Wisely, was associated with him in its publication in 1857. They sold it to Clark and Bourne on June 21, 1862, and entered the Confederate army. The new proprietors changed its name to Platte County Conservator. It was still a pro-slavery paper and was suppressed by the Federal authorities. The proprietors were banished to Iowa but were permitted to return under a heavy bond and republished the Conservator. They continued its publication through 1864. (11)

The Grand River Country composed of that section of Missouri now included in the counties of Putnam, Sullivan, Linn, Mercer, Grundy, Livingston, Harrison, Daviess, Worth, Gentry and Chariton, was without a newspaper until 1843. In that year James H. Darlington established the Grand River Chronicle. Darlington, noted for his keen sense of humor and ready wit, made his paper one of the best known and most influential in North Missouri. He died in the St. Joseph Insane Asylum in 1896. (12) His son, E. S. Darlington, took charge of the Chronicle in 1855 and published it until 1860 when it was suppressed by the Federal authorities because it advocated secession.

Darlington sold the press and material to Gen. L. J. Eastin who had been at Leavenworth, Kansas, publishing the Kansas Herald under a cottonwood tree. Gen. Eastin published the paper under its old name but made it conservative in political matters. He sold it in 1866 to Col. J. T. Asper,

11. Annals of Platte county, p. 45 ff.
12. Annals of Platte county, p 44.

of Ohio, who had extreme abolition views. Col. Asper changed the name to Chillicothe Spectator. It became the Chillicothe Tribune in 1869 and is still published under that name. Since 1869 it has numbered among its editors and proprietors E. J. Marsh, D. L. Ambrose, F. E. Riley, B. F. Beazell and its present editor and proprietor, G. T. Sailor. (13)

The Pilot was started at Glasgow in 1843 by J. T. Quesenberry. It was a Democratic paper and was published a few years with indifferent success. Its last publisher was James A. DeCourcy. (14)

The fourth newspaper venture at Warsaw was the Osage Yeoman, a Democratic paper, established by W. T. Yeoman in 1843. He sold it in 1845 to Ewen W. Cameron. This was Cameron's second newspaper. L. J. Ritchie was associated with him in its publication. A few months later they changed the name to Saturday Morning Visitor and made it neutral in politics. It experienced another change in name and politics in 1848 and became the Warsaw Weekly Whig. Cameron sold his interest to Ritchie in 1850. He published it as The Democratic Review until July, 1853, when Murray and Leach became the proprietors. They named it The Southwest Democrat, the publication of which was continued until the beginning of the Civil War when the proprietors abandoned the office and entered the Confederate army. Mr. Leach was killed at the battle of Cole Camp, Mo.

This paper had reached an extended circulation and had great influence in that section of Missouri. Its editor for a number of years was Mack L. Means, a writer of more than ordinary ability. It is said he did as much as any other man in the state to mold public sentiment for the South. Under the proprietorship of Murray and Leach the columns of the Democrat were filled with measures for the improvement of the Osage river. especially to navigate it and use its water

13. History of Caldwell and Livingston counties, p. 1050. Files of Columbia Statesman.

14. Boonville Register, 1844-45.

power for manufactures. "In the course of time we see no reason why manufactures should not spring up at the different locks of the Osage, as noted as those of Lowell, or Fall River." The power of the Osage has not yet been utilized but the "new Missouri" may see the dream of these journalists realized. (15)

The Herman Volkablatt was founded in October, 1843, by Edward Meuhl and C. P. Strehle. It was known then as Die Wochenblatt. Mr. Meuhl died in 1854 and the paper came into the possession of Jacob Graf. Mr. Graf changed the name to Hermanner Volksblatt and edited and published it until his death in 1870. Mrs. Graf took up the work of her husband and published the paper until 1873 when she sold it to Charles Eberhardt, but bought it back in less than a year. At the same time she became the owner of the Gasconade County Advertiser which had just been started by Eberhardt. These two papers were published by Mrs. Graf, assisted by Joseph Leising, until 1880 when her two sons, under the firm name of Graf Brothers, succeeded to the ownership of both papers. They also bought The Courier and consolidated it with the Advertiser. They still publish both papers, The Advertiser-Courier in English and the Volksblatt in German. (16)

An insignificant paper was published at Boonville during 1843-44. It was the Weekly Saturday Museum, edited by J. M. Crone. The editor made a specialty of attacking what he called the fashionable follies of the day. (17)

In the meantime two factions had sprung up in the Democratic party. One favored "hard" money, gold and silver, and wished the re-election of Benton to the U. S. Senate. These Democrats were called "hards." The "softs" were Democrats who favored a large issue of paper money and opposed Benton's re-election.

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15. History of Benton county, p. 70. Files of Columbia Statesman.

16. History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford and Gasconade counties, p. 675.

17. Columbia Statesman, 1843-44.

The Whigs, encouraged by this division in the Democratic ranks, put forth every effort to carry the State in the campaign of 1844.

Recognizing the power of the press, they started a number of new papers; and for the first time in the history of the press and Missouri politics, distinctly campaign sheets were issued by the Whig editors in different parts of the State. These campaign papers were issued from May until the election in November. They were given such significant names as "Harry of the West," "The Mill Boy," both favorite designations of Henry Clay, "The Coon Hunter," etc. Probably the best known of these papers, published outside of St. Louis, was Harry of the West. (18) It was issued weekly from May 3d until October 18, 1844, from the press of the Lexington Express. Its motto was "Let the light shine—let the principles of the Whig party be known." Single copies sold for 50 cents. Its articles defending Whig principles were ably written and widely copied.

The Jefferson City Inquirer issued The Spy (19) from June until November. It was a little three-column paper, but decidedly Whig in sympathy.

That Same Old Coon was published at Columbia from the press of the Statesman. It had the heroic motto: "Keep the flag flying, die, but never surrender."

From Boonville came The Coon Hunter, the only campaign paper issued from a Democratic press. Its motto: "Head the coons," indicated its object. It was published by the editors of The Democratic Union. (20) This was an "ultra Benton-Van Buren-hard party" paper which had been started in March, 1844, by James W. Blair and Charles Chilton. It was the organ of Cooper County Democracy and gave valuable aid to the party. It ceased publication in 1849. (21)

The Bowling Green Journal was established in May,

18. From files in the Mercantile Library, St. Louis.
19. Ibid.
20. Ibid.
21. History of Howard and Cooper counties, p. 730.

1844, by Jackson and Webb. The Radical, edited at that time by James H. D. Henderson, said of it: "We now have the spectacle of a Whig newspaper in the town of Bowling Green, appealing to the spirit of whiggery for approval and support." The Journal was sold in 1848 to W. F. Watson and B. B. Bonham, ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They gave it the name "The Seventy-Six." The new proprietors announced their intention of publishing at the same time a religious paper, devoted to the interests of their church. There is no record of the church paper, but The Seventy-Six was published through 1849. It numbered among its editors Levi Pettibone, for years circuit clerk and county treasurer of Pike County, and the brilliant lawyer, congressman and diplomat, James O. Broadhead. (22)

Two papers were started in Jefferson City in 1844, The State Sentinel and The Missouri Capital. The former was published by Isaac Watson and G. A. Hammond, and the latter by James Lindsey. Both were short-lived.

The Independence Journal, a Whig paper, was published at Independence during 1844-45 by George R. Gibson.

The Missouri Herald was established at Jefferson City in the spring of 1845. W. R. Vanover was the editor and publisher. It was a Democratic paper and hoped to be the organ of the State Government. Rev. Hampton L. Boon and B. F. Hickman bought it in 1846 and changed the name to Metropolitan. As the Metropolitan it attained its ambition and became Governor Edwards' official mouthpiece. It ceased publication on September 14, 1852. (23)

The Telegraph, a Democratic paper, was established at Lexington in 1845. In the first issue the editor says he "aims at the political redemption of the country." A Whig contemporary (24) encouraged him with the statement that he "might as well aim at the moon with a pop-gun." The ed-

22. History of Pike county, p. 486.
23. History of Cole, Moniteau, etc., counties, p. 271.
24. Columbia Statesman.

itor evidently received very little encouragement from the people of Lexington in his "redemption" project for he sold the paper in six months to William T. Yeomans and James R. Pile. They sold it in September, 1846, to S. B. Garrett, who changed the name to Lexington Appeal. He stopped its publication in 1850. (25)

The first paper in Andrew County was The Western Empire. It was started early in the fall of 1845 by Lorenzo Dow Nash, whose parents must have been admirers of the eccentric Methodist preacher, Lorenzo Dow. Nash sold The Western Empire in the summer of 1846 to Charles F. Holly, who kept the enterprise afloat for a few months and then abandoned the entire establishment. The type and office furniture were stored in an unoccupied room and the press left out in the yard. A year later George Leader, who seems to have had a well developed mania for starting newspapers, went to Savannah, dug up the press, sorted out the type and with the help of a boy, named Lewis Stiles, revived The Western Empire. But it seems the people of Savannah did not feel the need of a local newspaper and Leader stopped its publication in less than a year. He then went to St. Joseph and helped a Mr. Livermore start The Adventurer. (26)

The Western Empire was started for the third time in 1849. Calvin Wilkerson was the publisher. Charles F. Holly and Lorenzo Dow Nash bought it again in 1851. They changed the name to Savannah Sentinel. George Leader came from St. Joseph and helped them get it started. It was sold in 1854 to Jesse Johns. He sold it in 1856 to Baldwin and Ewing, who named it The Family Intelligencer and made it a neutral paper. They got out thirteen issues. Charles F. Holly and Lorenzo Dow Nash tried it again. They named it this time The Northwest Democrat. In their prospectus, published in the Jefferson City Inquirer of July 25, 1856, they say: "We have dropped the name and character of a neutral

25. Files of Columbia Statesman.
26. Maryville Republican, Dec. 29, 1904, sketch by D. P. Dobyns.

paper because neutrality is not suited to the times or the genius of our institutions." They promise to advocate internal improvements in the West—"where the Star of Empire is fast settling," and assure their subscribers that they will recognize no political party "which does not follow the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." Two years later they sold it to Welch and Hail. They made it a decidedly Democratic paper and published it until 1861, when a band of Kansans on a pillaging expedition carried off the press and type into Kansas. This ended the rather checkered career of Andrew County's first newspaper (27)

The Frontier Journal, a Whig paper, was established at Weston in 1845 by George R. Gibson. George Leader was on hand to help start it, coming from Platte City where he had been working on The Argus. Benjamin Eaton became the editor and publisher in September, 1848. He made it a Democratic paper and was an ardent supporter of Thomas H. Benton. William A. Witcher and Samuel Finch bought it in November, 1849, changed the name to Reporter and its politics to Whig. Finch and Smith were the publishers in 1852. A. W. King, a son of Governor King, became the proprietor in 1857. He changed the name to Key City Commercial, but stopped its publication in less than a year. (28)

The Free Press appeared at Bowling Green in 1845, The Advertiser at Lexington, and The Democrat at Weston. These were insignificant and ephemeral papers and exerted but litttle influence in the newspaper world.

The first permanently successful paper founded at Liberty was The Tribune. The first issue appeared April 4, 1846. The Whigs of that region had no official paper of their own and were anxious for one. The men to meet this demand were John B. Williams, later editor of the Fulton Telegraph and Col. Robert H. Miller. Col. Miller had been working on The Statesman at Columbia, and early in the spring of 1846 went

27. History of Andrew and DeKalb counties.
28. Ibid. Files of Columbia Statesman.

up to Liberty on the steamboat Tobacco Plant to establish the paper which he edited and published for nearly forty years. He became the sole editor and proprietor in March, 1847, and continued as such until 1885. In that year The Tribune was bought by John Daugherty, who published it until May, 1888, when Judge James E. Lincoln became the proprietor. He sold it in 1890 to the present editor and publisher, Irving Gilmer. (29)

The Tribune has always been noted for its valuable articles on historical subjects. Col. John T. Hughes was army correspondent of The Tribune during the war with Mexico. His book, "Doniphan's Expedition to Mexico," was written from the letters he contributed to the Tribune.

The New Madrid Gazette was started in 1846. A contemporary (30) greets it as a "new paper that hails from the land of earthquakes." It was edited by John T. Scott, a lawyer from Tennessee. It became The Times in 1854 under the control of John C. Underwood. He published it until the beginning of the Civil War when it ceased publication.

The Free Press was established at La Grange in 1846 by Booth and Doyle. George W. Gilbert bought it in 1851 and named it The Missourian. It was edited by James R. Abernathy, a pioneer lawyer of Northeast Missouri, familiarly known as "Old Abby." Samuel R. Raymond became the owner in 1853 and published it under the name of La Grange Bulletin. He sold it to N. N. Withington and Co. With the dissolution of the Whig party it became Democratic. It stopped publication in May, 1858. (31)

The first Democratic paper established at Hannibal was The Gazette. H. D. La Cossett was the proprietor. It was published from November 12, 1846, until May 3, 1848, when it was merged into the Missouri Courier, which had been moved from Palmyra to Hannibal. (32)

29. Liberty Tribune, May 1, 1896.
30. Jefferson City Inquirer.
31. Histories of Lewis, Clarke, Knox and Scott counties, p. 230. Columbia Statesman, 1846-58.
32. History of Marion couunty, p. 988.

The Texas Democrat was started at Springfield in 1846. The name given to the paper, it was hoped, would add to its popularity. The annexation of Texas to the United States by an act of Congress in 1846 was of special interest to Missouri. Texas had been largely settled by Missourians. Missourians without authority from State or Nation had aided in establishing the Republic of Texas and winning freedom from Mexico.

The Texas Democrat was established by John P. Campbell to advocate his claims to election to Congress. Congressmen were elected by districts for the first time in Missouri in 1846. Campbell's opponent was John S. Phelps. E. D. McKinney, Campbell's son-in-law, was editor of the paper. Campbell was defeated and, having no further use for a paper, sold The Texas Democrat to Charles E. Fisher and J. D. Schwartz. They changed its name and its politics to Whig. Littleberry Hendricks, who had been defeated in the election of 1848, for Lieutenant Governor, became the editor. The Whigs were proud of their paper and gave it very fair support for a time, but subscribers began to stop taking it and the editors stopped its publication on September 15, 1849. The press and material were moved to Osceola and used to start a paper there. (33)

The Commercial Bulletin, a Democratic paper, was started at Boonville in the spring of 1846 by J. T. Quesenberry. It became the Democrat in May, 1848. Col. John H. Price was the editor. It suspended publication about 1854.

The first paper published at Potosi was The Miner's Prospect. It was established in September, 1846, by F. A. Dallas and Philip G. Ferguson. Philip Ferguson, familiarly known as "Jinks," commenced his journalistic career as a printer on the Missouri Argus in St. Louis. He relieved the monotony of work at the cases by writing poetry. The poems pleased the editor of the Argus and he paid Ferguson, although an apprentice, wages the first week. Soon after he

33. History of Green county, p. 200-5. Files of Jefferson City Inquirer.

established The Miner's Prospect, he left his interest in charge of his partner to serve as a volunteer in the Mexican War. Returning to Missouri at the close of the war he again took control of the Potosi paper. It had been conducted with indifferent success by Mr. Dallas, and in 1849 Lewis V. Bogy, later United States Senator from Missouri, urged Ferguson to go to Ste. Genevieve and publish his paper there. He moved to Ste. Genevieve, bought out the State Gazette, published there, consolidated it with his paper and published it under the name Missouri Democrat until 1850. In that year he moved his press to St. Louis and commenced the publication of a paper there. During the last eighteen years of his life, he was on the staff of the Globe-Democrat. (34)

The Brunswicker at Brunswick dates back to 1847. It was known then as The Reporter. J. T. Quesenberry, who belongs in the class with George Leader as a starter of newspapers, was the publisher. He sold it on October 14, 1847, to Dr. John H. Blue who gave it the name it bears today. Dr. Blue was an untiring and resourceful editor, whose foresight, tact and energy contributed much to the rapid progress and development of the Grand River country.

Col. Casper W. Bell became the editor and proprietor in 1854. Col. Bell located in Brunswick in 1843 and soon attained a commanding position at the bar of that section. At the meeting of the State Legislature in Neosho in October, 1861, he was the first man nominated and was unanimously elected to represent Missouri in the Confederate Congress, a position he held during the existence of that Government. While in Richmond he edited a column in the Examiner called the Missouri column, in which he advocated the appointment of General Sterling Price to the position of major general in the Confederate army, and wrote so effectively as to secure his purpose. (35) Col. Bell returned to Brunswick at the close of the war and resumed the practice of his profession.

34. G. C. Broadhead—personal recollections. History of Franklin county, p. 520.

35. U. S. Biographical Dictionary Missouri volume, p. 576.

The Brunswicker became the property of O. D. Hawkins in 1856. It now became a strong advocate of the doctrines of the "Know Nothing party." Col. R. H. Musser became the publisher in 1857, but sold it in a few months to Dr. W. H. Cross, spoken of by his associates as an elegant writer and a pleasant gentleman. Robert C. Hancock bought it in 1858. He published it as a conservative Democratic paper and was permitted to continue it during the war. J. B. Naylor and W. H. Balthis took charge of it in 1867, continuing as publishers until 1875, when Mr. Naylor assumed entire control of the paper. He sold it in 1880 to Kinley and Wallace. Subsequent editors and publishers were Perry S. Rader, Supreme Court reporter and historian, C. J. Walden, present editor of the Boonville Advertiser and J. B. Robertson, its present editor and publisher. (36)

The Western Eagle was started at Cape Girardeau in 1847 by W. R. Dawson. It was the most important paper in that county before the war. It was later published by Moore and Herr, and afterwards by Benjamin F. Herr, until 1861. In the Campaign of 1860 it supported the Bell and Everett ticket, but after the election advocated secession. The press and type were destroyed by the Federal soldiers and the editor entered the Confederate army. (37)

The Espial was established at Fredericktown in 1847 by James Lindsey. It was a Free Soil paper and said to be the first of its kind published in Missouri. It became the Madison County Record in 1849. In October of that year Lindsey moved it to Ste. Genevieve and changed the name to The Pioneer. He sold it in 1850 to James H. Dixon, who stopped its publication in a few months. (38)

The Globe, a Democratic paper, was started at Columbia by William A. Verbryke. The first number was issued April 22, 1847. Thomas Peyton Giles was the editor. It was sold

36. Historical, pictorial and biographical record of Chariton county, p. 239.
37. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 417.
38. Jefferson City Inquirer, 1849.

in November to James W. Robinson, Alfred A . Gunn and James P. Fleming. The first two were practical printers, and the third, a lawyer, was the editor. It was a failure financially and suspended publication in 1848. (39)

The Herald was started at Weston in July, 1847 by E. Hathaway. It was independent in politics and was published but a short time, being merged into the Frontier Journal in September, 1848. (40)

The Whig was established at Osceola in 1848 by Edward C. Davis, an able but erratic genius. He was State superintendent of schools from 1855 to 1857 and died a drunkard and a forger, but was one of the ablest writers among Missouri editors. His report to the General Assembly, as State superintendent of schools, is a model of scholarly learning and is thoroughly accurate.

Charles E. Fisher bought a part interest in The Whig in 1849 and changed the name to Independent. Col. William H. Mayo, soldier and state senator, became the publisher in 1853. E. C. Davis was still the editor. Col. Mayo sold a part interest in the paper in 1854 to Lewis Lamkin, who from that time to his death on May 24, 1907, was connected with the press of Missouri. Frederick Kapp and Richard Divens were the next publishers. They changed the name to Osceola Democrat. James O. Cook and E. D. Murphy bought it June 2, 1860, and published it until Lane and his band of Kansans destroyed Osceola in 1861. (41)

The first paper in Franklin County was The Flag, established at Union, August 7, 1848, by N. Giddings and W. R. Vanover. Vanover became the proprietor in 1850 and changed the name to The Independent. Lack of support caused him to stop its publication in 1852. (42)

The Missouri Plebean was the rather original name of a paper established at Canton in June, 1848. It was published

39. Columbia Statesman, 1848-49.
40. Ibid.
41. History of Benton county, p. 17.
42. History of Franklin, Jefferson, etc., counties, p. 390.

by Stephen P. Vannoy. He changed the name to Northeast Reporter in 1850. In that year he was elected a member of the State Board of Public Works and sold the Reporter to A. Dangerfield Rector. It ceased publication in 1861. (43)

The Democratic Journal was started at Lexington in 1848. Harrison B. Branch was the publisher. He was a great admirer of Thomas H. Benton and made the Journal one of the strongest Benton papers in the State. In the fall of 1850 George C. Bronaugh came to Lexington from Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he had been editing The People's Press, and bought the Journal, changing the name to Western Chronicle. Dr. Montgomery Bryant, later State Marshal of Missouri, became the editor and proprietor in 1852. Under his control it was an anti-Benton paper. It suspended publication in 1855. (44)

The Commercial Herald was published at New Madrid from 1848 to 1851 by G. M. Barbour. It professed neutrality and made but little impression in the newspaper world. (45)

MINNIE ORGAN.

43. History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scott counties, p. 216.
44. Atlas History of Lafayette county, p. 64.
45. Jefferson City Inquirer, 1848-51.

(To be continued.)

COL. ROBERT T. VAN HORN.

(Concluded.)

An Active Factor in Railroad Legislation.

When Colonel Van Horn came to Kansas City he was not unfamiliar with the ideas and aspirations that dominated the thoughts and feelings of the people of the West. A close student from the habitual bent of his mind and a critical and just observer of men and their motives, he adjusted himself to the new conditions as readily and easily as if he had been born and reared in this atmosphere. Besides as a newspaper man and a law student, he had not been unconscious of what the people in all parts of the United States had done and were doing, so that when he came to Western Missouri, he did not have to begin at the beginning to understand and to interpret the situation.

In the fall of 1858 a great railroad meeting had been called at Kansas City for November 22. Invitations had been sent into Kansas Territory and into many of the counties of Western Missouri. The convention was held at the old Court House, and on the following day Mr. William Gilpin addressed this convention on the importance of building railroads and in helping to develop the resources of the mighty region lying between the British possessions on the North and the Gulf of Mexico on the South, and from the Mississippi to the Pacific on the West. No doubt Mr. Gilpin at this time was the best informed man on the topography of this entire region with the exception of Colonel Fremont of the regular army and of Kit Carson and Jim Bridger, the two great scouts.

Colonel Van Horn was a member of the committee on resolutions, and he drew the resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the convention. These resolutions urged the Congress of the United States to construct a Great Continental Railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The commit-

tee on resolutions based its action on topographical, geographical, commercial and military reasons for the undertaking of such a gigantic enterprise. They held that the Kansas River is situated on the geographical central line of the United States to the Pacific Ocean, that along its valley the grade is smaller than elsewhere across the country, that it is the most natural route along which commerce and the movement of soldiers and military supplies could be transported, and that a great continental railroad was a necessity to bind the people on the Pacific Coast to the Union, and to defend them in case of war with a foreign nation. For like reasons the doctrine was set forth that a great railroad line should be constructed from the region of the Lake of the Woods to Galveston, thus giving direct connection through Kansas City with the north and the south, and the members of this convention believed, and their speakers and resolutions indicate, that great transcontinental lines of travel and traffic would bind all sections of the American Union more firmly together. Of the ten resolutions embodied in the Committee's report one was that work should be immediately undertaken to connect Kansas City with the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad at Cameron. This was regarded as especially desirable by the members of the convention. As this time the railroads in Missouri were the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and St. Joseph was the "big town" on the Missouri river; the Wabash from St. Louis to Macon City, called then the North Missouri Railroad; the Missouri Pacific, the first road in the state, was being pushed westward to Sedalia, which it reached a short time before the Civil War, and the Iron Mountain that ran out from St. Louis to Iron Mountain. The people along the lines of these roads and their projections were divided into two classes, those who wanted railroads and those who opposed railroads, chiefly on account of their destroying teaming. In those days merchandise of all kinds was hauled in farm wagons from the river towns or railroad stations back into the interior, and farm products, unless consumed by the local needs of the community, were hauled to the

towns or stations for sale or shipment. These early makers of Kansas City were, no doubt, the most far-seeing body of men in the Mississippi Valley. They were looking far, high and wide. Meetings had been held petitioning those in authority to hurry the Missouri Pacific into Kansas City. A railroad line had been surveyed from Independence to Kansas City, and the City Council had granted the right of way.

While in the field with his regiment in 1862, Colonel Van Horn was elected to the Missouri Senate, and during the session of the Legislature in the winter of 1864-5, he had charge of the bill for completing the Missouri Pacific Railway from Sedalia to Kansas City. He carried the measure through the Senate and with the aid of M. J. Payne and E. M. McGee, it passed the House. This was a very critical period in the history of Kansas City, and considering the circumstances under which the people of this state were then living, this was one of the most important achhievements commercially and financially connected with our state history. Business was paralyzed! The people were divided—bitter, distrustful, and more than half the state had been devastated by hostile armies.

While a member of Congress, he secured the Charter for the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad bridge, across the Missouri river at this point, the first constructed across the Missouri river. Kansas had already become a state, and in the estimation of a majority of Senators and Congressmen, its interests would be very much more regarded than would those of Missouri; but Colonel Van Horn had always been even in territorial troubles, just in his views of the dissensions between Kansas and Missouri, yet he felt that at this juncture, the real contest for supremacy lay between Kansas City and Leavenworth. Up to this time Leavenworth was always spoken of as the coming Western Metropolis. Congressional Legislation was decisive, and it assured the supremacy of Kansas City just at this critical moment when the issue was hanging in the balance. He aided also very materially in securing legislation that provided for the building of the Kansas City, Fort

Scott and Gulf Railroad, and especially in enabling the company to secure the neutral lands, now composing the counties of Crawford and Cherokee in Kansas, to aid in the construction of the road. In 1869, he introduced into Congress a bill providing for the consolidation of the Indian tribes, and the organization of a government in that portion of the Indian Territory which formed Oklahoma. Prior to this date four years, he was a member of a delegation from Kansas City to an Indian Council at Fort Smith, Arkansas, when by treaty the right of way to build a railroad through their lands was secured. He was instrumental in carrying the measure through Congress to build the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway bridge across the Missouri river at this point. By public addresses, attending conventions and legislative bodies, and especially in the columns of the Journal, most intelligently and earnestly he furthered every material, commercial, intellectual and moral interest in which the people of Kansas City the entire western country would be benefited.

In Public Office.

By nature, Colonel Van Horn preferred private life to official position. In no sense was he ever an office-seeker; yet, owing to his deep and intelligent interest in all public questions and original and practical ideas as to the means of furthering and forwarding needed legislation in order to secure definite and desirable results, he yielded to the wishes of his neighbors and friends, and was honored by them divers times. In less than two years after his removal to Kansas City, he was elected Alderman, and in 1861, he was elected Mayor, and re-elected in 1864. He served as Postmaster from 1857 to 1861, and resigned when he became Mayor. At the Presidential election in 1864, he was first elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1866, 1868, 1880, and in 1892. In Congress he was known as one of the best working members of that body where the real work is done in committees. General Grant appointed him in 1875, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Sixth District of Missouri, and he held that position till June, 1881. He

was a delegate to every National Republican Convention from 1864 to 1884, and was twice a member of the National Republican Committee, and chairman of the Republican State Committee.

His War Record.

Running through the files of the Journal till the explosion came in 1861, Colonel Van Horn's editorials reflect the sentiments of at least four-fifths of the people living in Missouri, namely, that after the election of Mr. Lincoln as President, some plan would be devised by which the Union would be preserved without resorting to the arbitrament of the sword. He had been a Democrat and the Journal, during the political campaign of 1860 and prior thereto, had been a conservative Democratic paper, opposed to the extreme sectional views of both the North and the South. In the memorable campaign of 1860, as did most of the Democratic papers of this state, the Journal supported Mr. Douglas for President. As Mayor of Kansas City in 1861, he issued a proclamation advising the citizens to go about their business and to refrain from discussing political issues which tended to stir up strife. As a Douglas Democrat, when Fort Sumpter was fired upon, he enthusiastically espoused the cause of the Union. Naturally he was looked to as the leader and consolidator of the Union Sentiment of this part of the state. One of the curious features of the development of public sentiment and the arraigning of men into two hostile parties was, that in the cities and towns, the Southern sentiment was very much more pronounced, while in the country, the Union sentiment in most counties, was overwhelming. The strong Union party in Missouri was composed almost solidly of the 17,000 men who had voted for Mr. Lincoln, of a very large per cent, of the Democrats who had voted for Mr. Douglas, and almost of an equal number that had voted for Bell and Everett. Those who voted for Mr. Breckenridge for President were divided when the war came. Events moved rapidly. Men were drilling with and without arms. There were few men in the State that knew anything of the manual of arms,

but nearly all the younger men and older boys were enrolled and would meet on Saturday afternoons to drill; those in the towns would meet of evenings and drill. When the President called for volunteers to suppress the insurrection, the Governor of Missouri defied the President's authority although soldiers were volunteering and being mustered into service. The capture of Camp Jackson on the 10th of May, 1861, precipitated matters and brought the crisis to a head. The Governor soon thereafter called for 50,000 volunteers to defend Missouri. The ball was fairly opened and at it and into it, Missouri plunged. Colonel Van Horn raised a battalion of men that he commanded in 1861; it soon became a regiment. As a soldier and an officer, whether in Missouri or at the front with the Army of the Tennessee, in action or in camp, with his regiment, his conduct was that becoming a brave man and a true gentleman. He served three years in active and meritorious service in the field; but when in 1863, the famous order "No. 11" was issued by General Thomas Ewing, commanding the district of the border, with headquarters at Kansas City, the execution of this famous order created great distress and much needless suffering of many women and children, and so intense was the suffering, that many citizens implored General John M. Schofield to appoint Colonel Van Horn to conduct the deportation.

During the entire war no other officer or citizen had such a difficult and delicate duty to perform. It was a duty of the very greatest responsibility. He knew personally many of these refugees, and their pitiable condition and misfortune sank deep into his heart. Notwithstanding the service in which he had been engaged in this state, and in the South, and the further fact that in the battle of Lexington he had been severely wounded and at the battle of Corinth, while leading his regiment, his horse had been shot under him, yet in this new and trying position, as a true soldier, executed his orders with loyal submission to his superiors in command, but every act was tempered with forbearance, kindness and sympathy, and

as he thought of his wife and little ones at home, he aided in every way possible to help those who had left their smoking homes behind them.

These acts of kindness were not forgotten. Some of his most pleasing recollections in the retirement of private life, are the expressions of gratitude that have come from those distressed at that time, or from their descendants and friends. Amid the din of arms such actions of tender and sympathetic regard could only come from a great and magnanimous soul. No wonder, then, that whenever Colonel Van Horn was a candidate for Congressional honors, that many southern soldiers would vote for him because of his generosity to their wives and little ones when they were away in the field.

As Journalist and Thinker.

There have been four great newspaper men in the United States as I now use the term, who formulated thought and moulded public opinion: George D. Prentice, whose brilliancy at this time is recognized by all who knew him personally, or in any manner since his death, have become familiar with his writings. He was a gifted genius. As a contemporary of his, but one who was his antipode, was Horace Greeley, who for years wrote those great, practical, common-sense editorials which made the New York Tribune, the greatest political force in the nation. He put in a direct, straighforward manner, the convictions of his own conscience, and no other newspaper in this country has ever carried the masses with it as did the Tribune prior to and during the Civil War. Horace Greeley tried to tell the truth, and in this fact lay the power the Tribune held over the minds and hearts of a large number of the American people. The third is Samuel Bowles, whose editorials in the Weekly Springfield Republican caused the American nation to pause and reflect. He grasped great questions, and he handled them as a giant would take up puny things and toss them about, viewing them on every side as they were hurled through the air.

Colonel Van Horn is the fourth in this line. His editorials

were put in strong, vigorous English, expressed in simple language. The thought was always bigger than the words that carried the thought, and better than Prentice, Greeley or Bowles, his illustrations were always drawn from simple and familiar objects better adapted to the capacity of the mass of readers than the others employed, although Horace Greeley approached him the nearest in the use of language as an instrument to convey thought. This represents only one side of Colonel Van Horn's many-sided character. There has never been a man in the State of Missouri, or perhaps in the United States, certainly no one that I have ever read after or knew personally, that knew our political men better than he knew them. Blessed with a retentive memory, a keen and discriminating analysis of human nature and the motives that play upon it, he is one of the best informed men in this particular line that our country has ever produced. At no time have I ever asked him about any one of our public men either of the present or of its past political history, that he has ever hesitated for a moment in giving a correct estimate of his ability and character. His mind is simply encyclopaedic. His newspaper experience and public life fitted him completely for accumulating and massing information which he has arranged, digested and classified with wonderful skill. Three references only in this connection will be sufficient. In December he called at my office and we were conversing on general topics in no prearranged manner, and I said: "Colonel, who is the greatest man now in the United States Senate?" Without a moment's hesitation, he replied: "Morgan of Alabama. When he first went to the Senate, some of the old members thought he talked too much; but he is one of those fellows who always studies, and he knows what is going to be done and what has been done, and his mind moves in the biggest orbit there is in the Senate. He is never idle."

Several years ago, during a conversation, Carl Schurz's name was mentioned and I remarked: "Colonel, how do you account for Carl Schurz boxing the political compass so

often?" "Carl Schurz," said he, "was a born revolutionist. As soon as he was old enough, he plunged into a revolution, and he has kept at that business ever since. He is built that way."

A Historic Character—Prophecy.

Colonel Van Horn, writing an "editorial correspondence" from Jefferson City, gives the following estimate of Hon. Charles D. Drake, who, six years later was known as the author of the "Drake Constitution" of Missouri: "December 20, 1859, was as predicted, consumed by Mr. Drake with his Sunday Bill, and for want of a subject, I may as well notice this gentleman. He came here with a reputation preceding him, that better legislators have employed years to obtain. But it has not been sustained. He is a man of talent, as well as a man of fine acquirements—an excellent speaker, and a fine debator, but he is entirely a book man, an office legislator, and totally devoid of popular sympathy, or popular education. He seems to be insensible to the reflection that there can be any diversity of opinion, except upon the supposition that all save his own is unsound and false. He has but two words in his vocabulary—orthodoxy and heresy. It is this tone of mind that has been the source of the Sunday Bill. I believe fully that the man is sincere and conscientious in his advocacy of it, but his sincerity arises from the fact, that his natural intellectual proclivities are Puritanical. I believe that he is competent to stand and see passing before his eyes, day after day, a practical refutation of his dogma, without being aware of the fact that he might be mistaken. He is the worst possible man to whom any bill affecting morality or practices, affecting in any manner questions of conscience, could be entrusted. He is already looked upon as constituting a complete state, a complete church, and a complete system of social economy, within himself. He always speaks of the country as the rural districts, and seems to think that city sense is of a more sublimated and ethereal character than that which comes from the cornfields of the state. Perhaps it is so, but it is not calcu-

lated to advance the influence of Mr. Drake in the House, to let it be known that he feels so. Unfortunately, a large majority of the Legislators are from the rural districts."

Prior to his being elected to the Legislature, Hon. Charles D. Drake, was favorably known to the legal profession by his work on "Attachments," which was for years the standard authority. But the analysis of his character more than six years before he came into prominence in the state, shows how well Colonel Van Horn then measured men. This is a better description of Senator Drake's mental pecularities than I have ever seen elsewhere in print.

A Sense of Humor.

There is a very strong sense of humor in Colonel Van Horn's nature. An incident or two will illustrate.

Voice of the People.

The following extracts and comments appeared in the Journal January 28, 1860: "We trust our readers will pardon us for the amiable vanity that compels us to clip the following from our exchanges:

"R. T. Van Horn is a true Democrat, a man who is identified with the interests of Missouri and Jackson County, and who has done hard work and noble services in defense of that party. As we said last week, we said we were for Van against the world, provided he receives the nomination.—Independence Gazette."

"R. T. Van Horn, Editor of the Journal, is announced as a candidate for the Legislature." Go it, Van, "we'll hold your hat."—Kansas City Metropolitan.

Comments.

"Such is fame, glory, renown, and what the poets call living in history. That phantom makes patriots, conspirators, heroes and martyrs. It is the first toot of the horn of the coy goddess that unstrings the nerves, and sends the hot blood surging through the veins. A great thing is this **vox populi.**"

Personal Acquaintance of Colonel Van Horn.

Before I came to Kansas City in August, 1874, I had read

considerably of Col. Van Horn in an official capacity. From what information I possessed, no hint had been given me touching his mental characteristics or his personal appearance. The newspapers had been strangely silent. Soon after my arrival here, Hon. J. V. C. Karnes said to me,—"I want you to meet Colonel Van Horn of the Journal of Commerce." The Journal Office was on Fifth Street, between Main and Delaware. We went into a back room, called the editorial room, and there sat Colonel Van Horn in his shirt sleeves. We talked probably fifteen minutes, and when I started to go, he said: "Greenwood, I like you. The columns of the Journal are open to you. Write on any subject you please, except Democracy. It would not look well in a Republican paper, you knew." We both laughed, and I thanked him. Here was a stout built man, rather ruddy complexion, about five feet ten inches in height, weight perhaps two hundred pounds, eyes between a light blue and a steel gray, hair and beard which were short, nearly reddish brown, slightly tinged with gray, a high, broad, square forehead, a Greecian nose, a wide mouth, firmly set jaws, a chin that set off well the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth. The whole cast of countenance bespoke kindliness, persistence, and determination most happily blended. One's life is reflected in the sphere of little things perhaps more than in great events; the one springing up, involuntarily without much if any forethought, and the other as the resultant of prolonged investigation and deliberation. The one has its origin in the heart, is the natural impulse of the feelings intuitively expressed,—and the other the cold calculation of the intellect with the emotions eliminated. It is from both these view points I shall consider the essential features of Colonel Van Horn's character.

At this time he was interested in the writings of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Wallace, Cope, Hackel, and others who were thinking along these lines, but his mind was equally active in a dozen or more different directions. Whenever I would go into the Journal office, or meet him on the street, we discussed

the writings of the men who were the advanced thinkers of the age, and we talked of the best books either had recently read. Another theme that formed many conversations was the Vortex theory of the formation of the Universe, as outlined by Descartes, which he employed to explain the motions of the planets. It was indeed a matter of great pleasure to spend an hour or two each week in the company of one whose conversations were always along such broad lines, entirely divorced from personal gossip and commonplace platitudes. The highest and the best thinking then, so far as I knew, in Kansas City, was done by Colonel Van Horn and Dr. J. G. Roberts, pastor of the First Congregational Church. Another subject that received considerable attention was the "Race of Mound Builders," and who they were, and did they represent a phase of semi-civilization that had been swept away by the North American Indians. Every Sunday, and for years afterwards, the Sunday Journal would contain a leading editorial on some great subject of scientific, sociological, metaphysical, religious, or literary interest, setting forth some new doctrine or opinion. There was not a newspaper in New York, Boston, Chicago, or St. Louis that had the reputation that the Journal then sustained on Sunday editorials, and these editorials were copied far and wide in many of the leading newspapers of the country. Those who did not know the Colonel personally, would write letters complimenting the "Religious Editor of the Journal" for his great and thoughtful contributions. These letters came from all parts of the country and many of them I read.

Occasionally the Colonel would speak of the policy he had marked out for the Journal, and to which he severely adhered. One day, I happened in, some one was relating an incident that bordered on the coarse. Colonel Van Horn said: "We sometimes hear such things here in the office, but they never get into the columns of the Journal. I publish a paper for the fireside, where the whole family can read it and not bring a blush to the cheek of any woman or girl." This policy explains why it was that Democratic families as well as Republican fam-

ilies in Kansas City read the Journal. It was a clean family paper, though a strong political paper.

When General John S. Phelps was the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, a story was put into circulation in one of the St. Louis papers reflecting on his private character, and many of the country papers reprinted it with comments; but the Kansas City Journal kept silent. One day in conversation with the Colonel, I said: "Colonel, the Journal has not printed anything about General Phelps." This was his characteristic reply: "I know General Phelps intimately. We are warm personal friends, and we have known each other for many years. That story is a lie, and not one word of it shall be printed in the Journal." At the election, General Phelps was elected by a large majority, and on Saturday, just before the Governor was to be inaugurated, I went into the editorial room of the Journal, and the Colonel said, "Sit down and let us swap a few lies." A familiar way he had of asking a person to talk with him a while. While we were swapping, an ex-confederate soldier came in, and he wished to speak with the Colonel privately. The Colonel shook his hand very cordially, but at the same time he asked me to remain. This ex-confederate was a Democrat, and he wanted a letter from Colonel Van Horn to Governor Phelps, recommending him for a position. The credential was given, and after the man went out, the Colonel said: "It may seem strange to you that this man would come to me for a letter to the Governor, but I told him he had better not let the other Democratic candidates know that he had it, but he could show it to the Governor." During this conversation he told me that he had never betrayed a political confidence in his life, and that was the rule he had adopted early in life. Information given in secrecy was inviolate.

It may be interesting to mention how the Colonel wrote editorials for the Journal. He wrote usually in the forenoon at his desk, using a very fine pointed lead pencil. I noticed in the waste basket many times a very delicate hand writing on

soft paper, and I was puzzled for a while to understand what woman about the Journal office wrote such a small hand, the words crowded closely otgether. One day as I was sitting there, I noticed an editorial which had not been sent to the compositor, and it explained the mystery. When writing with pen and ink, he wrote a large bold hand, but when for the press or an address, he wrote a fine delicate hand, and he said that he could not think well unless he so wrote.

I have never known a man simpler in his habits. After writing his editorials and while waiting to read the proof, he would eat his dinner, which in the earlier days when I first knew him, consisted of light bread or crackers, and "dried buffalo beef." Many a time I have seen him dining on this plain, but substantial mid-day meal. After reading his proof he would go home, frequently buying something for the family as he passed a grocery store, and carry it home. Once I overtook him on Main Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, carrying two dressed turkeys and a paper bundle; his hat was far back on his head, and we both burst out into a hearty laugh; but he said: "I have salted down two fat hogs and we have two barrels of good winter apples and a good supply of fuel, and we are getting pretty well fixed up for the winter."

A Scared Regiment.

On one occasion we were talking about the different kinds of snakes in this country. "Well," said the Colonel, "the funniest panic I ever experienced was in 1862, during the siege of Corinth. One evening my regiment was ordered to take an advanced position after dark in the brush very near to the confederate line, so as to attack at daylight the next morning. The men took position, and were lying on their arms in line of battle. Soon after dark it began a slow rain, and after lying there very quietly for an hour or two, one of my men said: "I smell a rattlesnake," and the rumor spread along the entire line, and despite the entreaties of all the officers, the regiment broke and fled. The soldiers said they would fight rebels any-

where, but they would not stay among rattlesnakes in the dark."

His Ideals.

There is neither inspiration nor aspiration in the life that is not moved by a great ideal. The greatest earthly ideal is that of true friendship in which confidence is never lost or debased.

Owing to this fact, the name of Colonel Van Horn is deeply engraved on the hearts of thousands of men and women who knew him in the early struggles, trials and triumphs of Kansas City. By every one he was known and esteemed as an honest, sympathetic and public spirited citizen. His every-day life so simple, unpretending and democratic, the great commoner of Missouri, brought him into close touch with all classes. He understood their thoughts, feelings and aspirations far better than the ones who stood aloof. A statesman, a philosopher, a scholar and a thinker, his mind moved in an ever widening circle of knowledge. It was trained by a long and powerful system of analysis, so that it worked with the precision of a splendid piece of machinery.

Indissolubly connected with Kansas City, its rise, its progress, and its destiny, is the name of Colonel Robert Thompson Van Horn, whose public service and private virtues belong to this nation as one of its great historic characters.

J. M. GREENWOOD.

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No. 3. 10[2] p.
No. 4. 12 p.
No. 5. 12 p.
No. 6. 12 p.
No. 7. 10 [2] p.
No. 8. 10 [2] p.
No. 9. 11 [1] p.
No. 10. 12 p.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE.

Biennial report of Board of Regents for 1907-1908. Jeff City, n. d. Pm., 17 p.

Contained also in App. to Jour.

Report of the Treasurer, 1907-08. Jeff City, n. d. 21 p.

Contained in App. to Jour.

Annual report of President B. F. Allen to State Superintendent of Public Schools for the year ending August 31, 1909. n. p. n. d. 11 p.

MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Biennial report to the 45th General Assembly, Jan., 1909. Jeff City, n. d. 24 p., pm.

Contained also in Appendix to Journals.

MINES AND MINE INSPECTION, BUREAU OF.

Twenty-first annual report for year 1907. Jeff City, n. d. Bd., 437 p., 1 pl., 14 folded plates, 1 map.

Twenty-second annual report for year 1908. Jeff City, n. d. Unbd., 174 p.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

First District, Kirksville.

Biennial report of Regents to 45th Gen. Assy., Jan., 1909. n. p. n. d. 52 p., 6 ills.

Same. Jeff City, n. d. 41 p.

Contained in Appendix to Journals.

Bulletins: Kirksville, quarterly. Vol. VII, No. 4, Mch. (1908) [3] p.

Vol. VIII. No. 1. June, 1908, 166 p., 23 pls. v 75 ports.

No. 2. Not seen.

No. 3. Dec., 1908, [16] p.

No. 4. Mch., 1909, 13, [2] p.

Vol.XIV. No. 1. June, 1909, 180 p. 36 pls.

No. 1. Supplement, June, 1909 [8] p.

Second District, Warrensburg.

Biennial report, Board of Regents, to 45th Gen. Assy., Warrensburg, 1909, 48 p., 8 pls.

Same, Jeff City, n. d. 54 p.

Contained in Appendix to Journals.

Bulletins—Warrensburg.

Vol. VII, No. 3. Jan., 1908. 24 p., 6 pls.

Vol. III. No. 3. Jan., 1908. Alumni register. 96 p., 20 pls. & ills.

No. 4. Apr., 1908. 44 p., 1 pl.

Vol. IX. [VIII] No. 1. July, 1908. 38th catalogue. 136 p. 1 pl.

Vol. IX [VIII] No. 2. Oct., 1908. 12 [3] p.

No. 3. Jan., 1909. 28 p., 6 pls.

Vol. IX. [VIII]. No. 4. April, 1909. 43 p., 2 pls.

Vol. X. No. 1. July, 1909. 39th catalog, 138 p., 1 pl.

N. 2. Oct., 1909. 15 p.

Third District, Cape Girardeau.

Eighteenth biennial report to 45th General Assembly. Cape Girardeau, 1909. 69 [1]p., 4 pls.

Contained also in Appendix to Journals.

Jeff City, n. d. 19 p.

Bulletins: Cape Girardeau.

Vol. VIII. No. 4. Jan., 1908. 4 p.

No. 2. Oct., 1908. [7] p.

No. 5. Mch., 1908. 28 p.

Vol. IX. No. 1. June, 1908. Catalog. 139 [3] p. 8 pls, map.
No. 2 and 3. Dec., 1908. [4] p.
No. 4. Jan., 1909. [4] p.
No. 5. Mch., 1909. 40 p.
Vol. X. No. 1. June, 1909. Catalog. 139 [3] p., 10 pls.
No. 2. Oct., 1909. 48 p.
No. 3. Dec., 1909. [6] p.

Fourth District, Springfield.

Report of Normal School to the 45th General Assembly, 1909-10. [1907-08.] n. p. n. d. 16 p.

Contained also in Appendix to Journals. Jeff City, n. d. 19 p.

Bulletins: Springfield.
Vol. II. No. 4. Jan., 1908. 8 p., 1 ills.
Vol. III. No. 1. Apr. folder, 12 p.
No. 2. July. Catalog. 72 p., 10 pls.
No. 3. Oct. 16 p., 1 ills.
No. 4. Jan., 1909. 16 p., 1 pl.

Fifth District, Maryville.

Report to the 45th Gen Assy. 1909-10 [1907-08]. n. p. n. d. 20 p.

Contained also in App. to Jour. Jeff City, n. d. 17 p.

[Bulletin] Maryville, 1908.
Vol. II, No. 10. Feb. Announcements. 10 p.
Vol. III, No. 1. May. Announcements. 16 p.
Vol. III, No. 2. July. Announcements. 48 p.
Vol. III, No. 3. Dec., winter quarter. 8 p. folder.
Vol. III, No. 4. 1909, March. 7 p.
Vol. IV, No. 1. June. 7 p.
Vol. IV, No. 2. July. 32 p.

PENITENTIARY, STATE.

Biennial report of inspectors, warden, physician and chaplain, 1907-1908. Jeff City, n. d. 244 p.

Contained also in Appendix to Journals.

PHARMACY, STATE BOARD OF.

Report to 45th General Assembly, 1907-1908. Jeff City, n. d. 7 p.

Contained also in Appendix to Journals.

POULTRY BOARD, STATE.

First annual report for 1907. Published 1908. Jeff City, n. d. 77 p., 21 ills.

Contained in Appendix to Journals.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Fifty-eighth report, for year ending June 30, 1907. Jeff City,[1908]. Bd., 266 p., ills.

Fifty-ninth report, for year ending June 30, 1908. Jeff City, n. d. Bd., 241[II] p., 13 pls.

Concerning county supervision of schools. Prepared by Howard A. Gass, State Superintendent. Jeff City, n. d. 16 p.

School buildings. Plans, specifications and suggestions for school buildings for rural and village districts. Jeff City, n. d. 50 p., 40 pls. and illust.

Revised school laws. Revised Statutes 1909, with court decisions. Jeff City, n. d. 139 p.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

Thirty-second annual report, year ending June 30, 1907. Jeff City [1908]. 743 VI, p., 4 ills., 24 maps.

Thirty-third annual report, year ending June 30, 1908. Jeff City, 1909. 791 V p., 4 ills., 24 maps.

ST. FRANCIS RIVER COMMISSION.

Report of proceedings to 45th Gen. Assy., 1909. Jeff City, n. d. 13 p.

SANITORIUM, STATE.

First biennial report to 45th Gen. Assy., Jan., 1909. Mt. Vernon, n. d. 51 p., 8 pls.

Contained also in Appendix to Journals.

Jeff City, n. d. 55 p.

The Missouri State Sanitorium, editorial reprint from the Medical Fortnightly, St. Louis, Mch. 10, 1909.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Official manual for 1909-1910, compiled and published by Cornelius Roach, Secretary of State. Jeff City, n. d. Bd., 843 IX p., 19 pls., 3 maps, and 23 pls of 234 portraits.

Official returns of the State primary election, Aug. 4, 1908. Compiled by John E. Swanger, Secretary of State. Jeff City, n. d. 32 p.

Constitution of the State of Missouri, 1875, with all amendments to 1909. By Cornelius Roach, Secretary of State. Jeff City, n. d. 65 p.

Banking laws of the State of Missouri(revision of 1899 and amendatory laws). Jeff City [1908]. Bd., 163 X p.

Roster of State and County officers, 1909. Jeff City, n. d. 51 p.

Biennial report on corporations, 1907-1908. Jeff City, n. d. 3 p.

Contained in Appendix to Journals.

Seat of Government, Commission of Permanent. Report to 45th General Assembly, 1909. Jeff City, n. d.

Contained in Appendix to Journals.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Tenth biennial report, 1907-08. Boonville, Our Boys' Magazine Print, n. d. [80] p., 21 ills.

Contained also in Appendix to Journals. 52 p.

Our Boys' Magazine, Boonville. Published by the boys of the school.

1908. Nos. 1-12.

1909. Nos. 1-12.

TREASURER, STATE.

Report to 45th General Assembly, 1907-1908. Jeff City, n. d. 89 p., Bd. and pm.

Contained also in Appendix to Journals.

WATERWAYS COMMISSION, MISSOURI.

Report to 45th General Assembly, 1907-1908. Jeff City, n. d. 7 p.

Contained in Appendix to Journals.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

Biennial report Board of Curators to 45th General Assembly, ending Dec. 31, 1908. Jeff City, n. d. Bd., 308 p.

President's annual address to Board of Curators, 1907-08. Columbia, 1908. 144 p.

Bulletins of the University of Missouri, Vol. IX, 1908. Columbia.

No. 1. Jan. Mo. State Military School, 16 p, 11 ills.

No. 2. Feb. Anno. summer session. 30 p.

No. 3. Mch. College of Arts and Science. 48 p.

No. 4. Apr. Department of law. 25 (1) p.

No. 5. May. 66th catalogue. 486 p.

No. 6. June. Medical department. 27 p., 3 ills.

No. 7. July. Views of University. obl., 39 views.

No. 8. Aug. Department of engineering. 19 p.

No. 9. Oct. Practical instruction for young farmers. obl. 16 p. 27 ills.

Nos. 10 and 11. Not published.

No. 12. Dec. This was mistake of date. It should have been given as Vol. VIII. Dec. 1907.

No. 12. Dec. Announcements for 2d Semester. 6 [2] p. 3 pls.

Vol. X. 1909. Columbia.

No. 1. Jan. Summer season. 32 p.

No. 2. Feb. Teacher's College. 4 p.

No. 3. Not seen.

No. 4. April. School of law. 24 p.

[No. 5.] Sixty-seventh catalogue. 512 p.

No. 6. June. School of medicine. 24 p.

No. 7. July. School of engineering. 16 p.

No. 8. Aug. Education for agriculture. obl. 24 p. 36 ills.

No. 9. Oct. Short Winter Course in Agriculture. obl. 23 p. 42 ills.

No. 10. Oct. Rural education. The soil. By R. H. Emberson. 8 p., 1 ill.

No. 11. (Dated Jan., 1910.)

No. 12. Dec. Second semester course. 18 p.

Short course in agriculture for boys. Columbia. Mch. 1908. 12 p., 6 ills.

School of journalism. Courses, 1908-1909. n. p. n. d. 20 p.

Announcement of the graduate department, 1908-1909. n. p. n. d. 76 p.

Same, 1909-1910. n. p. n. d. 78 p.

Announcement of Division of History and Political Science, 1908-1909. n. p. n. d. 31 p.

Inauguration of Albert Ross Hill, LL. D., as President of the University, Dec. 10-11, 1908. n. p. n. d. 9 p.

The sixty-sixth commencement, June 3, 1908. n. p. n. d. 19 p.

The sixty-seventh commencement, June 2, 1909. n. p. n. d. 18 p.

Schedule of lectures, &c., First Semester of 1908-09. 16 p.

Schedule of lectures, &c., n. d. 11p.

First annual sale of pure bred swine, Dec. 30, 1909, by Dept. of Animal Husbandry, University of Missouri. n. p. n. d. 24x15½ cm. 16 p. 3 ills.

University Studies Social Science Series.

Vol. II, No. 1. The social function of religious belief. By William Wilson Elwang, Ph. D. April, 1908. 97 [3] p.

No. 2. The original and early development of the English Universities to the close of the thirteenth century. By Earnest Vancourt Vaughn, A. M. August, 1908. 147 p.

No. 3. The origin of the werewolf superstition. By Caroline Taylor Stewart, A. M., Ph. D. April, 1909. 37 p.

No. 4. The transitional period, 1788-1789, in the government of the United States. By Frank Fletcher Stephens, Ph. M., Ph. D. July, 1909. 126 p.

Official retirement of President Richard Henry Jesse. April, 1908. 26x31 cm. 17 p.

Bulletins of Law Observatory—

No. 14. Mch. 11, 1908. [10] p.

No. 15. July 25, 1908. [22] p.
No. 16. Aug. 3, 1908. [14] p.
Nos. 1-16, 1902-1908 form Vol. 1.
School of Mines.
37th catalogue 1907-08. Rolla. n. d. 117 p. 15 pls.
Bulletins, Rolla, Mo.
Vol. 1, No. 1. Dec., 1908. 9 p.
No. 2, March, 1909, 38th catalogue, Rolla. 1909. 115 p. 13 pls.
No. 3, June, 1909. 23 p.
Summer School, June 14 to July 24, 1909. n. p. n. d. [4] p.

THE PINNACLES.

There are four localities in Missouri known as "The Pinnacles." The Missouri bluffs at Miami are about 150 feet high. They extend southwardly at about the same elevation, and some four miles from Miami the summit is called "The Pinnacles." Here the surface breaks off suddenly on the west for more than one hundred feet below, to the Petite Osage plains, commonly spoken of as the Tete saw plains. These plains are much above the line of overflow from the Missouri, and are several miles wide and 8 or 10 miles in length, and form a beautiful and rich piece of land. The view from the Pinnacles is fine. In 1872 I was on the Pinnacle hill. It was then covered with a fine growth of large trees, including black oaks three feet in diameter. Since then they have been cut down. There are seen the ruins of an old fortification. About 20 acres have been surrounded by ditches and earth walls—three walls with ditches between—the walls built of the earth dug from the ditches. It is three feet from bottom of ditch to top of wall; formerly it was more, but time has worn down the ridge some. Fragments of human bones, pottery and flint arrow heads have been picked up here. The large trees growing here show that the fortification must be several hundred years old.

On Silver creek, fifteen miles north of Columbia, Boone county, there is an interesting promontory known as the Pinnacle. The creek comes from the north, suddenly turns west for about 600 yards, then curves south and east for the same distance, where it is separated from the northern bend by not over one hundred feet; it then passes on southwardly. The inclosed peninsula in its eastern half is of solid rock; this is 40 to 80 feet high, weathered into a sharp serrated ridge with barely sufficient space at top to walk on. At two places the ridge is pierced by wide apertures, one of them 10 feet in

diameter with 20 feet of rock above. The rock is Lower Carboniferous limestone.

In Montgomery county about five miles southwest of High Hill, the Pinnacle fork of Bear creek, coming from the north, nearly encircles a tall rock which rises 80 feet above the valley. The rock is 8 to 10 feet wide on top, and 90 to 100 feet wide at the bottom, and about 540 feet long. Twelve feet of upper part is Magnesian limestone, which rests on 76 feet of Saccharoidal sandstone. Many mosses, ferns and lichens grow on the rock. There is a little soil on top supporting a thick growth of bushes, and a few trees, not over a foot in diameter.

The hill just above Clarksville, Pike county, has been long known as Pinnacle Hill. It is 370 feet high. The bluff includes the Burlington limestone on top, with Lower Silurian at the base. Only grass and a few weeds grow on top. There are three Indian mounds on top, about 13 feet high, and human bones and flint arrow heads have been picked up. A fine view can be obtained here; across the Mississippi is the wide flat bottom lands with bluffs beyond, and on the west, tributary streams of the Mississippi can be seen for ten miles or more to their head.

G. C. BROADHEAD.

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

Among the noticeable things in the files of the Missouri Intelligencer, which is in the library of the Society, the following from the issue of June 5, 1824, is of interest:

"**Elopement.**

"I, Reuben Warson, of Howard county, Missouri, having with just cause and good provocation, eloped from the bed and board of my wife, Rebecca Warson, do hereby forbid all persons from **harboring trusting** or **beating** her on my account, for I am resolved to pay no debts, and to heal no wounds she may contract. Having for a goodly season lived together in harmony and great good fellowship, this severing of our conjugal bonds has cost me many a bitter tear, and numberless soporific potations. But entertaining, as I do, a tender regard for the preservation of the rich covering which nature has clad her kindly trobbing pericranium, and thoroughly convinced, also, of the inestimable value of my own pathetic eye balls, I have thought it most advisable that we should **tear** ourselves asunder. O! Rebecca, as Steare said unto the fly he released at his window, "Go, poor devil, go, there is room enough in the world for both thee and me"—therefore, when thou readest this and set thy cap for another and a more happy swain, while I roam through the world sipping honey from the bitter or sweet flowers that chance may strew in my path.

June 5, 1824. 43.3w."

NOTES.

Among the late acquisitions of the State Historical Society are two books about Missouri, published in German, but obtained from a book store in Florence, Italy. They are Count Adelbert Baudissin's "Der Ansiedler in Missouri Staate," and Bromme's "Taschenbuch fuer Missouri and Illinois." They have interesting maps of Missouri of 1854 and 1835.

The Illinois State Historical Library has lately purchased a lot of rare American historical publications for which it paid $3000. The Wisconsin Historical Society can also indulge in the buying of such a bill of books. The General Assembly of Missouri does not make an appropriation to its historical society which allows anything for a book fund.

In some unaccountable manner the name of Capt. Becknell was given in the heading of his journal as Thomas, although the signature at the end was given correctly as William, in the last number of the Review.

In a letter from Dr. Joseph A. Mudd, of Hyattsville, Maryland, he says: "The January number contains a notice of the death of Captain D. H. McIntyre which says: 'At the Wilson Creek battle he lost one-half of his men, was himself wounded, made prisoner and kept such for nine months.' Captain McIntyre commanded Company A, of Colonel John Q. Burbridge's regiment, General John B. Clark's division. I was a member of Company B, Captain Wm. F. Carter, of Louisiana, Pike county, commanding, who, as Major, was killed at the battle of Franklin. I saw Captain McIntyre shot through the cheeks, wounding his tongue and knocking out one or two molar teeth. I saw his first lieutenant, John B. Haskins, killed by a cannon ball which also killed Isaac Terrell and wounded three other men. Of Company A, I can recall that Lieutenant Read, Color Sergeant J. P. Orr and Private Jesse Garner were wounded. I forget as to the other lieutenant, Jamison. But Captain McIntyre was not taken prisoner at Wilson's Creek. We lost no prisoners there."

BOOK NOTICES.

The Tramp Woman, a book of experiences. By **Mrs. Dolly Kennedy Yancey.** St. Louis, 1909. 17x12½ cm. 94 pp.

While the authoress says she never could understand why her friends called her "a woman tramp," yet she adopted it in the title of her entertaining little book. While capable of making a good living as a journalist or a stenographer, she seemed content only on the wing, and sometimes she, like the real tramp, had some difficulty in being comfortable. Her travels and experiences make interesting reading, which will soon be given in a second edition.

Manual of Physical Geography. By **Frederick Valentine Emerson,** Ph. D. Instructor in Geology in the University of Missouri. New York. The Macmillan Company, 1909.

This work is the outcome of Mr. Emerson's class work, and presents the subject that will be helpful to the teacher. The earth is considered as a planet, and then the various phases of the climate and the phenomena resulting from it; the land forms, with their explanation, lakes, oceans, shore lines and harbors; soils, with studies of typical areas; and directions about apparatus, charts, maps, etc., make up a volume of greater clearness and value than similar works heretofore published.

Symbolic Education. A commentary of Froebel's "Mother Play." By **Susan E. Blow.** New York. D. Appleton and Company, 1909.

The Mottoes and Commentaries of Frederick Froebel's Mother Play. Prose commentaries translated by **Susan E Blow,** New York. D. Appleton and Company, 1909.

The Songs and Music of Frederick Froebel's Mother Play. Prepared and arranged by **Susan E. Blow.** New York. D. Appleton and Company, 1909.

Educational Issues in the Kindergarten. By **Susan E. Blow.** New York. D. Appleton and Company, 1909.

The above four works by Susan E. Blow are published in the International Education Series, which was edited by William T. Harris. Miss Blow was born in Carondelet, Missouri, the daughter of Henry T. Blow, and for years was in the public schools of St. Louis, in which she was the leading one in building up the kindergarten work, which work gave her a national reputation as an educator. For a good many years Miss Blow has lived in New York, and on a late visit to St. Louis was welcomed there by her former friends and by others who knew her through her work in the kindergarten field.

With Porter in North Missouri. A chapter in the history of the war between states by **Joseph A. Mudd.** Wash., The National Publishing Company, 1909. Ports. 452 pp.

The above work has been presented to the Society by the author, one of its members, a native of Lincoln county, Missouri, but now residing at Hyattsville, Maryland. The book is one of the most important of the histories of the state during the civil war period, and bears evidence of the efforts of the author to give a truthful contribution to the history of the state. To do this required a great amount of correspondence wih those who were on the Confederate side, and also those on the Federal side, and the responses from both were helpful and gratifying. The book should be found in all public libraries, and also those of persons who are interested in "Missouriana."

The Union Cause in St. Louis in 1861. An historical sketch by **Robert J. Rombauer.** St. Louis, 1909. 8 vo. 475 pp., 22 plts. $2.00.

The above gives a comprehensive history of the Union movement of 1861 in St. Louis, the time covered by it not extending later than the spring and summer of that year. Almost one-half of the book, however, giving the ideas and political measures in the Union bearing upon the questions at

issue; the people of St. Louis and their past history which shaped their convictions, and character; the events in the Union immediately preceding Lincoln's taking office; those especially of St. Louis and Missouri during the same period; and these are followed by the St. Louis events at the beginning of the Civil war contest. The work has 125 pages of lists of officers and men in the regiments and other organizations of St. Louis in 1861. The work is an interesting and a valuable one.

Bates County Blue Book. A compilation of statistics and information concerning Bates county, Missouri, by **C. G. Weeks,** County Clerk, Butler, Mo., 1910. 80 p. 5 pls.

This book by one of the members of the State Historical Society is the best and fullest publication of statistics and information of a county that has yet been published in the state. If the County Clerks or other persons would publish such books in every county in the state the local history would be preserved very much fuller than is now done.

Around the World. A narrative in letter form of a trip around the world from October, 1907, to July, 1908. By **E. W. Stephens,** Columbia, Mo., 1909. 8 vo. 586 p. 55 pls.

During the more than nine months occupied by the trip around the world Mr. Stephens wrote sixty-seven letters to newspapers, and these have been somewhat added to and issued in a good sized book with fine plates, an interesting account of the trip by way of the west to the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, the Philippine Islands, Java, India, Egypt, Turkey and various parts of Europe. Mr. Stephens went with the desire and disposition to learn, and when he saw what changed his former opinions he did not hesitate to tell what he had learned. The book is a valuable and prized addition to the collection of Missouri authors in the library of the Society.

A Miracle of St. Cuthbert and Sonnets. ..By **R. E. Lee Gibson,** Louisville, Ky., 1909. 90 p.

The author of this well printed book of poetry was born in Steelville, Mo., in 1864, but has resided in St. Louis since 1887, Several years before that date, however, he commenced publishing booklets of poetry, and the above is his sixth publication of booklets and books.

The History of French Literature from the oath of Strasburg to Chanticler. By **Annie Lemp Konta.** N. Y. and Lond. D. Appleton & Co., 1910. 563 pp.

The oath of Strasburg was sworn to by Louis the Germanic and Charles the Bald in 842. It was not in Latin and not yet French, but the date may be roughly taken as the beginning of the French language, a language which is not a mixture of the Gallic with the Latin, but rather the language of the Latin soldier brought to France and modified by the environment there encountered. The history of the literature of this language covering more than a thousand years is given in a most readable manner. To show the scope of the work the headings of some of the chapters may be mentioned: "The Theater in the Middle Ages," "Transition of Mediaeval Philosophy," "The Eighteenth, or Philosophic Century," "Tragedy, Comedy, 'Tearful' Drama, Poetry, the Novel," "The Revolution and Its Literature," and others to the total number of thirty-five.

We are pleased to be able to include this meritorious work in the list of Missouri authors, Mrs. Alexander Konta, now of New York, being a daughter of William J. Lemp, of St. Louis.

Records of Officers and Men of New Jersey in Wars 1791-1815. Compiled in the office of the Adjutant General, Trenton, N. J., 1909.

This gives the record of those from New Jersey in the expedition against the Indians in 1791, the Pennsylvania insurrection in 1794, naval war with France, 1798-1801, naval war with Tripoli, Africa, 1801,-1815, war with Great Britain, 1812-1815, and the naval war with Algiers, Africa, in 1815, in all more than 400 pages.

It is to be hoped that the Adjutant General of this state will prepare and the general assembly will provide for the printing of a similar record for Missouri. For the Black Hawk War Gov. Miller called for 1000 volunteers, to be enlisted by Gen. Richard Gentry. Austin A. King was colonel of the first regiment, and companies were raised in Howard, Boone, Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Rolla, Marion and Monroe counties. The state should publish complete lists of the officers and men who enlisted for service in the Black Hawk war.

For the Seminole war in Florida Gen. Gentry marched out of Columbia with 600 men, and in 1837 he fought the battle of Okeechobee Lake. The state should publish a proper record of the men who went out from Missouri for this work.

The march of Col. Doniphan with his force of 850 Missourians from Missouri by way of Santa Fe into Mexico during the Mexican war has become famous. The names of the men as well as that of the colonel in command should be made known by the state.

So of those engaged in the so-called Mormon war, though that is a matter for which the state can not take to itself any pride.

Legal and Historical Status of the Dred Scott Decision. By **Elbert William R. Ewing, LL., B.** Washington, Cobden Publishing Company, 1909. pp. 228.

Mr. Ewing has written a thoroughgoing and unqualified defense of the opinion delivered by Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott Decision, from the lawyer's viewpoint and largely for the lawyer's use. The discussion is comprehensive, including a description of the relative jurisdiction of State and Federal courts, a discussion of all the important constitutional questions involved, and a brief discussion of nullification North and South.

A complete justification of the opinion delivered by Taney demands an answer to the following criticisms: That the opinion was that of Taney himself, not of the court; that a majority of the court did not agree with the various points raised in the opinion; and that in any case all that did not bear on the decision was obiter dicta, and hence of no force. Also, from a broader viewpoint, the validity of Taney's views on the status of free negroes and the power of Congress in the Territories must be established.

The definition of "opinion of the court," of "obiter dicta," and of the proper treatment of pleas of abatement by the Supreme Court are all so largely matters of legal technicality that a layman must hesitate to pass judgment. The evidence that a majority agreed with Taney on the main issues is convincingly stated: the proof that Judge Curtis was wrong when he declared that such important constitutional questions should not have been brought up unnecessarily and indirectly is not so clear. Ingenious as the treatment is, one still feels that Judge Nelson's opinion, based on the extra-territoriality of the anti-slavery laws, was sufficient and all that was proper.

In the general constitutional discussion it is clearly brought out that under the Illinois law Dred Scott could not have secured his freedom if he had sued for it in Illinois. It will hardly be admitted today, however, that Taney was correct in his interpretation of the constitutional power of Congress in governing the Territories. This is distinctly the weakest part of the book. The opposing decisions of the Court before and after 1857 are dismissed with little consideration; the recent Insular cases are cited as clear cut and definite decisions that all of the Constitution is extended ex proprio vigore to the Territories.

But it is well worth while to examine the constitutional aspects of the Dred Scott case from the legal point of view, and particularly to point out that no matter how strongly one may affirm that the opinion on the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise was obiter dicta, there is still much

good law in the opinion. Mr. Ewing has written a careful and able brief for the defense, which will be of advantage to the admirers and will demand the careful consideration of the critics of the opinion delivered by Chief Justice Taney.

J. VILES.

The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise; Its Origin and Authorship. By **P. Orman Ray, Ph. D.**, Professor of History and Political Science, The Pennsylvania State College. Cleveland; The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1909. pp. 315.

Professor Ray, dissatisfied with the usual explanations of Stephen A. Douglas' motives in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, has made a careful examination of the evidence supporting the claims of Senator David R. Atchison to its authorship. The conclusions reached are that the real origin of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is to be found in western conditions, particularly in the struggle between Benton and Atchison for the senatorship in Missouri in 1853-4 and that Atchison's claim of authorship is established.

The argument briefly summarized is as follows: The Jackson Resolutions and the defeat of Benton in 1850 were due to the influence and interference of Calhoun in Missouri politics; in 1853-4 Benton sought re-election to the Senate on the platform of the immediate construction of a transcontinental railroad and the immediate organization of a Territorial Government in the Kansas-Nebraska region; local agitators in Iowa, Missouri, and among the Wyandottes forced the Nebraska issue to the front; and Atchison, forced by public opinion to support the general policy of immediate territorial organization, added the proviso that the principal of "popular sovereignty" must apply in Nebraska, and went to Washington in 1853 pledged to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. At Washington Atchison, with the support of the radical southern Democrats, forced or persuaded Douglas

to support the Repeal, which thus really originated in the political situation in Missouri and the influence of Senator Atchison.

The new evidence which one would expect in support of such novel conclusions is distinctly disappointing. Calhoun's personal interference in Missouri politics in 1849-50 is, in the first place, improbable and unnecessary; the local revolt against Benton's personality aand his anti-slavery views is an adequate explanation of his fall. Again Benton's own charges against Calhoun must not be taken as proof. Benton's interpretation of his adversaries' motives and actions were always thoroughly Jacksonian, honest but anything but impartial or impersonal. His bitter denunciation of Tyler and Polk for their alleged ill faith in the immediate annexation of Texas under the joint resolution is nearly a parallel case. Finally the new evidence, the random recollections of Judge W. C. Price, when an old man of confessedly weakened intellect, jotted down by a third party, is heresay evidence of dubious value.

The account of the campaign for the senatorship in 1853-4 cannot be examined in detail. Professor Ray does bring out very clearly the pressure from the West for the immediate organization of Nebraska Territory, and the awkward position in which this demand placed an ardent pro-slavery man like Atchison. He evidently went to Washington pledged to support a Nebraska Bill only if it carried with it a repeal of the Missouri Compromise and therefore would be an enthusiastic supporter of Douglas' Bill. That Atchison practically forced Douglas to bring forward the appeal is supported by no new evidence except perhaps the shrewd guesses of newspaper correspondents.

Although the careful marshalling of circumstantial evidence leads only to a verdict of "not proven" on the author's contention as to the origin and authorship of the "Repeal," yet the book is of real value. When such an exhaustive and careful investigation has led to, on the whole, negative results, few investigators in the future will be uneasy about Atchison's

well known boast. Even more important is the mass of evidence showing such a determined demand in the West for the opening of the Kansas-Nebraska district to settlement that the organization of some form of territorial government there in 1854 was almost inevitable. Douglas did not bring forward a territorial bill unnecessarily or wantonly; he was practically forced to propose a plan for the territorial organization for the country west of Missouri and Iowa. Professor Ray does not add materially to the reasons already suggested to explain why Douglas coupled this measure with a Repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

J. VILES.

NECROLOGY.

John Henton Carter, well known almost a generation ago as "Commodore Rollingpin," died March 2, 1910 at Columbus, Ohio, aged about seventy years. Previous to twenty-five years ago he compiled annually "Commodore Rollingpin's Almanac," containing his odd sayings, the name having originated from the fact that he had been a steamboat cook, at which work he had accumulated a small fortune. In addition to the almanacs he published a number of books, of which the Historical Society has the following:

The Log of Commodore Rollingpin, New York, G. W. Carleton & Co, 1874.

The Man at the Wheel, St. Louis, 1898.

The Impression Club, a novel. New York, 1899.

Ozark Postoffice. St. Louis, 1899.

Also these four of poetry:

Duck Creek Ballads. New York, (c. 1894).

Log Cabin Poems. St. Louis, 1897.

Out Here in Ol' Missoury. St. Louis, 1900.

Poems of Love and Friendship. n. p. (c. 1904).

He also published the following:

Thomas Rutherton, a novel.

Buffets and Rewards.

The Mississippi Argonauts, a tale of the South.

Mississippi River Yarns .

All sorts of People.

Mrs. Sallie Rochester Ford, of Jennings, Missouri, died at the Mayfield Sanitarium in St. Louis, February 18, 1910. She was born near Louisville, Kentucky, 81 years ago. She was the widow of Rev. S. H. Ford, who for years published Ford's Repository, of which she had charge of the home department. She was the authoress of several books, "Grace Truman, or Love and Principle." New York and St. Louis, 1852, 1886; "Evangel Wiseman," St. Louis, 1872; "Ernest Quest, or the Search for Truth." New York, 1878; and "Inebriates," St. Louis, 1880.

Rev. Dr. George B. Addicks, of Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo., since 1890, and its president since 1894, died January 31, 1910. He was born September 9, 1854, in Rock Island county, Illinois.

Judge Jerubal G. Dorman, a member of the House in the 27th General Assembly, 1873, a resident of Henry county for fifty years, died February 4, 1910, nearly 92 years of age. He had been an Odd Fellow more than fifty years.

Captain Alexander Sharp died at the Naval Hospital in Washington, February 10, 1910, of typhoid fever. He was born in White Haven, Missouri, in 1855, and entered the naval service as midshipman in 1870. He was in command of a vessel in the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898. He was detached from the Virginia last December, and assigned to the Board of Inspection at St. Louis.

Joseph A. Graham an editorial writer in Missouri from 1884 to 1905, the managing editor of the Kansas City Times from 1884 to 1893, and of the St. Louis Republic from 1893 to 1905, died January 23, 1910, at Salisbury, Maryland, the place of his birth, September 8, 1855. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar in Maryland, and practiced law till his removal to Kansas City.

William McIlwrath, one of the earliest members of the State Historical Society, died at his home in Chillicothe April 4, 1910. He was born at Belfast, Ireland, June 10, 1834. At the beginning of the Civil War he resided at Fulton and from that place enlisted in Guitar's 9th Cavalry, M. S. M. and was in service from 1862 until April 1865. In April, 1865 he settled at Chillicothe, Missouri, where he afterwards lived. He was said to be the best informed man in the county on general subjects, and was especially well posted on ancient and modern history. He held positions on the boards of the Citizens National Bank at Chillicothe, the Board of Control of the Industrial Home for Girls, and of the Board of Education, both at the same place.

Edmund B. Beard died at Jaydee, Mo., March 14, 1910, after a residence of a full century in St. Francois county. He was born in Indiana, February 9, 1809, but was brought to Missouri when one year old. He was a member of the Masonic lodge at Liberty, Mo.

Hon. Benj. F. Thomas was born in Wisconsin, August 10, 1851, and was educated at the University of Wisconsin. He came to Missouri in 1874 and settled at Carthage where he served a term as mayor, and one as postmaster, and in 1901 was elected to the State Senate in the Forty-first General Assembly. He died at Carthage March 25, 1910.

Miss Ellen B. Atwater, a member of this Society, and teacher of history in Central High school in St. Louis, died March 5, 1910, at the age of forty years. She received her degree of A. M. from the University of Chicago, and had been a teacher in Central High school for six years.

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MISSOURI

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

VOL. 4. JULY, 1910. NO. 4.

BRYANT'S STATION AND ITS FOUNDER, WILLIAM BRYANT.

The following article is really but a continuation of one upon the same subject, which appeared in the October (1908) number of the Missouri Historical Review In order to fully substantiate what is therein stated, and to forever make certain the name of Bryant's Station, and its founder, William Bryant, this additional article has been prepared. Authorities will be duly cited as to each material statement made, and I believe that the facts herein set forth, will be found to be unimpeachable. I desire, however, to disclaim any intention of assuming the role of an oracle. Nevertheless, I have long been familiar with the history of Bryant's Station and its founder, and know as every one else must know, who has given the subject any consideration, that certain misleading statements have from time to time been promulgated, which have given rise to some erroneous impressions, and which should now be dispelled, in order that there need be, at any rate, no further occasion for confusion or misunderstanding.

It is with no vain-glorious purpose in view that I have engaged to do this but in order that all the facts may be known to those, who are now, or may hereafter, be interested in the subject, and to the end that the current of history may not be further diverted from its proper channel. It is my wish to

present the facts in their true light, and while so presenting them, to have at the same time, due regard for the rights and opinions of others; for I am convinced that in no other way can any good cause be served.

For the following facts, I refer the reader, generally, to Filson Club Publication, Number Twelve, entitled

Bryant's Station, and the Memorial Proceedings.

And shall cite the name only, of each author quoted. In the preface to this Volume, it is said:

"There has been no attempt in this Publication to reconcile differences of opinion as to the name of the famous station on the Elkhorn, nor as to the date at which it was besieged by the Indians. This difference of opinion is of modern origin and harmless in character. For ninety years our historians uniformly called the station Bryant's, and for a period yet longer gave the date of the beginning of its siege as the 15th of August, 1782." (1)

That this difference of opinion is of modern origin, there appears to be not the slightest doubt. That it is harmless in character, may be equally true. It is worthy of note, however, that the foundation for this difference of opinion was laid many years ago, at a time, and in a manner, when there was neither room nor occasion for difference of opinion as to the name, either of the station or of its founder; and it may be added, has been renewed in recent years, under such circumstances that it should be called in question, and the name of the station and its founder be made certain, beyond all doubt.

Statement of Facts.

I therefore desire to address myself to the facts bearing upon the subject in hand, and after considering the same, shall endeavor to point out, in no uncertain way, some palpable errors that too long have cumbered the pages of history, which errors, let us hope, will hereafter be as conspicuous by their absence, as they have heretofore been by their presence. And it will then be seen, as I believe, that there is in reality, no

1. Col. R. T. Durrett.

good reason for difference of opinion as to the name, either of the station, or of its founder.

It may be stated in the beginning that Bryant's Station, for reasons not difficult to understand, has in some instances, been called (2) by a similar, yet different name. (3) Calling it by other than its proper name, however, does not make the right name other than Bryant's Station, nor the name of its founder as other than William Bryant.

I quote the following:

"More than thirteen thousand acres of land in the neighborhood of this station were entered in 1779, and 1780, by different members of the Bryan family, but none of them seems to

---

2. All black faced type used is the writer's.

3. See Bryan and Smith vs. Bradford, Hughes' Rep. p. 108.
Bryan and Owings vs. Wallace, Hughes' Rep., p. 369.
Whitledge vs. McClannahan, Hughes' Rep., p. 95.
Bradford's "Notes."
John Parker, et al, vs. Lewis Stephens, A. K. Marshall's Rep., Vol. 3, p. 1073.

In the latter case a copy of a land certificate, showing a land entry by John Bryan, is set out, which calls the station Bryan's. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, the Court in rendereding its opinion, in this very case refers to the station as **Bryant's.**

It will therefore be seen that, while there were certain persons who by reason of litigation relative to land titles in the vicitnity of the station, early began calling the station by a similar yet different name,, it would appear that their efforts to change the spelling of the name were quite generally disregarded. In this connection I would suggest that the reader, also consult the following cases, which refer to Bryant's Station:

Bowman vs. Melton, Bibb, Vol. 2, p. 151.
Klinkingbeard vs. Kenny, Bibb, Vol. 2, p. 512.
Devour vs. Johnson, Bibb, Vol. 3, p. 409.
Weathers Smith vs. John Reed, et al, A. K. Marshall's Rep., Vol. 1, p. 191.
Markham vs. McGee, Hardin's Reps., p. 378.
McMillen vs. Miller, Hardin's Reps., p. 496.
Matson vs. Hord, U. S. Supreme Court Reps., (1 Wheaton) p. 130.
Garnett, et al. vs Jenkins, U. S. Supreme Court Reps., (8 Peters) p. 72.
Manifee, etc., vs. Conn's Heirs, Bibb, Vol. 2, p. 623'

In the latter case, occurs the following language by the Court:

"Bryant's Station, by which the other traces passed, after leaving the waters of Licking, before they reached Lexington, was a place at that early period, of at least great note and distinction as Lexington, and probably from the circumstances of the commissioners for adjusting land claims having sat there was more so."

have secured the land on which this station stood, **nor to have given it his distinctive name.**" (4)

The following facts will show that the foregoing statement was not made without reason:

"William Bryan, James Bryan, Morgan Bryan, Joseph Bryan, George Bryan, David Bryan, Samuel Bryan and John Bryan, each entered a portion of these lands more or less distant from the station, and while the entries are in the name of Bryan, some of the lands are described as being such a distance or such a direction from **Bryant's Station.**" (5)

Here, then, we come at once to the line of demarkation; a distinction being drawn in these early records, between the name of the above mentioned numerous family, and the name of the most famous of all the pioneer Kentucky stations. And the fact should not be overlooked that each is a distinct family name, and in no proper sense can one be said to be equivalent to the other, notwithstanding their similarity. It may also be added that, so well known was Bryant's Station in the formative period of Kentucky history, it was a common practice to make reference to land locations for miles around, as being such a distance or such a direction from Bryant's Station, and entries by members of the above named family were not exceptions to the rule. The fact that the station was so widely known, and the further fact that there were so many persons of similar name among the early settlers of that locality, several of whom had located lands some four or five miles distant from the station, not one of whom entered land in other than his proper name, really accentuates and makes certain the difference between the two names, and might well give rise to the belief, without further knowledge of the subject, that the distinctive name of the founder of the station could not have been, and was not other than Bryant.

There are, however, other and still more important facts. The land certificates, which were very numerous, issued to the early settlers by the land Commissioners who held their Court

4. Col. R. T. Durrett.
5. Col. Durrett'

at the station in 1779 and 1780, gave the name of the station as Bryant's, and Col. William Fleming, one of the Commissioners entered it as Bryant in his Journal.

"I have seen but one of these certificates which bore the name of Bryan, **and that was not an original but a copy** of the one issued to John South December 25th, 1779. All the others that I have seen gave the name of the station as Bryant's." (6)

Here, then, are the **facts** derived from the original sources of information as to the name of the station and as to the name of the above mentioned family as shown by their land entries, standing side by side, and there is little room for doubt as to the correctness of either name. And as the original certificates gave the name of the station as Bryant's they must be taken as the best evidence of the name of the station, and any copies not in conformity therewith, must necessarily be rejected for want of accurracy. And this fact throws much light upon those cases already cited which were carried to the Court of Appeals wherein the station was called by a similar yet different name.

Another writer, however, offers the following explanation relative to the above named facts:

"The certificates issued by the land Commissioners at the session of their Court in December, 1779, and January, 1780 called the family "Bryan" and the locality "Bryant's Station." See Bryan and Owens vs. Wallace, Fayette Records. And this precedent was followed by the Court of Appeals." And also states that he gives the form of the name used by most members of the family in Kentucky at that time, but that it was then known as "Bryant also." (7)

The question then fairly presents itsself, why should "the family" have been called by one name, which it is admitted was their proper name, and the station have been called by another name, which it must be admitted was the distinctive name of another family, if as this writer evidently means for the reader to infer, the station derived its name from the above mentioned family. For the name of the family to which he alludes, can

6. Col. Durrett.
7. Mr. G. W. Ranck.

not well be both Bryant and Bryan, as occasion may require.

In my judgment the explanation of this writer falls far short of being the true and correct explanation, as to whence the station derived its name, and since it must be apparent that the station did not derive its name from the above named family, we are therefore at liberty to offer an explanation more in consonance to reason and the facts, since it is certain that the family alluded to did not use the name Bryant, and no explanation is offered as to why they should have been known as "Bryant also." But if any were so known, it is not unlikely that we shall discover the reason why they were so known, before our narrative is completed.

I believe the following statement of facts will throw much light upon the question, as to whence the station derived its name:

"The records of our land office also show entries in 1780 and subsequent years by persons of the distinctive name of Bryant—Joseph Bryant, William Bryant, John Bryant and James Bryant, (8) each entered lands in different parts of the state, and their entries, though not so large as those of the Bryans, amounted in the aggregate to nearly six thousand acres." (9)

There were then persons of the distinctive name of Bryant among the early settlers, from whom the station could have derived its name. And I believe the facts already adduced are sufficient to demonstrate three things. First, That from the beginning, Bryant's Station had but a single name. Second. That name was Bryant's Station as distinguished from any other name. Third, that the name of the man from whom the station derived its name was Bryant.

In this connection, however, I desire to quote another sentence for the reason that I believe the same to be equally as

8. There are reasons for believing that John Bryant and James Bryant, who were related, and who settled in Garrard County, did not take up their residence in Kentucky until after the close of the Revolutionary War. (See Rev. War Record of John Bryant.) See also case of Davis, et. al., vs. John and James Bryant, Bibb. Vol. 2, p. 110.

9. Col. Durrett.

misleading as the one already quoted relative to the locality being called Bryant's Station.

"It was while this Court (land Commissioners) were in session that the Bryans, who had rested secure in the belief that they were the owners of the station land by right of settlement, met with the first of a series of discouragements which caused them to abandon the place." (10)

As the station took the name of Bryant's Station from the beginning, in fact, took no other name, and as the family mentioned by this writer had already entered some thirteen thousand acres of land in the neighborhood of Bryant's Station, some of which had been described as being such a distance or such a direction from Bryant's, it is by no means clear as to how they could have rested secure in the belief that they were the owners of the land upon which William Bryant had settled, and had caused a station to be built, which bore his name, the title to which had been found to belong to another and thus making it necessary that he should enter other land in the usual way, which he did on the 20th of May, 1780. (11)

Furthermore it would appear from cases examined by the writer hereof, decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals,

10. Mr. G. W. Ranck.

11. If the land entry made by William Bryant, on the 20th of May 1780, was subsequently withdrawn and another entry was made by him on the 1st of August, 1783, and a mistake was made in the spelling of his name in the latter entry, withdrawing the entry on the trace from Louisville to Bullitt's Lick and substituting land near Chenowith Run, it is not likely that the mistake was upon the part of William Bryant. If the reader should have any doubt as to his distinctive name being William Bryant let him consult the case of Thornberry vs. Churchill, Monroe'sKy. Rep., Vol. 4, p. 29. This case also shows that he resided in Bullitt County, Ky., for a number of years after leaving the station. See also case of Conley's Heirs vs. Chiles, J. J. Marshall's Ky. Rep., Vol. 5, p. 302, which shows that William Bryant purchased a tract of land in Montgomery Co., Ky., and settled on same in 1793. It is apparent that he did not long occupy this land, however, as litigation arose concerning the tract of land of which this was a part. See case of Chiles vs. Conley's Heirs, Dana's Ky. Rep., Vol. 2, p. 22.

There are also reasons for believing that he owned land in Franklin County, about the year 1805. See case of McCampbell, etc. vs. Miller, Bibb, Vol. 1, page 453 which refers to William Bryant. See also case of Farmer and Arnold vs. Samuel, etc. Little's Ky. Rep., Vol. 4 p. 187. The facts stated in the two cases would indicate that both refer to the same man. If so, another error was made in the spelling of William Bryant's name, in the latter case.

that the difficulties of members of the above named family, relative to the lands they had located and entered a few miles distant from the station, did not begin until long after the land on which Bryant's Station stood, had been found to belong to another.

A Deposition By Daniel Boone.

I have heretofore stated that William Bryant was the founder of the pioneer Kentucky fort, known in history as Bryant's Station, and that Daniel Boone and William Bryant were among the first white men to explore the region where Bryant's Station was subsequently built, and I now invite the reader's attention to the facts upon which I based this assertion.

In a case tried in the early court of Scott County, Ky., and which was carried to the Court of Appeals, I find the following statement in the opinion rendered by the Court:

"And the deposition of Daniel Boone was read, in which he stated that he located a pre-emption of 1,000 acres for John Dobbins, to include a camp made by himself and William Bryant. That the said camp lay on the first big run or creek that enters in on the north side of North Elkhorn, below the Little Fork of Elkhorn, and that there were one or two big runs or creeks below, between that run or creek and Dry run." (12)

I would suggest that the reader also scrutinize with some degree of care the copy of a land entry set out in this decision dated January 11, 1780, in which John Dobbins, by John Smith, claimed a pre-emption of 1,000 acres of land in the district of Kentucky, lying on a creek running into the North Fork of Elkhorn, about five or six miles up the creek, to include an old camp made by Daniel Boone and William Bryant, which had been marked and improved in 1775. This deposition of Boone, and the land entry referred to, are important for two reasons: First. I take it to be a fact that Daniel

12. See case of J. & D. Bradford vs. Abraham McClelland, Hughes' Rep., p. 195.

Boone knew the correct name of the man with whom he had camped in the wilderness of Kentucky, at a time when there were few white men within hundreds of miles of them, and it does not appear that any one was authorized or warranted in calling him by other than his proper name. Second. If the pre-emption of Dobbins was marked and improved in 1775 and was to include "an old camp" made by Boone and Bryant it is apparent that these two men had visited the region previous to 1775, and that they were familiar with the section of the country where Bryant's Station was subsequently built. And I think the reader should now have less difficulty in understanding why the "locality" came to be known as Bryant's Station, after a permanent settlement had been effected. For, regardless of some errors, which have been introduced in one way or another, the name of William Bryant runs throughout the entire history of the place, which fact alone is significant and can not well be disregarded or ignored.

Having now seen what the records show relative to the name of the place, let us next see what light the early historians can give us upon the subject.

Filson.

In 1784, John Filson, to whom is accorded the honor of being Kentucky's first historian, published his account of the life and adventures of Col. Daniel Boone. In this book, he called the place Briant's Station.

Here, then, is the master's key.

At first glance, it might appear to be a fact of slight importance that the place should have been called Briant's Station. It is, however, when rightly understood, a fact of the greatest significance, when we take into consideration the circumstances under which it was so called, and the true meaning of the name Briant. And it really settles the question, beyond dispute or doubt, that the correct name of the station was Bryant's, for reasons which will more fully appear.

Filson received his information from the lips of Boone himself. In fact, the contents of his narrative purport to have

been taken down from Boone's dictation. If any one knew who was the real founder of Bryant's Station, certainly that person was Daniel Boone. The name of Col. Boone's wife was Rebecca Bryan, and one of her brothers had married a sister of Boone. And while Boone had called the station by the family name of his wife, in his letter to the Governor of Virginia, in 1782, relative to the Battle of the Blue Licks, as some others had done in the miscellaneous correspondence of the day, although the station was generally known to the pioneers as Bryant's Station, yet when Boone and Filson came to making the name of the place a matter of history and public record, they gave the name as Briant's Station. Surely both Boone and Filson must have known that Briant did not spell or mean the family name of Col. Boone's wife; and it establishes therefore beyond doubt, not that the name of the founder of the station was the same, but that it was different from the family name of Boone's wife, and in reality amounts to a correction upon the part of Boone himself of his former version of the name of the station. (13) The fact should also be borne in mind that William Bryant, the founder of the station, was yet a resident of Kentucky and resided at no great distance from where Boone himself lived. And Boone doubeless deemed it but a simple act of justice to thus publicly accord to his friend and former companion, who had explored this very region with him, the credit, so certainly his due, of calling the station by his name, notwithstanding the fact that some of his wife's relatives may also have resided at the station, in common with others, while improving the lands they had located and entered in the vicinity of Bryant's Station.

Since it is therefore apparent that they did not, in calling the station Briant's Station, allude to the family name of Col. Boone's wife, to whom did they refer? For I desire to make plain that which the facts themselves show.

13. So well has it been understood that the name of the station was Bryant's, the biographers of Boone, in quoting this very letter corrected the name to read Bryant's Station.

Earliest Bryant Families in America.

Dr. Percy Bryant, of Buffalo, N. Y., is authority for the following statement relative to the earliest Bryant families in America:

"About the year 1640, there were in the Plymouth Colony, four families of the name Bryant, namely John Briant of Taunton; John Briant, Sen., of Scituate; Stephen Briant (14) of Plymouth, and Lieut. John Briant, of Plymouth. It does not appear from any records examined by the writer that these families were related (except as shown by a deed first discovered by Dr. Lapham, that Lieut. John Briant of Plymouth was a son-in-law of Stephen). Tradition, however, gives it that John, Sen., of Scituate and Stephen of Plymouth were probably brothers." (15)

It is perhaps not too much to say that in the early Plymouth records, the name more often appears Briant, than Bryant, and it is known that some members of the family, if not all, used the former method of spelling the name.

To make the point yet more specific, I quote also the following:

"The name Bryant, or **Briant**, would seem to be rather French than English, and is said to be prevalent still in Normandy; but the greater number of the names in our table are unquestionably English." (16)

The name Briant then is but the original and natural orthography of the name Bryant, and is equivalent to the latter name, but not to any other. And whether Boone and Filson called the station Briant's or Bryant's, it must now be apparent that they referred to an entirely different name than the family name of Col. Boone's wife. It is also clear that in calling it Briant's they meant to call it by the name of its founder, and they simply used a different form of the same name. In reality they identified the founder of the station

14' Ancestor of William Cullen Bryant, the poet.

15. New Eng. Hist. And Geneaological Reg. Vol. XLVIII, p. 45-53.

16. Life of William Cullen Bryant, Godwin, Vol. i, p. 50.

more specifically in calling the station Briant's, than if they had called it Bryant's, as the former method of spelling the name would be less likely to be confused with the name of some of the other settlers, than the latter.

In the early records of Boone County, Mo., in which county William Bryant resided at the date of his death, the name Briant, again appears. For as I have heretofore stated (17) the name of William Bryant appears as William Briant, in certain deeds of conveyance to him, while his name as grantor appears as William Bryant, and so appears in his last will and testament still on file in Boone County, and which I have personally examined. And it may also be added, the latter is the form of the name used by his descendants.

Here, then, we find the William Briant, or Bryant, of Briant's or Bryant's Station. For while there may have been some other persons of similar name who have erroneously been called Bryant, I have yet to learn that any of them have ever been called Briant. In this connection I may also add. we are told by another writer (18) that "William Bryant of Kentucky" was one of the early settlers of Callaway County, Mo. He settled near the boundary line between Callaway and Boone Counties.

Marshall.

Humphrey Marshall was also in Kentucky, at the time Bryant's Station was besieged by the Indians. In the preface to his History of Kentucky, published in 1812, he refers to Filson's narative, with which he must therefore have been familiar. He recognized the fact that Briant, was neither the correct, nor commonly accepted spelling of the name of the station and its founder. And in his History (19) he accordingly corrected the name to read Bryant's Station. Marshall is of the highest authority. And we can not fail to note that he must have known that Briant or Bryant was not the

17. Missouri Historical Review, October, 1908.
18. Pioneer Families of Missouri, Wm. S. Bryan.
19. History of Kentucky, Humphrey Marshall.

family name of Col. Boone's wife. And the fact that he corrected the name at all is evidence that he had given the subject due consideration.

Flint.

In this connection I would also call attention to the biography of Daniel Boone, by one of his earliest biographers, (20) who knew him personally while a resident of St. Charles, Mo. in 1816. A careful reading of this biography of the noted pioneer, reveals the fact that the author thoroughly understood the correct family name of Col. Boone's wife. There are also ample reasons for believing that he was familiar with the "Notes" of Bradford on Kentucky history. Had there been occasion or reason for changing the orthography of the name of Bryant's Station, this writer was in position to learn of it. Yet it is apparent that he saw no occasion to depart from the generally known, and commonly accepted orthography of the name of this station, and while correctly giving the name of Col. Boone's wife as Rebecca Bryan, he also correctly gives the name of this Kentucky fort, as Bryant's Station.

To say that Boone, Filson, Humphrey Marshall and Flint. did not understand and recognize the distinction between the name of Bryant's Station and its founder, William Bryant, and the family name of Col. Boone's wife, would be equivalent to attributing to each and all of them a lack of intelligence and discrimination which it is scarcely believable was wanting.

In reality the distinction between the two names has been preserved, as it should be, by nearly oll the historians, as well as the biographers of Col. Boone, (21) although a few writers

20. Timothy Flint.

21. Life of Boone, Timothy Flint.
Life of Boone, G. Canning Hill.
Life of Boone, Wm. H. Bogart.
Life of Boone, Edward S. Ellis.
Life of Boone, J. S. C. Abbott.
Life of Boone, C. B. Hartley.
Sketches of Western Adventure, McClung.
Chronicles of Border Warfare, Withers, New Ed. (Thwaites.)
History of Kentucky, Lewis Collins.
History of Kentucky, Mann Butler.

have seen fit in late years, to call the station by the family name of Col. Boone's wife; a name which, for a period of nearly one hundred years was scarcely known in connection with the station to the generality of people. And while the writers generally have given the name of the place as Bryant's Station, and the name of its founder as William Bryant, and have given the name of Col. Boone's wife as Rebecca Bryan yet not one of them has stated that William Bryant and Rebecca Bryan, were brother and sister, for most writers, while doubtless recognizing the similarity of the two names, have also recognized that each is a distinct family name.

In fact, so thoroughly has it been established as a matter of history, and otherwise, that the name of the place was Bryant's Station, and that the name of its founder was William Bryant, it has not been deemed necessary until recently, to correct certain errors regarding the founder of the station. nor to specifically reassert that which has so often been asserted as a matter of history, and common knowledge.

I therefore state it as a fact, established upon indisputable authority, that the name of this place was Bryant's Station. In truth, so thoroughly is it established that this was its name. it can not be, and is not denied that this was the name of the station. And this being true, there can be neither reason nor occasion for denying the name of its founder.

For we have followed, step by step, the career of William Bryant, the founder of Bryant's Station, from the time he reached the shores of the New World in 1764, until the date of his death in 1834, at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

Here, then, is an opportune time, to pause for a moment and recapitulate the ground we have covered.

What now are the **facts**, which we have gleaned from the records, and which, unaided by inference or inuendo or the

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History of Kentucky, Humphrey Marshall.
History of Kentucky, Allen.
History of Kentucky, T. S. Arthur and W. H. Carpenter.
Pioneer Mothers of the West, Frost.
The Way to the West, Emerson Hough.

statements of over-zealous friends, must be left to speak for themselves?

We have it upon the authority of no less a personage than Col. Daniel Boone, that William Bryant was one of the first white men to explore the region where Bryant's Station was subsequently built, in company with himself; we have it upon the same authority, publicly expressed, that the name of the station was Briant's (Bryant's) ;we have it upon the authority of the Revolutionary War Records, at Raleigh, N. C., that William Bryant, entered the Continental Army on the 26th of April, 1778, and that his services were omitted in 1779, the year in which Bryant's Station, was erected; we have it upon the authority of Col. Cave Johnson that he and a companion. met on the Cumberland river, in April, 1779, the company of emigrants, then on their way to the North Fork of Elkhorn creek to build the station, and that he assisted in building the first cabins of the place, and he designated the persons thus met, by the name of Bryant, and called the station Bryant's; and we have it upon the same authority that William Bryant was the principal man of the place at that time; we have it upon the same authority that William Bryant was severely wounded while leading out a hunting party from the station; we have it upon the authority of the records of the early land office of Kentucky that William Bryant entered land on the 20th of May, 1780, after the land on which Bryant's Station stood, had passed into other hands; we have it upon the authority of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, that William Bryant was for a number of years a resident of Bullitt County, Ky.; we have it upon the authority of the Kentucky Court of Appeals that William Bryant, purchased and settled upon a tract of land in Montgomery County, Ky., in 1793; we have it upon the authority of R. H. Collins, a Kentucky historian, that William Bryant, in 1794, then a resident of Lincoln (now Estill) County, Ky., advertised the first runaway negro north of the Ohio river; we have it upon the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, that William Bryant, and one of his sons were ejected from a tract

of land in Kentucky, in 1818; we have it upon the authority of Louis Houck a Missouri historian, that William Bryant was one of the early settlers of the Territory of Missouri; we have it upon the authority of another writer, Mr. Wm. S. Bryan, that William Bryant, was one of the early settlers of Callaway County, Mo.; and finally, we have it upon the authority of the early records of Boone County, Mo., that William Bryant was a resident of the County of Boone, and State of Missouri, at the time of his death, in 1834.

And I therefore submit that the statement of McClung, that William Bryant, the founder of Bryant's Station, was slain by the Indians while leading out a hunting party from the station in May, 1780, is utterly refuted. Whoever may have been slain in the hunting expedition referred to, it is certain that it was not William Bryant, nor any one entitled to bear his name.

The statement of McClung, which has been greatly misleading, that William Bryant was killed at the time alluded to, was simply based upon a misapprehension of the facts, and was undoubtedly derived from a very inaccurate account of this hunting expedition as told by Bradford in his "Notes" on Kentucky history.

Even Richard H. Collins, who was the first Kentucky historian, to change the spelling of the name of Bryant's Station in history, perpetuates the name of William Bryant in connection with a runaway slave, yet it seems not to have occurred to him that this very man was the founder of the station having without doubt been misled by the statement of McClung that William Bryant had met death at the hands of Indians in 1780, when as a matter of fact he was an entirely different man than the person to whom Bradford had alluded.

And thus was the story of his life, which was scarcely less remarkable than that of his friend Daniel Boone, cut short. And for a period of seventy-five years, has this lover of field and forest, of fountain and stream, reposed in a nameless grave, unhonored and unsung. But his resting place is known, and his name and memory are secure. No narrative

of the life of Daniel Boone can be complete, that does not reserve a page for the story of Bryant's Station and its founder, William Bryant. For he is entitled to share, in a measure, the fame of that noble and heroic soul with whom he had threaded the pathless forests of Kentucky, at a time when every step forward was fraught with danger and possible disaster.

William Bryant, during his life, acknowledged allegiance to two countries, Great Britain and the United States, whose independence he aided in establishing. As he died in 1834 at the age of ninety-five, he was therefore born in 1739, and was consequently twenty-five years of age at the time he arrived in America, and was five years the junior of Boone. During his residence of seventy years in the United States, he was a resident of three States, North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri. That he possessed a strong and vigorous constitution is attested by the great age which he attained. And it may here be remarked that, like Boone, and contrary to the usual custom of the day, William Bryant indulged in the use of no intoxicating liquors. He was modest and retiring in his demeanor, though kindly and well disposed, but withal a man with whom undue liberties might not be taken "without the taste of danger and reproof." According to the accounts I have had of him, from persons not far enough removed either in point of time or space not to be familiar with the facts, he rested secure in the belief that his name was to be perpetuated in the minds of his descendants and countrymen; but I have found no evidence that he was unduly elated over seeing his name in print, and sought no honors not his own. Could he speak to us today from the voiceless tomb, I can well believe that the lines of the young poet, (22) whose life was all too brief, would not inaptly express his sentiments:

Then let me have this wish of mine,
When wishing time is done;
No graveyard marble bought to shine,
Pretentious in the sun;

22. Fred J. Harris, of Kansas.

But just to sleep in peace at home,
Where all I love is near;
No monument but heaven's dome,
No tribute but a tear.

And thus for nearly a century, notwithstanding certain statements heretofore alluded to, which were calculated to confuse or destroy the identity of the founder of Bryant's Station, and which evidently misled some writers as to the facts, but not as to the name either of the station or of its founder, the historians uniformly called the station Bryant's and gave the name of its founder as William Bryant, and not without reason.

It is not without significance that the name of the station has always been written in the singular possessive case, which form of writing it began with the early historians, and which clearly indicates that, regardless of the name or number of others concerned in building the station, it had but a single founder whose distinctive name was Bryant, and that it did not have four or more, of a similar yet different name. For as a matter of fact, so well known was the name of the station and its founder in the pioneer days of Kentucky, that any other persons of similar name residing at the station or in any way connected with it, might not unnaturally have been called in some instances "Bryant also." And if any were so called, it was doubtless by reason of their connection with the station and its founder. In this sense they may have been known as Bryant also, (23) but aside from this, I have found no evidence whatever that they were so known. But the fact that some other persons, may or may not, have distinguished a similar name from the name of the station and its founder scarcely raises a presumption as to the right name, either of the station or of its founder.

In view of the facts herein set forth, I respectfully but

23. See case Kelly's Heirs vs. Bradford, Bibb's Ky. Rep., p. 317, wherein the station is called Bryant's, and one of the parties to the suit was called Bryant, probably because he had located land about three miles distant from the station.

See also McMillen vs. Miller, Hardin's Rep., p. 496.

emphatically dissent from the statement of any one, in whatsoever form the same may be promulgated, who says that the name of this pioneer Kentucky station was, or is, other than Bryant's Station, or that the name of its founder was, or is other than William Bryant. And I believe that before abandoning names thus fixed in our history, the writer who does so, should not do it hastily or inadvisedly, nor until he has given the subject due consideration in the light of all the facts obtainable, and is satisfied that the grounds are ample and the reasons sufficient.

I therefore submit this record, to the impartial reader and to the just judgment of the faithful historian, in the full belief that exact justice will be done to each and all, who have heretofore been, or may now, or shall hereafter be concerned about the history of Bryant's Station, and its founder, William Bryant. (24) THOMAS JULIAN BRYANT.

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24. The powder horn carried by William Bryant, during his service in the Revolutionary War, and while on the hunting expedition of May, 1780, in which hunting expedition he so nearly lost his life, is still in the possession of the family of Mr. J. M. Bryant, who resides near Cedar City, Mo.

Following are the names of the children of Jeremiah M. Bryant, above named, and his wife, Virginia Tatum Bryant:

Wiley Crayton, (1855); Martha Susan, (1857); Jeremiah Benjamin, (1859); Sarah Price, (1862); Jennie, (1863); James William, (1864); Edwin Lee, (1867); Julian Monroe, (1871); Christiana M., (1873); Everett T., (1875); Ray, (1879).

MORMON TROUBLES IN MISSOURI.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the merits of this question, or to take a position regarding the extent to which either party was responsible or censurable. Many carelessly written articles have been written on the subject without close and careful investigation of the facts. For instance it is quite common for writers to state that in 1842, after the Latter Day Saints were expelled from the state by order of Governor Lilburn W. Boggs that Joseph Smith employed one Orrin P. Rockwell to return to Independence and assasinate Boggs, and that the attempt was made, Rockwell was apprehended, and escaped justice, etc.

An article of this kind appeared in the Missouri Historical Review for January 1910, written by William M. Boggs, son of the ex-governor. Mr. Boggs may have written his view of the case with a full desire to tell the truth, but he had evidently not informed himself upon the records in the case.

The Latter Day Saints began settling in and around Independence, Missouri, in 1831. Their customs, and their religious and political attitude were not in harmony with the feelings and prejudices of their neighbors. This resulted in bitterness and opposition which in time led to friction and conflict. The Missourians deciding that the Saints were not desirable citizens determined to rid themselves of their presence by taking the law in their own hands and excluding them by force.

A mass meeting was held in Independence in April, 1833, to consult upon a plan to remove or destroy this people. This meeting was attended by about three hundred men, and the company in consequence of drinking too freely broke up in a row among themselves. The animosity still continued however and on July 18, 1833, the following document was put in circulation:

"We the undersigned, citizens of Jackson county, believing that an important crisis is at hand as regards our civil so-

ciety, in consequence of a pretended religious sect of people that have settled and are still settling in our county, styling themselves Mormons, and intending as we do to rid our society "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," and believing as we do that the arm of the civil law does not afford us a guarantee or at least a sufficient one against the evils which are now inflicted upon us, and seem to be increasing by the said religious sect, deem it expedient, and of the highest importance, to form ourselves into a company for the better and easier accomplishment of our purpose, a purpose which we deem it almost superfluous to say, is justified as well by the law of nature, as by the law of self-preservation.

"It is more than two years since the first of these fanatics or knaves (for one or the other they undoubtedly are) made their first appearance among us, and pretending as they did and now do to hold personal communication and converse face to face with the most High God, to receive communications and relevations direct from heaven; to heal the sick by laying on hands; and, in short, to perform all the wonder-working miracles wrought by the inspired apostles and prophets of old.

"We believed them deluded fanatics or weak and designing knaves, and that they and their pretensions would soon pass away; but in this we were deceived. The arts of a few designing leaders amongst them have thus far succeeded in holding them together as a society, and since the arrival of the first of them they have been daily increasing in numbers, and if they had been respectable citizens in society, and thus deluded they would have been entitled to our pity rather than to our contempt and hatred; but from their appearance, from their manners, and from their conduct, since their coming among us, we have every reason to fear that with but a few exceptions, they were of the very dregs of that society from which they came; lazy, idle, and vicious. This we conceive is not idle assertion, but a fact susceptible of proof, for with these few exceptions above named they brought into our country little or no property with them, and left less behind them, and we infer that those only yoked

themselves to the Mormon car who had nothing earthly or heavenly to lose by the change; and we fear that if some of the leaders amongst them had paid the forfeit due to crime, instead of being chosen embassadors of the most high, they would have been inmates of solitary cells. But their conduct here stamps their characters in their true colors. More than a year since it was ascertained that they had been tampering with our slaves and endeavoring to sow dissensions and raise seditions amongst them. Of this their Mormon leaders were informed and they said they would deal with any of their members who should again in like case offend. But how specious are appearances. In a late number of the Star, published in Independence by the leaders of the sect, there is an article inviting free negroes and mulattoes from other states to become Mormons, and remove and settle among us. This exhibits them in still more odious colors. It manifests a desire on the part of their society to inflict on our society an injury that they know yould be to us insupportable, and one of the surest means of driving us from the county, for it would require none of the supernatural gifts that they pretend to, to see that the introducion of such a caste amongst us would corrupt our blacks and instigate them to bloodshed.

They openly blaspheme the most High God and cast contempt on his holy religion by pretending to receive revelations direct from heaven, by pretending to speak unknown tongues by direct inspiration, and by diverse pretenses derogatory of God and religion, and to the utter subversion of human reason.

They declare openly that their God hath given them this county of land, and that sooner or later they must and will have the possession of our lands for an inheritance, and in fine they have conducted themselves on many other occasions in such a manner that we belive it a duty we owe ourselves, to our wives and children, to the cause of public morals, to remove them from among us, as we are not prepared to give up our pleasant places and goodly possessions to them, or to receive into the bosom of our families as fit companions for our wives

and daughters the degraded and corrupted free negroes and mulattoes that are now invited to settle among us.

Under such a state of things even our beautiful county would cease to be a desirable residence ,and our situation intolerable! We, therefore, agree, that after timely warning and receiving an adequate compensation for what little property they can not take with them, they refuse to leave us in peace, as they found us, we agree to use such means as may be sufficient to remove them, and to that end we each pledge to each other our bodily powers, our lives, fortunes, and sacred honors.

We will meet at the court house at the town of Independence, on Saturday next, the 20th inst., to consult ulterior movements." (1)

This was signed by several hundred names among whom were the following: Lewis Franklin, Jailer; Samuel C. Owens. County Clerk; Russell Hicks, Deputy Clerk; R. W. Cummins. Indian Agent; Jones H. Flourney, Post Master; S. D. Lucas, Colonel and Judge of the Court; Henry Childs, Attorney at law; N. K. Olmstead, M. D.; John Smith, J. P.; Samuel Weston, J. P.; William Brown, Constable; Abner F. Staples, Captain; Thomas Pitcher, Deputy Constable; Moses G. Wilson. Thomas Wilson, merchants.

It is impossible to ascertain at this late date just the proportion of truth and falsehood of which this document is composed, but one part of it is easily weighed when compared with the article published in the Evening and Morning Star to which reference is made in the foregoing document. The article as copied from the Star reads as follows:

"To prevent any misunderstanding among the churches abroad, respecting free people of color, who may think of coming to the western boundaries of Missouri, as members of the church, we quote the following clauses from the laws of Missouri:

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1. Evening and Morning Star, Kirkland, Ohio, December, 1833, pp. 227-228.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, that hereafter no free negro or mullato, other than a citizen of some one of the United States, shall come into or settle in this State under any pretext whatever; and upon complaint made to any justice of the peace that such person is in his county, contrary to the provisions of this section, if it shall appear that such person is a free negro or mulatto, and that he hath come into this state after the passage of this act, and such person shall not produce a certificate, attested by the seal of some court of record in some one of the United States, evidencing that he is a citizen of such State, the justice shall command him forthwith to depart from this state; and in case such negro or mulatto shall not depart from the State within thirty days after being commanded so to do as aforesaid, any justice of the peace, upon complaint thereof to him made, may cause such person to be brought before him and may commit him to the common goal of the county in which he may be found, until the next term of the Circuit Court to be held in such County. And the said court shall cause such person to be brought before them and examine into the cause of commitment; and if it shall appear that such person came into the State contrary to the provisions of this act, and continued therein after being commanded to depart as aforesaid, such court may sentence such person to receive ten lashes on his or her bare back, and order him to depart from the State; and if he or she shall not depart, the same proceedings shall be had and punishment inflicted, as often as may be necessary, until such person shall depart the State.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, that if any person shall, after the taking effect of this act, bring into this state any free negro or mulatto, not having in his possession a certificate of citizenship as required by this act (he or she) shall forfeit and pay, for every person so brought, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in the name of the State, to the use of the University, in any court having competent jurisdiction; in which action the defendant may be held to bail of right and without affidavit; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General or Circuit Attorney of the district in which

any person so offending may be found, immediately upon information given of such offenses, to commence and prosecute an action as aforesaid."

Slaves are real estate in this and other States, and wisdom would dictate great care among the branches of the Church of Christ, on this subject. So long as we have no special rule in the church, as to people of color, let prudence guide; and while they, as well as we, are in the hands of a merciful God we say, shun every appearance of evil.

While on the subject of law it may not be amiss to quote some of the Constitution of Missouri. It shows a liberality of opinion of the great men of the West, and will vie with that of any other State. It is good; it is just, and it is the citizens' right.

"4. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, that no man can be compelled to erect, support, or attend any place of worship, or to maintain any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no person can ever be hurt, molested, or restrained in his religious professions or sentiments, if he do not disturb others in their religious worship.

5. That no person, on account of his religious opinions can be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit under this State; that no preference can ever be given by law to any sect or mode of worship; and that no religious corporation can ever be established in this State." (2)

This mob, for they can be considered in no other light, met as per declaration in this signed document, Saturday, July 20. 1833, and sent a committee consisting of Robert Johnson, James Campbell, Moses Wilson, Joel F. Childs, Richard Bristoe, Abner F. Staples Gan Johnson, Lewis Franklin, Russell Hicks, S. D. Lucas, Thomas Wilson, James M. Hunter, and Richard Simpson, to Edward Partridge, A. S. Gilbert, John Carroll.

2. Evening and Morning Star, Independence, Missouri, July, 1833, pp. 218-219.

Isaac Morley, John Whitmer and William W. Phelps leading members of the church demanding the immediate suspension of the Evening and Morning Star and that the people of the church should forthwith remove from the country. The representatives of the church asked for three months in which to consider. This was denied. They then asked for ten days and were informed they could have but fifteen minutes. Not receiving the demanded pledge in the specified time the mob proceeded to raze to the ground the printing office and the dwelling of W. W. Phelps. Mrs. Phelps with her children, including a sick infant, were thrown into the street. The press was broken, the type pied, etc. The mob then proceeded to demolish the storehouse and destroy the goods of Gilbert, Whitney and Company. Upon Mr. Gilbert assuring them that the goods should be packed by the 23rd inst. they ceased the destruction of property and proceeded to do personal violence. They took Edward Partridge, Bishop of the church, and a Mr. Charles Allen and stripped and tarred and feathered them in the presence of the crowd before the courthouse. In a petition for redress subsequently addressed to Governor Daniel Dunklin the Saints stated their case in the following language:

"Now, therefore, for ourselves, as members of the church we declare, with the exception of poverty, which has not yet become a crime, by the laws of the land, that the crimes charged against us (so far as we are acquainted) contained in the documents above written, and those in the proceedings of the mob, as published in the Western Monitor of August 2, **are not true.** In relation to inviting free people of color to emigrate to this section of country, and other matters relative to our society, see the 109th, 10th and 11th pages of the Evening and Morning Star, and the Extra accompanying the same, dated July 16, which are annexed to this petition. Our situation is a critical one; we are located upon the western limits of the state, and of the United States—where desperadoes can commit outrages, and even murder, and escape, in a few minutes, beyond the reach of process; where the most abandoned of all classes from almost every State may too often pass to the Mexi-

can states or to the more remote regions of the Rocky Mountain to escape the grasp of justice; where numerous tribes of Indians, located by the General government amid the corrupting influence of midday mobs might massacre our defenseless women and children with impunity.

Influenced by the precepts of our beloved Saviour,, when we have been smitten on the one cheek we have turned the other also; when we have been sued at the law and our coat been taken, we have given them our cloak also; when they have compelled us to go with them a mile we have gone with them twain. We have bourne the above outrages without murmuring, but we can not patiently bear them any longer; according to the laws of God and man we have bourne enough. Believing with all honorable men, that whenever that fatal hour shall arrive that the poorest citizen's property, person, or rights and privileges, shall be trampled upon by a lawless mob with impunity, that moment a dagger is plunged into the heart of the constitution, and the Union must tremble! Assuring ourselves that no republican will suffer the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, and the liberty of conscience to be silenced by a mob, without raising a helping hand, to save his country from disgrace, we solicit assistance to obtain our rights, holding ourselves amenable to the laws of our country whenever we transgress them.

Knowing as we do that the threats of this mob, in most cases have been put into execution; and knowing also, that every officer, civil and military, with a few exceptions, has pledged his life and honor to force us from the county, dead or alive; and believing that civil process can not be served without the aid of the Executive; and not wishing to have the blood of our defenseless women and children to stain the land which has been once stained by the blood of our fathers to purchase our liberty, we appeal to the Governor for aid; asking him by express proclamation or otherwise to raise a sufficient number of troops, who with us may be empowered to defend our rights, that we may sue for damages in the loss of property—for abuse, for defamation, as to ourselves, and if advisable try

for treason against the government; that the law of the land may not be defied or nullified, but peace restored to our country. And we will every pray." (3)

The mob assembled again on the 23rd when under duress William W. Phelps, Oliver Cowdery, William E. McClellan, Edward Partridge, Lyman Wight, Simeon Carter, Peter Whitmer, John Whitmer, and Harvey Whitlock signed an agreement to leave the county with their families before the first day of January 1834, and to use their influence to induce all their brethren to remove as soon as possible one-half before the first of January, and the other half by the first day of April, 1834.

Without waiting for the fulfillment of this pledge the mob in October, 1833, again commenced perpetrating acts of personal violence and destruction of property.

This resulted in a clash at arms near the Blue River west of Independence, about sundown November 4, 1833. Hugh L. Brazelle and Thomas Linville of the mob were left dead on the ground. Several were wounded on each side, one a Mr. Barber of the church party, died the next day.

These events naturally intensified the feeling of hostility and the weeks that followed were filled with deeds of horror resulting in the banishment of the Saints who took refuge in adjoining counties, principally in Clay. Efforts were made by the Saints to be re-instated or re-imbursed. Appeals were made to the Governor and to the courts but no substantial results were realized. Lilburn W. Boggs was at this time Lieut. Governor of Missouri; and for a time the Saints reposed confidence in him and looked to him for protection, but finally became convinced that he was aiding and abetting their enemies under color of using his influence to call out the militia which was composed largely of their persecutors. From the militia they received no relief but on the contrary it was used to render their sufferings more intolerable.

To follow the history of this people through the incidents of Clay, Caldwell, Daviess and adjoining counties would take

3. Evening and Morning Star, Kirkland, Ohio, December, 1833, p. 230.

too much space for the limits of this article. Passing on to 1838 at which time, the main body of the church was in Caldwell county, and had established the town of Far West we note another scene of hostility confronted the church and conflicting accusations of crime, and lawlessness filled upper Missouri with anxiety. Conflict seemed inevitable. L. W. Boggs having in the meantime been elected Governor arrayed himself with the anti-church faction, and gave orders to treat the Mormons as public enemies. It was at this time he issued his famous exterminating order to General John B. Clark, which reads as follows:

"Headquarters Militia, City of Jefferson, Oct. 27, 1838.

Sir:—Since the order of the morning to you, directing you to cause four hundred mounted men to be raised within your division, I have received by Amos Rees, Esq., and Wiley E. Williams, Esq., one of my aids information of the most appalling character which changes the whole face of things, and places the Mormons in the attitude of open and avowed defiance of the laws, and of having made open war upon the people of this State. Your orders are therefore, to hasten your operations and endeavor to reach Richmond, in Ray county, with all possible speed. The Mormons must be treated as enemies and **must be exterminated** or driven from the State if necessary, for the public good. Their outrages are beyond all description. If you can increase your force you are authorized to do so, to any extent you may think necessary. I have just issued orders to Major-General Wallock, of Marion County, to raise five hundred men, and to march them to the northern part of Daviess, and there to unite with you. Doniphan, of Clay, who has been ordered with five hundred to proceed to the same point, for the purpose of intercepting the retreat of the Mormons to the north. They have been directed to communicate with you by express; you can also communicate with them if you find it necessary. Instead, therefore, of proceeding, as at first directed, to reinstate the citizens of Daviess in their homes, you will proceed immediately to Richmond, and there operate against the Mormons. Brigadier General Parks

of Ray, has been ordered to have four hundred men of his brigade in readiness to join you at Richmond. The whole force will be placed under your command. (4)

1854, from manuscript history of Joseph Smith written by himself.

L. W. BOGGS,
Governor and Commander in Chief.

To General Clark.

General A. W. Doniphan states that orders to the same effect were issued to General D. R. Atchison, who was in command of the militia in the vicinity of Far West, but he revolted and withdrew from the military force, declaring that he would be no party to the enforcement of such inhuman commands. This left General Samuel D. Lucas in command until the arrival of General Clark. Far West prepared for defense and war was eminent. On October 30, 1838, inspired by the exterminating order of the Governor a detachment of men under the command of Captains Nehemiah Comstock, William O. Jennings and William Gee fell upon a defenseless settlement of the Saints at Haun's Mills and murdered in cold blood the entire settlement of men, women and children very few escaping. On the same day the troops approached Far West and encamped one mile from the town.

The next day General Lucas induced several of the leading men to come into his camp for the purpose of consultation, but when they arrived they were made prisoners of war without an attempt at consultation. These were Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Parley P. Pratt, Lyman Wight, and George W. Robinson. The next day Hyrum Smith and Amasa Lyman were added to the number of prisoners. Though these men with the exception of Colonel Wight were not military men a court-martial was called and all sentenced to be shot. Lucas issued the following order to carry the decree into effect:

"Brigadier-General Doniphan; Sir: You will take Joseph Smith and other prisoners into the public square of Far West, and shoot them at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

"SAMUEL D. LUCAS,
"Major-General Commanding."

4. Milinial Star, Liverpool, England, Vol. 16, p. 446, July 15,

And he received the following reply:

"It is cold-blooded murder. I will not obey your order. My brigade shall march for Liberty tomorrow morning, at eight o'clock; and if you execute those men, I will hold you responsible before an earthly tribunal, so help me God! (5)

A. W. DONIPHAN,
Brigadier-General.

This so disconcerted General Lucas that the sentence was not executed. The prisoners were kept by the militia for some time then turned over to the civil courts. After being imprisoned for several months under one pretext or another they were permitted to escape with the connivance of the officers, and no effort made to apprehend them on charges then pending.

The Saints at Far West were disarmed, their property confiscated, and they were banished from the State.

On May 6, 1842, ex-Governor Boggs was assaulted by an unknown would-be assasin in his home at Independence, Missouri, and severely wounded. Mr. Orrin P. Rockwell, a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints being in the town, suspicion at once attached to him. It was also suspected that Joseph Smith had sent him there for the purpose.

Based upon the affidavit of L. W. Boggs, Governor Thomas Reynolds made requisition on Governor Garlin, of Illinois, for the surrender of Joseph Smith charged with being accessor before the act. Several attempts were made to get possession of the person of Joseph Smith both by kidnapping and by civil process, all proving abortive. Joseph Smith finally went to Springfield, Illinois, and surrendered. The examination came on in December term of court before the Honorable Nathaniel Pope, after an extended examination the court handed down his decision in the following language:

"The decision of the court is that the prisoner be discharged; and I wish it entered upon the records in such a way that Mr. Smith be no more troubled about this matter." (6)

5. History of Caldwell and Livingston counties, p. 137.
6. Times and Seasons, Nauvoo, Illinois, Jan. 2, 1843, Vol. 4, p. 60.

O. P. Rockwell was arrested in Independence, and probably had a preliminary examination, and was held awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. He escaped jail and was again apprehended. The evidence was doubtless presented to the Grand Jury and it failed to find sufficient evidence to indict him for assaulting ex-Governor Boggs, for on the third day of the August term of Circuit Court, 1843, Judge John H. Ryland presiding, the Grand Jury returned the following:

"A true bill State of Missouri against Orrin P. Rockwell, "Indictment, escaping from jail." Court Record E, p. 166.

This case came on for trial the same day. Defendant plead not guilty. Court appointed Honorable A. W. Doniphan to defend prisoner; case continued. Ibid p. 170.

Case called again sixth day of same term, defendant filed petition for change of venue, setting forth that an impartial trial can not be obtained in this circuit on account of prejudice of people.

It was ordered by the court that the case be sent to the County of Clay, 5th Judicial District, and the sheriff was ordered to deliver the body of the defendant to the sheriff or jailor of Clay county on Monday, August 21, 1843. Ibid 196-8.

William Patterson, John McCoy, Thomas Reynolds Ammon E. Crenshaw and R. C. Kennedy were each put under bonds of two hundred dollars to appear at Liberty, Missouri, on the first day of the August term of the 5th Judicial District to testify in this cause in behalf of the state. The records at Liberty disclose the following:

August 31, 1843, the case was called and Orin P. Rockwell by order of the court remanded back to the custody of the sheriff or jailer of Jackson county. Record Book G, No. 4, p. 228.

On November 24, a special term of Circuit Court was ordered to convene on December 11th for the purpose of trying this case. Ibid page 236.

The same page of the record shows that court convened as per order, the Honorable Austin A. King, presiding.

The prisoner plead not guilty in the manner and form charged, a jury was impaneled consisting of Samuel Rungo, Thomas McChives,Johnson Williams, Thomas Gardner, Fielding Buchanan, Richard Neely, James Burnaugh, Richard Brizeford, J. A. Futglin J. E. Whitsell, J. I. Atkins and Benjamin Gragg. After careful investigation the jury returned a verdict of "guilty", and assessed the punishment at "Five minutes confinement in the County Jail." Then the august Judge, the Honorable Austin A. King, Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit, announced the dread sentence assessed by the jury, and so far as the records disclose the curtain fell. The presumption is that he served his sentence.

This is all there is of the often repeated story, reviewed by Mr. William M. Boggs in January number of Historical Review. When it is considered that all the machinery of the courts was in the hands of enemies of the church this whole affair about O. P. Rockwell attempting to murder ex-Governor Boggs and Joseph Smith being accessory before the fact, partakes of the nature of a huge joke.

HEMAN C. SMITH.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY PRESS OF MISSOURI.

THIRD AND FINAL PAPER.

The Southwestern Flag was established at Springfield in 1849 by W. P. Davis; John M. Richardson, later Secretary of State, was the editor. This was Springfield's fourth newspaper venture.

Thomas H. Benton once said of Springfield that its inhabitants were more generally posted on the affairs of government than the inhabitants of any other forty acres of land in the United States. This was due no doubt to the fact that Springfield had not been without a newspaper since 1838.

The people of that section of the State were admirers of Benton, and the Southwestern Flag was established, according to its prospectus, solely to sustain Benton "in his appeal to the people of the State from the resolutions of instructions passed by our Legislature and will advocate his claims for President in 1852." (1)

The "resolutions of instruction" were the Jackson resolutions, so-called because they were presented in the Missouri Senate by a committee of which Claiborne F. Jackson, afterwards Governor, was chairman. They expressed the opinion that Congress had no power to make laws on the subject of slavery, that the right to prohibit slavery in any territory belonged exclusively to the inhabitants of the territory and that if Congress passed any act in conflict with these principles "Missouri will cooperate with the slave-holding States for our mutual protection against the encroachments of northern fanatics."

The sixth resolution instructed Benton and Atchison, United States Senators from Missouri, to vote in accordance with these resolutions. Atchison so voted, but Benton refused and appealed to the people of the State to sustain him.

The Southwestern Flag under the able editorship of John M. Richardson rendered Benton and his party invaluable ser-

1. Jefferson City Inquirer, Oct. 20, 1849.

vice. Richardson was elected Secretary of State in 1852, and the Flag ceased publication.

The press and material were bought by John Davis, who commenced the publication of the Lancet, "a paper as sharp and cutting as the instrument for which it was named." The Lancet carried on the fight for Benton with a vigor not relished by his opponents. It suspended publication soon after Benton's death in 1858." (2)

In marked contrast to these Benton papers was the Bloomington Gazette established to help defeat Benton in the election of 1850.

Bloomington was the county seat of Macon County from 1837 to 1863, and at this time was a town of considerable importance. The feeling against Benton was so strong there that one of its stores was named the "Anti-Benton Store." The first issue of the Gazette appeared May 28, 1850. The publishers were James Madison Love and Col. Abner L. Gilstrap. They had considerable trouble in getting out the first number. The type was bought in St. Louis, and when it reached Bloomington it was found that all the lower case g's had been left out. The figure 9 was used after italics had been exhausted.

James M. Love was appointed under the school law of 1853 to organize Macon County into school districts, and sold his interest in the Gazette to Col. Gilstrap. Thomas B. Howe and Francis M. Daulton bought it a few months later and changed the name to Journal. The Journal suspended in 1854 and the press and type were used to start a paper at Shelbyville. (3)

The Pike County Record, published at Louisiana, was established in the spring of 1850 by a Mr. Raymond. A. J. Howe bought it in 1851 and sold it the following year to Edwin and Philander Draper. John G. Provines, of Columbia, became the publisher in 1854. When it suspended publication is not definitely known. (4)

2. History of Springfield and North Springfield, p. 86.
3. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, p. 843 ff.
4. History of Pike County, p. 486-7.

The Missouri Cumberland Presbyterian, a weekly newspaper, published at Lexington by Rev. J. B. Taylor, had a brief existence during 1850, as also the Lexington Constitution, published by Major T. S. Bryant. (5)

The first paper printed in Grundy County was established at Trenton in 1851, and named appropriately The Western Pioneer. B. H. Smith was the publisher. The editor was Elder David T. Wright, a minister of the Christian Church who preached in Grundy and adjoining counties for forty-six years. Elder Wright became the publisher of The Western Pioneer in 1854 and changed the name to Christian Pioneer. In the same year he moved to Lindley, a town no longer in existence, and took his paper with him, where he continued to publish it until 1864 when he moved to Chillicothe. The Christian Pioneer was published at Chillicothe until November 3, 1870, when it was merged into The Christian, published at Kansas City. (6)

The second paper published at Bloomington was The Republican, established in 1851. Its name is no indication of its politics for it was a Democratic, anti-Benton paper. Col. Abner L. Gilstrap was the editor and publisher. He sold it in the summer of 1854 to Rufus C. White, who named it the Central Register and filled its columns with articles relating to agriculture and internal improvements to the exclusion of all political matters. It became The Messenger in January, 1856, under the control of Thomas B. Howe and Rev. J. E. Sharp. Col. Gilstrap again became the proprietor in 1859, changed the name to Macon Legion, and made it a strong Democratic paper. It suspended publication with the outbreak of the Civil War, and was the last paper published at Bloomington. (7)

The pioneer paper of Ray County was the Richmond Herald, ancestor of the present Richmond Conservator. The founder of this newspaper was Col. James W. Black, a Virginian, who came to Richmond in 1851, and from that time

5. History of Lafayette County by W. H. Chiles, p. 9.
6. The Dawn of the Reformation, by T. P. Haley, p. 506-7.
7. Macon Times-Democrat, Mar. 14, 1907.

until his death was prominently identified with the political and military history of Ray County and of Missouri. The first issue of the Herald was on March 17, 1852. Col. Black sold it in September of the same year to J. B. Stoops and Frank Stulzman. They sold it to Robert Miller of Clay County in the spring of 1853. Thomas A. H. Smith was the editor. Some time later the name was changed to Richmond Mirror. J. W. H. Griffin and John Gwinne became the publishers in 1857. The Mirror secured the good will and circulation of the Richmond Bulletin in 1859. Shortly after this consolidation the name was changed to Northwest Conservator. Edward L. King, son of Gov. Austin A. King, was the editor. J. W. H. Griffin retired from the firm, and the paper came under the control of R. M. Hubbell, who published it until 1861. It suspended publication from September 13, 1861, to July 10, 1862. In 1853 the name was changed to Conservator. It suspended again from July, 1864, to May 13, 1865, when Christopher T. Garner took charge of it and changed the name back to Northwest Conservator. O. D. Hawkins and James O'Gorman became the proprietors in September, 1865. They dropped the word Northwest from the title. Col. Jacob T. Child, soldier, statesman, diplomat and author, delegate to every Democratic State convention since his identification with that party, bought the Conservator in October, 1866, and published it until 1886, when George W. Trigg became the editor and publisher, and continued as such until his death on November 14, 1901. His son, George A. Trigg, continued its publication. It is now published by Trigg and Burgess.

The Conservator under its various names was Whig in politics until the dissolution of that party when it became Democratic, and has since been published as a Democratic journal. (8)

The St. Charles Demokrat was the second permanently successful German county paper established in Missouri. It was started in 1852 by Jacob Kibler and O. C. Orear. Judge

8. History of Ray County, p. 366 ff. Files of The Conservator 1856-66.

Arnold Krekel, afterwards U. S. Circuit Judge of the Western District of Missouri, was the editor. There was great rejoicing among the Germans upon its appearance. In politics it supported the Buchanan wing of the Democratic party. It was bought in 1854 by Gustave Bruer and Julius Hiemer. The latter sold his interest in 1864 to the present editor and publisher, J. H. Bode. It now joined the liberal movement in politics and supported Horace Greeley for President. Mr. Bode became the sole proprietor in 1868. From 1870 to 1880 his brother, W. A. Bode, was associated with him in its publication. (9)

The Herald was started at Trenton in 1852 by Eugene C. Jones. He sold it in 1853 to S. P. Mountain, a man of strong southern sympathies, which he did not hesitate to express upon all occasions. He was forced by the Federal authorities to suspend the publication of his paper in 1860. The press and type were bought by Elder D. T. Wright for the Christian Pioneer. (10)

The first number of The Missouri Sentinel was issued at Columbia, February 25, 1852, by Col. E. Curtis Davis and James A. Millan. The publishers sent forth the following rare specimen of a newspaper prospectus: "Human melioration, the expansion of mind and the physical development of our country are the ultimatum of our hopes and desires. "No pent up Utica shall contract our powers; the whole field of letters shall be ours. In politics the Sentinel will be essentially and thoroughly Whig. The 'Union now and forever, one and inseperable', is our motto." (11) The Sentinel was sold December 15, 1853, to Dr. A. Peabody who changed its name to Dollar Missouri Journal and its politics to "decidedly Democratic." Later William A. Houck of Arkansas became the editor and publisher and changed the name to Union Democrat. Houck retired from the editorship in June, 1857, and Bolivar S. Head, in connection with his duties as profes-

9. History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties, p. 223.
10. History of Grundy County, p. 158.
11. Columbia Statesman, Dec. 19, 1851

sor of mathematics and librarian in the State University, assumed those of editor of the Democrat. He was succeeded by R. R. Leonard who gave the paper the motto: "United we stand, divided we fall." He sold it to Crowder and Randall. They published it as The State Argus until October 28, 1858, when it suspended on account of financial difficulties. It was revived on April 7, 1859, by A. E. Randall. He was followed by John C. Turk, who published it until 1860. (12)

The Reporter, a Democratic, anti-Benton paper, was started at Lexington in 1852 by a Mr. McCord. He stopped its publication in less than a year for the excellent reason that the income of the office never equaled the expense. (13)

During the same time the Advocate and Jeffersonian was published at Jackson by Robert Brown. It was a Democratic paper, "courteous and dignified, yet firm and decided." (14) Mr. Brown moved to Cape Girardeau in 1854 and published his paper there for a short time.

The Jefferson Examiner was established at Jefferson City, September 14, 1852, by John G. Treadway. The name was selected, according to the publisher, "with a view to the principles which shall be our guide in conducting it." Its motto was: "United we stand, divided we fall." Ament and Simpson were the next proprietors. They sold The Examiner to Dr. William A. Curry in 1862. Dr. Curry changed the name to Missouri State Times, and published it until 1865. In that year Major Emory S. Foster became the publisher. It is not known how long Major Foster continued its publication. (15)

In the meantime the discussion upon the subject of slavery had been growing more bitter throughout Missouri. The Jackson resolutions had not been forgotten. In every political campaign they were attacked by the Whigs and anti-slavery Democrats, and defended by the pro-slavery Democrats and by the independents who held that slavery was a question for each State and Territory to settle for itself. The discussion

12. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1852-60.
13. Columbia Statesman, 1852-53.
14. Jefferson City Examiner, October 19, 1852.
15. History of Cole, Moniteau Morgan, etc., Counties, p. 271.

was made more intense by the trouble which came up over the admission of the Territory of Kansas to the Union as a State. Missourians generally felt that Kansas should be a slave-soil State. As usual the press of the State took an active part in the contest. This was especially true of the papers published in the western border counties.

Of these papers the Western Luminary, established at Parkville in the summer of 1853, attracted the greatest amount of attention. It was a radical free-soil paper, edited and published by George S. Park. W. J. Patterson became associated with Mr. Park in its publication in 1855. Their editorials became so outspoken in favor of free-soil and in aiding eastern Abolition societies to colonize Kansas that they attracted the attention of the Platte County Self Defense Association. This was an association composed of citizens of that section of the State who favored slave-soil. About two hundred members of this association met at Parkville on April 14, 1855, and proceeded to the Luminary office The editors heard them coming and hid a large amount of type in the garret. This type was afterwards taken to Kansas and used in publishing a free-soil paper. The mob secured the press and remaining type. A procession was formed, a banner carried aloft, and with songs and shouts the procession started for the Missouri river—the grave of more than one Missouri press whose owner gave too free expression to views not held by a majority of his readers. Sentence of banishment was pronounced upon the editors, and a resolution passed "if they go to Kansas to reside we will follow and hang them wherever we can take them."

George S. Park in a letter to the public said: "Our press has been thrown into the Missouri river. I may be buried there too—an humble individual is in the power of hundreds of armed men—but his death will not destroy the freedom of the American press! Independence of thought and action is inherent in the bosom of every freeman, and it will gush up like a perpetual fountain forever."

Park went to Illinois and invested what remained of his property in land. He prospered, and, returning to Parkville at the close of the war, founded Park College. He was buried at the place where the sentence of banishment had been pronounced upon him, and a magnificent monument to his memory overlooks the spot where the Missouri received his press and type. (16)

Another paper founded in 1853 was compelled to suspend publication on account of its opposition to slavery and secession. This paper was The Randolph Citizen, published at Huntsville by Francis M. Taylor. It was the pioneer paper of Randolph County and was first known as the Recorder, edited and published by Dr. J. H. Herndon. He sold it in 1854 to John R. Hull. E. G. St. Clair succeeded Mr. Hull as editor and changed the name of the paper to Independent Missourian. In his salutatory Mr. St. Clair said: "Independent is the name we have chosen for our journal, and independent we intend it shall be in all things, but neutral in nothing. No party in politics or sect in religion will receive our support, except so far as in our own judgment its religious or political tenets tend to the great objects we have in view, viz: The welfare of our common country. Instead of long leaders on the old, stale political dogmas of Whig and Democratic orthodoxy, our columns will be filled with all the earliest, foreign, domestic and local items."

Mr. St. Clair published the Missouri Independent until May, 1855, when he sold it to Francis M. Taylor. The name was changed to Randolph Citizen. Mr. Taylor's sympathies were with the Free-soil party, and when the question of secession came up, he denounced secession and slavery in a series of strong editorials. The majority of the citizens of Randolph County, sympathizing with the South, compelled him to suspend the publication of The Randolph Citizen. He resumed its publication on January 8, 1864. J. B. Thompson was associated with him as editor and publisher. They announced that they would publish a conservative law and order

16. Annalsl of Platte County by W. M. Paxton, p. 171 ff.

paper. The Citizen was afterwards conducted at different times by R. W. Thompson, Alexander Phipps, W. A. Thompson, James B. Thompson and W. C. Davis. It suspended publication in 1875. (17)

The other papers established in 1853 had a comparatively peaceful existence.

The Missouri Sun, the first paper of Daviess County, was started in the fall of 1853 by T. H. Starnes and T. H. McKeen. It was neutral in politics. Col. Thomas H. Frame, "genial Tom Frame," became the proprietor in 1854 and changed the name to Gallatin Sun. Under Col. Frame's editorship it ceased to be a neutral paper, and advocated the principles of the American or Know Nothing party. It suspended publication in 1858. The material was purchased by Edward Darlington and the Western Register started. It was the organ of the Democracy of Daviess County. James H. Graham bought it in 1862 and changed the name to People's Press. It was conservative in politics and took more pride in being a local paper than the representative of its party. It suspended publication in 1864. (18)

The Sentinel was started at Warrensburg in 1853 by J. B. Stoop and C. C. Chinn. John B. Wolfe and N. B. Holden became the publishers in 1860. George R. Lingle, for many years editor of the Clinton Tribune, bought a part interest in the Sentinel in 1861. The war caused the publishers to close the office in 1862. (19)

The first newspaper published in Shelby County was called the Shelbyville Spectator and was established at Shelbyville in the spring of 1853. F. M. Daulton was the editor and publisher. In politics the Spectator was Whig. Mr. Daulton formed a partnership with James Wolff in 1854. Soon after this partnership was formed the office was destroyed by fire, nothing being saved except a few cases of type. The citizens of Shelbyville contributed the money to buy another printing outfit, and the publication of the paper

17. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, p. 345-47.
18. History of Daviess County, p. 482-83.
19. History of Johnson County, p. 496.

was resumed. In a short time Daulton sold his interest to James Carty, a school teacher. Carty and Wolff both died within a short time of each other, and the office by some means came into the possession of N. C. Speery a type of the wandering and often poverty-stricken editor and printer of the times. He began the publication of a paper which he called The Star of the Prairie. But the spirit of unrest again siezed Speery and abandoning the office and paper he moved on. (20)

The Democratic Platform was published at Liberty from October, 1853, through 1854. It was not particularly effective and was soon forgotten. (21)

The American Union was established at Louisiana on July 22, 1854, by Buchanan and Sons. They published it until June, 1858, when it became the property of T. J. Fluman, who changed the name to Louisiana Times. A. J. Reid and John T. Clements became the proprietors on May 12, 1859. They named it Louisiana Journal, and through its columns supported the American or Know Nothing party. During the Civil War it was published as a Union paper.

Reid sold his interest in the paper to James L. Hessner in January, 1865, but bought it back in October, 1866, and commenced a bitter fight against the disenfranchisement of ex-Confederates and the test oath which he termed "Radical intolerance and tyrany." Under Mr. Reid's control the Journal was a power in local affairs, and its influence extended to every section of the State. Even his enemies admit he was largely instrumental in restoring Missouri to Democracy.

Reid died in 1872 and Lewis Lamkin took charge of The Journal, buying a half interest in it. Later James F. Downing of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, bought Mrs. Reid's interest. Mr. Lamkin sold his interest in the paper in 1876 to Ernest L. Reid, son of A. J. Reid. Subsequent editors and publishers were W. O. Gray, D. A. Ball, A. D. Hoss, A. O. Parsons and James Sinclair.

20. History of Monroe and Mercer Counties, p. 810-11.
21. Liberty Tribune, Jan. 29, 1909.

The good will of the Journal was sold in 1905 to I. N. Bryson, editor and publisher of the Louisiana Press. Mr. Bryson added the name Journal to his paper to perpetuate the old Journal when the plant and office material were moved from Louisiana. (22)

The Neosho Chief was started at Neosho in 1854 by J. Webb Graves. He sold it in 1858 to P. R. Smith and J. D. Templeton, who named it The Neosho Herald. Shortly afterwards A. M. Sevier became the owner and continued its publication until June, 1861, when the press and type were taken by the Confederates to Fayetteville, Arkansas, and destroyed.

Mr. Sevier entered the Federal army and served with distinction during the war. Returning to Neosho he again took up his profession and established the Neosho Times in the fall of 1868. He published the Times until September 1, 1884, when it became the property of E. D. Bedwell, who sold a part interest to Samuel Crockett. James A. Stockton and the founder of the paper became the publishers on May 13, 1886, and published it through 1890. The present editor and proprietor, H. S. Sturgis, bought a part interest in the office in 1891 and in 1903 became the sole proprietor. (23)

The Cape Girardeau Democrat, a Benton paper, was started in 1854 by Dr. P. H. Brown. Col. Robert Brown was the editor. They sold the Democrat in the fall of 1854 to Peter L. Foy, who named it The Expositor. Foy was one of the best known journalists of his time. He was devoted to Benton and was his faithful friend in the celebrated gubernatorial canvass of 1856. When this campaign closed Foy stopped the publication of The Expositor and moved to St. Louis to accept a position as editor of The Missouri Democrat. The principal theme of his editorials was negro emancipation. This is said to be the first time this policy was publicly advocated through the columns of a newspaper in Missouri. During

22. History of Pike County, p. 487-93. Files of Louisiana Press-Journal 1899-1910.

23. History of Newton, Lawrence, Barry and McDonald Counties, p. 270-71.

the later years of his life Foy was an editorial writer of the Post-Dispatch. He died in St. Louis in 1901.

A tireless reader, a profound thinker, and a vigorous, agressive writer, Peter Foy made for himself a unique place among Missouri journalists. (24)

The first newspaper in Lincoln County was the Lincoln Gazette. It was established at Troy in July, 1854, by H. B. Ellis and N. Edrington. Judge E. N. Bonfils was the editor. A. V. McKee and H. W. Perkins became the proprietors in January, 1855. The following March Perkins sold his interest to Henry A. Bragg. The name was changed to State Rights Gazette. Edmund J. Ellis became the proprietor on April 16, 1857, and conducted it until 1861, when the Federal authorities forced him to stop its publication because of his open advocacy of the doctrines of secession. (25)

The Cass County Gazette was the first newspaper of that county. It was started at Harrisonville in 1854 by Nathan Millington. It belonged to the American party. R. O. Boggess bought it in 1856, changed the name to Western Democrat and its politics to Democratic. He sold it in October, 1857, to Thomas Fogle, who published it until August, 1863, when the entire establishment was destroyed by the Federal soldiers who were enforcing the Order No. 11. (25)

The Furnace, a Benton paper, was started at Fredericktown in the later part of 1854 by James Lindsey. Political friends urged Lindsey to "prepare a good blast and roast the Nullifiers."

The Furnace was moved to Ironton in 1858 and published there by its founder until the beginning of the Civil War. (26)

The Enterprise, a strong pro-slavery paper, was commenced at Richfield, Clay County, in 1854 by George W. Withers. It was followed in 1855 by the Border Ruffian, a paper said to be in keeping with its name. This paper was published until 1856 when the Richfield Monitor appeared, published by Gano and Vetrees. The Monitor was also a pro-

24. Missouri Historical Society Publications, No. 12.
25. History of Cass and Bates Counties, p 193.
26. History of Southeast Missouri, p 456.

slavery, secession paper, but less radical than the former Richfield papers. Part of its columns were devoted to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and science. It was followed in 1861 by the Clay County Flag, a radical secession sheet. The Flag was compelled to suspend publication a few months after its first number was issued. (27)

The Gallatin Spectator, a Democratic paper, was published at Gallatin by G. W. Gardiner and L. R. Stephens from January, 1854, through 1858. (28)

The Agrarian was published at Independence during 1854-55 by J. W. H. Patton. It was edited by Col. William Gilpin, one of the ablest writers in the West, and the energetic promoter of the great Central Highway to the Pacific. (29)

The year 1855 marks the establishment of an especially large number of newspapers in Missouri. The border troubles between Missouri and Kansas were resulting in outrage, bloodshed and murder. Jayhawkers and guerrillas were laying waste the border counties. The shadow of the great Civil War seemed to have been cast upon the State. A demand arose for more newspapers to chronicle the passing events and defend the principles of slave-soil or free-soil. Newspapers sprang up all over the State to meet this demand. They were generally short-lived and of an intensely political character.

The Reveille was started at Alexandria by Col. S. R. Raymond. Alexandria was the county seat of Macon County from 1850 to 1855. The Reveille was a free-soil paper. It suspended publication in April, 1859.

The Herald was established at Buffalo in 1855 by Donald Plummer and published there two years. It was then moved to Marshfield and published as The Sentinel. Emsley D. Plummer and B. H. Stone bought it in 1859. The Confederates destroyed the office after the battle of Wilson's Creek. Plum-

27. Files of Richmond Mirror, 1854-61.
28. Columbia Statesman, 1854-58.
29. Jefferson City Inquirer, 1854-55.

mer entered the Union army, and died in Andersonville prison. Stone lived until 1888. (30)

The American Standard was started at Greenfield in 1855 by Archibald F. Ingram, assisted by Lewis Lamkin. The Standard started as a Democratic, anti-Benton paper, but in 1856 began to support the American or Know Nothing party. Dr. S. B. Bowles, W. K. Latain and J. T. Coffee bought it in June, 1857 and changed the name to Southwest. The new publishers made it independent in politics and stopped its publication in 1859. (31)

Two papers were started at Hannibal in 1855, the National Standard and True American. The former was published by W. G. De Garis and took for its motto: "None but Americans should rule America." It had a very brief existence. The second had as brief a history, being published by Brown and Dalton for a year. Its name indicates its politics. Lewis F. Walden bought the press and type in 1856 and went to Kirksville to start a paper. (32)

The American Citizen was started at Lexington in 1855 by William Musgrove. It died with its founder in 1857. During the two years of its existence it defended with much ability and spirit the principles of the American party. (33)

The Journal was started at Memphis on August 5, 1855, by A. J. Lawrence. He sold it in 1856 to Charles Metz, who published it a few months. Edwin R. Martin and Samuel Allen became the next proprietors and published it until the summer of 1859, when they moved the press and material to Bethany. (34)

The present Mexico Ledger was founded July 14, 1855, by John B. Williams and M. Y. Duncan. They sold it in 1857 to L. N. Hunter. Dr. William D. H. Hunter was the editor. The Ledger had been a neutral paper, but under Dr. Hunter's editorship it vigorously supported the Democratic party. The

30. History of Laclede, Camden, Dallas, etc., p. 270.
31. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1855-1859.
32. History of Marion County, p. 988.
33. History of Lafayette County, by W. H. Chiles, p. 9.
34. History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scott Counties, p. 509.

entire plant was destroyed by fire in January, 1862, but the paper was revived again in a short time. Col. Amos Ladd, at that time sheriff of Audrain County, was the editor.

A. O. O. Gardner, publisher of the Mexico Beacon, bought the Ledger in January, 1865, consolidated the two papers, and retained the name of The Ledger. Elder John T. Brooks and Col. Amos Ladd bought The Ledger in 1866. In 1867 Elder Brooks became the sole proprietor. He retained an interest in the paper until his death in May, 1876. J. Linn Ladd bought a part interest in the Ledger in April, 1866, and upon the death of Elder Brooks a month later assumed full control. He sold it in September of the same year to its present editor and proprietor, R. M. White. (35)

The Ralls County Beacon was established at New London in 1855 by Thomas R. Dodge, who published it until the beginning of the Civil War. It was a strong Union paper. Mr. Dodge returned to New London at the close of the war and established the Ralls County Record. At the time of his death, on September 6, 1891, he was editor of the Vandalia Graphic. (36)

After the destruction of the Parkville Luminary in 1855, Thomas H. Starnes and F. M. McDonald started the Southern Democrat. Its name proclaimed its politics. McDonald became the sole proprietor in 1857 and changed the name to Courier. It was published until 1862. (37)

The Springfield Mirror was established May 5, 1855. Its editor and publisher was James W. Boren, of whom it is said he did not know the meaning of the word fear. The Mirror was the organ of the American party in that part of the State, but later joined the Democratic party. It was published until 1862. (38)

The Frontier News was published at Westport during 1855. A. W. King bought it and changed the name to Border Times. It was a Democratic paper and advocated secession.

35. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1855-76.
36. Proceedings of the Missouri Press Association, 1891, p. 134.
37. Annals of Platte County by W. M. Paxton, p. 225 ff.
38. History of Greene County, p. 737.

It became the Star of Empire in 1857, published by Henry Clay Pate. Col. Sam Pike became the publisher in July, 1858, and changed the name to The Border Star. Col. Pike declared in one of the issues in August, 1859, that his paper had "the largest subscription list of any county paper in Missouri, and consequently has the largest advertising patronage." The Border Star suspended during the war, but was revived in 1867 by H. M. McCarty and published for a short time. (39)

The Journal was published at Charleston by W. H. Booth from 1855 to September, 1861.

The Delta, a free-soil paper, was started at Alexandria in 1856 by Chambers Obers. He sold it in 1857 to Col. S. R. Raymond, who made it a tri-weekly paper. H. G. Dull became the owner in July, 1858. He sold it in 1859 to J. J. Reabun, who published it until 1863 when the Federal authorities compelled him to stop its publication. (40)

The Boonville Advertiser dates back to 1856. It was known then as The Patriot. The founder of this pioneer paper was W. W. Gill. The Patriot, according to the prospectus, "will advocate and defend unhesitatingly, boldly and fearlessly the principles" of the American party. The prospectus is an ambitious effort in the style of an editorial salutatory or a Fourth of July oration. The editor expressed the belief that with the American party in power "our country will be restored to its wonted purity and harmony," and "the North, South, East and West a tune to peace and harmony will together sing the song of American liberty." The editor's ideas of territorial expansion are rather startling when he indicated what would be the geographical area of the United States "when the eye surveys our fair domain reaching from pole to pole and from ocean to ocean." This caused the editor of the Boonville Observer to remark: "We are apprehensive that our Democratic contemporaries will charge Mr. Gill with occupying a fillibuster platform." (41)

39. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1855-1867.
40. History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scott Counties, p. 360.
41. Boonville Observer, Aug. 16, 1856.

F. M. Caldwell and Louis H. Stahl bought The Patriot in 1857. Mr. Gill remained in charge of the editorial department. Its politics was now changed to Democratic. Caldwell and Stahl published the Patriot until 1861 when the press and type were seized by the Federal soldiers and taken to Jefferson City. Mr. Stahl followed the soldiers and succeeded in getting possession of the press. He and Mr. Caldwell commenced the publication of the paper again under the name Central Missouri Advertiser, issuing the first number on June 15, 1862. Later the name was changed to Boonville Advertiser. H. A. Hutchison became a member of the firm in December, 1873, and assumed the duties of editor. May 1st, 1874, Mr. Hutchison sold his interest in the paper to George W. Frame, an experienced newspaper man. He was succeeded in February, 1875, by George W. Ferrel, at one time poet of the Missouri Press Association. The Advertiser was bought by a stock company in August, 1877, Joseph L. Stephens owned a controlling interest. He was assisted in the management of the paper by his son, Lon V. Stephens, afterwards Governor of Missouri. Samuel W. Ravenel became the manager of the paper in April, 1878.

The Advertiser was sold in October, 1884, to Francis M. Caldwell, Louis H. and Philip W. Stahl. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, became the editor in 1884, and in January, 1886, bought the interest of F. M. Caldwell. Mr. Williams sold his interest in the paper in June, 1884. George W. Ferrel again became the editor, and continued in that position until 1901. Louis H. Stahl died on November 18, 1904. He had spent sixty years of his life in the printing business, commencing as an apprentice on the Boonville Observer in 1843. Philip Stahl sold The Advertiser on May 1, 1905, to C J. Walden, its present editor and publisher. (42)

The first newspaper of Polk County was the Courier. The first number was issued at Bolivar in June, 1856, by L. B.

42. Files of the Boonville Observer, 1854-56. Boonville Advertiser 1873-date.

Ritchey and A. B. Cory. They sold it in 1860 to Col. J. F Snyder, Division Inspector of the Sixth Military District of Missouri. (43) Col. Snyder sold the Courier in a few months to A. B. Cory, one of its founders. He sold it in December, 1860, to M. J. Hughes, who published it until 1861. Bolivar was without a newspaper during the war. (44)

Adair County's first newspaper was founded in 1856. It was The Enterprise, a campaign sheet, published in the interest of the Buchanan wing of the Democratic party. Prior to this a printer, Benjamin Davis, had set up a "print shop" at Kirksville. His first job was 100 posters advertising the public sale of lots in that town, for which he was allowed $5.00. He did not venture beyond posters and handbills.

L. F. Walden was the editor and publisher of the Enterprise. S. M. Myers became the editor in 1858. Stone and Son were the next publishers but soon sold it to Charles Jones, who in turn sold it to Maj. E. M. C. Moorelock. At the same time Maj. Moorelock bought The Democrat, which had been established by Judge John D. Foster in 1858. The two papers were consolidated, the name Democrat being retained. Maj. Moorelock published The Democrat for a number of years. (45)

The Lancaster Herald was the first paper of Schuyler County. It was established in 1856 by Huon Jackson of La Grange, Missouri. He published it about a year, then sold the establishment to Wilber Wells. Morris and Elder became the publishers in 1859 and changed the name to Lancaster Democrat. It suspended publication at the beginning of the Civil War. (46)

The Missouri Expositor, characterized by some of its contemporaries as a "rampant Democratic sheet," was started at Lexington in 1856 by S. M. Yost and Lewis W. Stofer.

43. Col. Snyder is living in Virginia, Ill., and has been President of the Illinois Historical Society.

44. History of Hickory, Polk, Cedar, Dade and Barton Counties, p. 323.

45. History of Adair County, p. 410. Files of Columbia Statesman.

46. History of Adair, Sullivan, Putnam and Schuyler Counties, p. 724.

Yost, a writer of marked ability, was from Virginia, where he had been editing the Staunton Indicator. He moved to Santa Fe in 1858 and became the editor of the Santa Fe Gazette. Stofer was killed in June of the same year by a nambler on a Missouri river steamboat. The Expositor became the property of William Anderson, who continued its publication until 1861, when the greater part of the office was carried into Kansas by the First Kansas Volunteers. (47)

Until 1856 no newspaper had been published in Saline County. During the political campaign of that year the contest in that county between the American or Know Nothing party and the Democratic party was exceedingly spirited. Each party felt the need of a newspaper to voice its sentiments. A few leading Americans, among whom was Hon. William H. Letcher and Col. John T. Price, readily subscribed the money necessary to fit up a printing office, and The Saline County Herald was started at Marshall. It was placed under the editorial and business control of Oscar D. Hawkins, an experienced newspaper man. R. S. Sandidge and Capt. James Allen did most of the work. Col. George W. Allen became the editor and proprietor in 1857.

The campaign of 1856 did not end the contest between the Americans and Democrats for the control of Saline County. During the campaign of 1858 the Herald failed to give satisfaction as a party organ, and the Americans withdrew their support and founded the Saline County Standard. Col. Allen and his son Capt. James Allen moved The Herald to Arrow Rock and published it there until the spring of 1861 when it was consolidated with the Marshall Democrat and its publishers entered the Southern army. (48)

The Marshall Democrat was started soon after the Herald made its appearance. It was the organ of the Democratic party. The press and materials were purchased by Claiborne F. Jackson, afterwards Governor of Missouri, Judge R. E. McDaniels, John W. Bryant and other leading Democrats.

47. History of Lafayette County by W. H. Chiles, p. 9. Files of Columbia Statesman.

48. History of Saline County, p. 389-90.

The Democrat was edited by John S. Davis, a man of culture and a practical printer. It was published in the interest of its party until 1861, when the whole office force entered the army, Confederate or Federal. (49)

The Audrain County Signal was started at Mexico in August, 1856, by William A. Thompson. Its policy was "independent in all things, neutral in nothing." Joseph C. Armistead bought it in September, 1857, and made it a Democratic paper. It suspended publication in the fall of 1858. (50)

The first paper of Lawrence County, The Lawrence County Register, was founded by Lewis Lamkin in September, 1856. The people of Mt. Vernon thought they needed a newspaper and asked Mr. Lamkin to start one. At that time he was working on the Greenfield Standard. He bought his material for The Register in St. Louis, shipped it by steamboat to Jefferson City and from there hauled it on a wagon to Mt. Vernon, a distance of nearly 150 miles. The Register was soon started, independent in politics but leaning towards Democracy. The paper did not pay. Mr. Lamkin moved it to Cassville in July, 1857, and sold it to Judge Joseph Cravens, for many years judge of the Neosho Circuit. Judge Cravens stopped its publication in June, 1858.

Mr. Lamkin returned to Mt. Vernon and started another paper, The Missouri Reporter. This paper prospered. Joseph Estes bought it in 1858 and published it regularly until the beginning of the Civil War. (51)

The Southern Sentinel was established at Palmyra in 1856 by some members of the American party. B. H. Jones was the editor. He boldly proclaimed the politics of his paper by printing in large letters at the head of its columns: "An American paper." R. E. Anderson became the proprietor in 1858 and in September of that year sold it to Jacob Sosey, who consolidated it with his paper, The Missouri Whig. (52)

49. History of Saline County, p. 389-90.
50. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1856-58.
51. History of Newton, Lawrence, Barry and McDonald Counties, p. 503.
52. History of Marion County, p. 331 ff.

The Washington County Miner was started at Potosi in 1856 by Napoleon P. Buck and published until 1861. It had no particular object political or otherwise.

The Western Missourian was commenced at Warrensburg in 1856 by N. L. Perry. It belonged to the radical element of the Democratic party. Marsh Foster became the editor and publisher in 1857. He continued its publication until the spring of 1861, when he was killed in a riot in the court house between Union and Southern sympathizers. The Western Missourian ceased publication soon afterwards. (53)

The West Point Banner, the second paper of Bates County, was started in September, 1856, by T. H. Starnes. At that time West Point was one of the important towns of western Missouri. It was situated just on the Missouri side of the line and was a trading and outfitting station for freighters and Santa Fe traders. West Point fell an early victim to the Kansas raiders, and the town was almost wiped out of existence in the fall of 1861. The office of the Banner was looted and type and machinery scattered and destroyed. The editor had incurred the enmity of the Kansas men by editorials similar to the following published in the issue for May 15, 1861: "We paid a visit to Butler, our neighboring town, last week. Our good friends of Butler are up to the true spirit of Missourians, for we see that the flag of the Confederate States waves proudly from a pole one hundred feet in height, in the public square in front of the court house. Long may it wave." The editor, Mr. Starnes, entered the Southern army and died during the war. (54)

The Albany Courier was established in 1857 by J. H. Brakey. He sold it in 1858 to George C. Deming and J. C. DeHaven. A year later it became the property of a Mr. Fuller who published it a few months, and then took the press and office materials into Iowa.

The Pioneer, the appropriate name of the first paper in Jasper county, was founded at Carthage in 1857 by James

53. History of Johnson County, p. 436.
54. History of Bates and Cass Counties, p. 1020-21.

Kelly. C. C. Dawson, the next publisher, named it The Star of the West, but soon shortened the title to Southwestern Star. The Kansas troubles were at their height at this time, and The Star of the West was started to serve the slavery interests.

The Confederates took the press in 1861, and carried it into McDonald county where it was used in printing "shin plasters." It was afterwards captured by the Federals and used as an army press. (55)

The Charleston Courier was established in 1857 by George Whitcomb. It was independent in politics, and one of the very few papers published in Southeast Missouri during the war. Upon the death of Mr. Whitcomb in 1872, the Courier was bought by Frank M. Dyer. He sold it in September, 1877, to C. W. Dunifer. It was consolidated in 1877 with the Gazette, which had been established in 1875 by George M. Moore. The consolidated papers were published by Moore and Dunifer under the name Courier-Gazette. Dunifer soon withdrew from the firm and Moore sold the paper to a stock company. Later it came into the possession of Andrew Hill, a school teacher. He moved it to Malden and the paper ceased to exist as the Courier-Gazette (56)

The Eagle was started at Edina in 1857 by Albert Demaree. It was the pioneer paper of Knox county. Demaree sold it at the end of the year to Robert R. Vanlandingham who changed the name to Edina Democrat. Vanlandingham was a shoemaker, county surveyor of Knox county at one time, and at all times a politician. He published the Democrat through 1858 and then stopped its publication. (57)

Two papers were started in Hannibal in 1857. The News, a Democratic paper, was published by R. A. Cohen, A. H. Lacy and J. D. Meredith. It suspended in 1858 and was soon forgotten.

The National Democrat, a strong secession paper, made its influence felt in that section of the state. The first number

55. History of Jasper County, p. 289.
56. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 468.
57. History of Lewis, Clark, Scott and Knox Counties, p. 744.

was issued January 8, 1857. A. G. Clark was the editor. It was bought in 1860 by Ament, Appler and Regan. They shortened the name to Democrat. By 1861 their subscription list had grown large enough to justify them in issuing a daily which they named The Evening News. J. M. Appler was the editor. A confederate flag was raised over the office bearing a rattle snake and the legend, "Don't tread on me." As a result the federal soldiers suppressed the paper and imprisoned the editor. ((58)

The Universe, published at Lamar, was the first paper of Barton county. It was printed on what is known as an army press by Grier and Farmer and later by W. C. Grier. They gave it the motto: "No pent up Utica contracts our powers, the boundless Universe is ours." Their Universe was eight by ten inches in size, of no pronounced politics and suspended at the beginning of the Civil War. (59)

The Farmer was started at Milan in October, 1857. Thomas E. Brawner was the publisher. It came out strongly for secession in 1861 and was forced to suspend publication. (60)

The first issue of the Montgomery City Journal was on November 1, 1857. It was neutral in politics and was established solely to advertise the town. James M. Robinson was the editor and publisher. He sold it to Adam Harper in 1858, and in the fall of 1859 it became the property of W. C. and W. L. Lovelace. They moved it to Danville and changed the name to Danville Chronicle. H. D. Macfarlane became the publisher in 1861 and named it The Danville Herald. Dan M. Draper was the editor. It suspended publication with the beginning of the Civil War. (61)

The first paper of Holt county was the Holt County News. It was established at Oregon July 1, 1857, by J. H. C. Cundiff. He published it until April 8, 1859, when it was bought by Cyrus Cook and A. Watrous. The former became sole pro-

58. History of Marion County, p. 928 ff.
59. History of Hickory, Polk, Cedar, Dade and Barton Counties, p. 530.
60. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1857-61.
61. History of Montgomery, Warren and St. Charles Counties, p. 769.

prietor July 1, 1859 Watrous and Bowman became the proprietors on May 11, 1860, Watrous assuming entire controll on November 2, 1860. A. R. Conklin became associated with him in its publication on November 24. J. W. Briggs and J. Robinson became the proprietors on February 2, 1861. Their bold advocacy of the rights of seccession brought the News to the notice of the federal authorities, and on July 1, 1861, Col. E. Peabody, of the 13th Regiment seized the office and carried away the press and type. He was later induced to return the material. The press and type were sold and used to start a Republican paper in Kansas. (62)

The Atlas was established at Platte City April 4, 1857, by Ethan Allen. It was a Democratic paper but in contrast to the political papers of that day, devoted much of its space to literary articles especially favoring poetry. A. C. Remington and H. Clay Cockrill became the proprietors of The Atlas in 1859. It suspended publication with the beginning of the Civil War, but was revived in September, 1863. Henry Hutchison was the editor. It was Democratic but very discreet. It finally suspended publication in January, 1864. The press and type were bought by A. F. Cox, publisher of the Weston Sentinel. (63)

The pioneer paper of Atchison county was the Banner, the publication of which was commenced at Rock Port in July, 1857. L. C. Kulp was the publisher and J. R. Van Natta, the editor. It suspended publication in 1859. (64)

The Pettis County Independent was started at Georgetown in November, 1857, by R. H. Montgomery. It was edited by Gen. Bacon Montgomery. J. S. McEwen bought it in February, 1859 and changed the name to Democratic Press. It suspended publication in 1861.

The American Eagle was the ambitious name of an anti-Benton paper published at Savannah in 1857 by William D. Gentry. The Eagle was impeded in its fight from the first and lived but a few months.

62. Sketch by D. P. Dobyn.
63. Annals of Platte County by W. M. Paxton, p. 225 ff.
64. History of Holt and Atchison Counties, p. 998.

The Missouri Tribune was established at Springfield on November 18, 1857, by John M. Richardson, secretary of state, and an experienced newspaper man. The Missouri Tribune was devoted to "Union Democracy" and took as its motto: "The people of Missouri love the Union and will maintain it at all hazards." Richardson stopped the publication of the Tribune on November 20, 1858. (65)

The Warrenton Banner dates back to 1857. It was known then as The Nonpariel. The publishers were Robert E. Pleasants, Deputy Provost-Marshal of Warren county, and Charles Corwin. Col. John E. Hutton, later congressman from Missouri, was the editor. Charles E. Peers bought The Nonpareil in 1865 and commenced the publication of the Warren County Banner. It became The Warrenton Banner in 1869 when Charles W. Rapp became the publisher. Rummons and Morsey bought the paper in 1872. They sold it to George W. Morgan and R. B. Speed. Thomas M. Morsey was the next publisher. He was succeeded by Sam B. Cook, later secretary of state. Mr. Cook edited The Banner until 1885 when Frederick L. Blome became the publisher. In 1889 it was consolidated with The Economist and published as the Economist-Banner until 1891 when the name Banner was resumed.

The Banner has since been published by Thomas M. Morsey, Morsey and Johnson, and Johnson and Ahmann. It is now published by The Banner Publishing company with Edward H. Winter as editor. (66)

A paper was started at Weston in 1857 by W. F. Wisely under the poetic name of The Forest Rose. It was a literary paper devoted to the dissemination of polite literature, wit, humor and poetic gems." Platte county proved barren soil and the Forest Rose had a hard struggle to live. In January, 1858, the editor announced that he had associated with himself, C. C. Huffaker, "a young graduate of fine scholarship from Wesleyan University." Despite this cheerful prospect, the Forest Rose died in August of that year. (67)

65. History of Springfield and North Springfield, p. 87.
66. History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties, p. 1018. Files of Columbia Statesman.
67. Files of Columbia Statesman and Jefferson City Examiner.

The year 1858 was prolific in newspapers. The political unrest of that time created a constantly increasing demand for news. Newspapers were not slow in taking advantage of this demand.

The Bates County Standard was established at Butler in the fall of 1858 by Heffer and Hyslop. N. T. Perry was the editor. It was a slave-soil paper. William A. Thompson became the publisher in 1860 and published it until the fall of that year. He was succeeded by W. Pat Green, who changed the name to Western Times. The Times suspended in April, 1861. (68)

The Press was started at Brunswick in April, 1858, by O. D. Hawkins. It was Democratic and was published until 1860.

The Herald was established at Bloomfield in 1858 by A. M. Bedford. It had little to do with politics but was started to advocate the construction of the Cairo and Fulton railroad. It suspended publication in 1861. (69)

The Journal was started at Clinton on April 26, 1858, by Isaac E. Olney. The editor announced in the first issue, "the Journal will not be bound to any party, sect or class of men, but will be at liberty to advocate any measure that will subserve the interests of the country from whatever source they may originate, untrammelled by any party influence. (70) The Journal was published until 1861.

The California Democrat first appeared on September 18, 1858, as the California News. The publishers were C. P. Anderson and Charles Groll, the former being the editor. The name was changed to Democrat in 1860. It was a strong secession paper and in a small one page issue on July 20, 1861, the editor relates that some federal soldiers had destroyed his office. No further numbers were issued until November 8, 1862, when Mr. Anderson contented himself with the general news

68. History of Cass and Bates Counties, p. 1019.
69. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 470.
70. Jefferson City Inquirer, May 8, 1858.

and a mild political review. Even under these conditions he was under arrest the greater part of the time. Early in 1863 the Federals again forced him to stop the publication of his paper. He was released from prison in July and resumed publication of The Democrat. He was arrested for the last time in June, 1865, but was released in July. He immediately went to his office and got out an issue of his paper. He changed the name to Central Missourian and published it until 1867. On December 14th of that year J. H. and J. G. Anderson became the proprietors and remained in charge until 1869 when they moved to Columbia to start The Herald.

Judge J. D. Adams was editor and proprietor during 1870-71. He sold the paper to J. A. Browder, who changed the name back to California Democrat. A. V. Thorpe was the publisher in 1882. He was followed by Otto Schmidt who sold it to its present editor and publisher, John B. Wolfe, in 1883. (71)

The Forest City Monitor was the second paper of Holt county. The first issue was on March 10, 1858. It was published by J. R. Van Natta and A. R. Conklin, the later becoming sole proprietor on April 7, 1859. Towards the close of the following year it came out as The Courier. It suspended publication on July 18, 1861. (72)

The Randolph American was published at Huntsville by G. M. Smith and J. M. Stone from October, 1858, until February, 1860, when the federal authorities forced it to suspend publication. (73)

The National American was established at La Grange in 1858 by Howe and Armour. Soon afterwards, the senior partner, Charlton H. Howe, assumed entire control. He stopped its publication in 1861, and entered the Union army as a Lieutenant in Col. John M. Glover's Third Missouri Cavalry. Returning to La Grange in 1864 he resumed the publication of The American. He continued to publish it until after the repeal of the "test oath," and the restoration to citizen-

71. California Democrat, Sept 17, 1908.
72. Sketch by D. P. Dobyn.
73. Columbia Statesman 1858-60.

ship of the men who had been in smypathy with the South in 1870, when he stopped its publication and retired to private life. He was an uncompromising Union man and could not be reconciled to any thing less radical than the "Draconian code." (74)

The Saline County Standard was started at Marshall in 1858 by members of the American party who thought that their official paper, The Herald, had begun to lean towards the Democrats. Samuel Boyd, one of the foremost attorneys of Central Missouri was the editor. R. S. and D. M. Sandidge had charge of the mechanical work. It suspended publication in 1861. (75)

The Audrain County Banner was published at Mexico by William H. Martin from 1858 to 1861.

The Western Beacon, the first paper of Cass county, was started at Pleasant Hill in February, 1858. J. A. Hyslop was the publisher. Dr. Logan McReynolds and H. M. Brecken were the editors. It was never self-supporting and suspended in 1861. This was the last paper in Cass county until after the war. (76)

The Telegraph was started at Stewartsville in 1858 by Alstatt and Williams. It was bought in 1860 by F. T. Disney who published in the interest of the Breckenridge Democrats. It suspended in 1861.

The first newspaper in Boone county, outside of Columbia, was the Sturgeon News. It was established in 1858. The citizens of the town feeling the need of a newspaper of their own bought the press and type, and hired W. T. Steele and T. S. Inlow to do the printing. Colonel William A. Strawn was the editor. In the prospectus, published in the Statesman he said: "This paper will be devoted to miscellaneous literature, news, agriculture, and be made an accurate record of transpiring events of the times. In politics it will preserve an independent character." The News was published until December, 1861, when the character of its editorials offended

74. History of Lewis, Clark, Scott and Knox Counties, p. 230.
75. History of Saline County, p. 390.
76. History of Cass and Bates Counties, p 234.

the federal authorities and they took charge of the office. (77)

The Morgan County Forum was the first newspaper of Morgan county. It was established at Versailles in 1858 by John Henderson and his brother. At the beginning of the war, they abandoned the office and entered the Confederate army. The paper was never revived. (78)

The Central Missourian was established at Vienna in the fall of 1858 by C. P. Walker and Henry Lick. The editors experienced some difficulty in getting their press and office materials over the rough roads of Maries county to Vienna but finally got the paper started "after considerable exertion." It was published until January 7, 1860, when the editors began issuing the Rolla Express from the office intending to move to Rolla as soon as the town grew a little larger. This was certainly taking time by the forelock, as the first house in Rolla had been finished only a month previous. The Express was moved to Rolla in July, 1860, and issued regularly.

Horace Wilcox became the editor about the beginning of the Civil War. He published the Express until 1863, when the Provost Marshal forced him to suspend its publication because of his editorials condemning certains acts of the federal authorities in Rolla. He was forbidden to publish a paper again until after the war. He revived the Express as soon as the war closed, and later sold it to Theodore Wagner and U. Z. Liddy. They stopped its publication in 1875. (79)

The Washington Observer was founded in 1858 by E. B. and Napoleon B. Buck. It was known then as The Weekly Advertiser. J. W. Paramore was the editor until 1860 when H. C. Allen bought it. He published it until 1862 when it was suppressed by the federal authorities because of its avowed Southern sympathies. Later J. G. Magan took possession of the office and published the Advertiser as a Republican paper. He sold it in 1865 to D. Murphy who changed the name to

77. History of Boone County, p. 564 ff. Files of Columbia Statesman.

78. History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, etc., Counties, p. 431.

79. History of Laclede, Camden, Dallas, etc., Counties, p. 669. Files of Columbia Statesman.

Observer and its politics to Democratic. (80) Subsequent editors and publishers were J. William Kahmann, Kahmann and Mintrup, J. R. Gallemore, Hyde and Gallemore. Ruloff G. Purves, Kapp and Purvus and in 1909 it became the property of its present editor and publisher M. H. Holtgrieve.

It is interesting to note at this place that the first meeting of the Missouri Press Association was held at Jefferson City on June 8 and 9, 1859, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Col. William F. Switzler was elected president, and G. C. Stedman, of the St. Louis Republican, was secretary. The president was empowered to call the next annual meeting at such time and place as he found most convenient. But the war came on and the next meeting was not held until May 17, 1867, and that one is given as the "first session of the Editors' and Publishers' Association of Missouri." (81)

The newspapers established in 1859-60 had a brief and troubled existence.

The Prospect was started at Arcadia in 1859 by A. Coulter. W. L. Taber was the editor. It was moved to Ironton in 1860 and suspended publication in 1861.

The first newspaper of Harrison County was The Bethany Star, established August 4, 1859, by Edwin R. Martin and Samuel Allen. It was started as an independent local sheet, but soon took a decided stand for the South. Martin and Allen sold it in 1861 to William A. Templeman, who changed the name to Weekly Union and made it Union Democratic in politics. The editor was Col. David J. Heaston, scholar, lawyer, later State Senator and delegate to every Democratic convention since the war. Henry Howe purchased the paper in 1863 and changed the name to Weekly Union of States. He secured the services of Howard T. Combs, son of Gen. Leslie Combs of Kentucky, as editor. Under his editorship the paper became one of the most ultra Republican journals of North Missouri.

80. History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, etc., Counties, p. 316.

81. Columbia Statesman, 1859, 1867.

Thomas D. Neal was the next publisher, taking charge of the office in 1865. He gave the paper the name of North Missouri Tribune. Neal was a man of great energy and determination and as a political writer took rank among the most progressive Republican editors of the State. He published The Tribune until 1872 when W. T. Foster became the editor and publisher. Mr. Foster was a Granger and made The Tribune strictly a Grange paper. He sold it to John H. Phillibaum in 1875, who changed the name to Harrison County Herald and the politics to Democratic. It suspended publication in 1876 as the Democrats were in the minority in Harrison County and could not give it sufficient support. (82)

The Union, an independent paper although inclined to support the Union, was published at Buffalo during 1859 by E. D. Plummer. (83)

The Jefferson County Herald was started at De Soto in 1859 by E. E. Furber. It ceased publication at the beginning of the Civil War. (84)

The Knox County Argus was started at Edina in 1859 by Warner Pratt. William S. Bennington was the editor. Later it was sold to Frank M. Daulton and Charles Newman, who changed the name to Herald and made it a seccession paper. The publishers abandoned the office in the summer of 1861 and entered the Confederate service. While they were away, the press and type were used by Thomas Reid and John Wirt in publishing a paper to which they gave the significant name of "Rebel and Copperhead Ventilator." They got out but a few issues. (85)

The Democratic Bulletin was founded at Linneus in April, 1859, by Thomas E. Brawner and W. R. Williams. It suspended during the war but was revived again in 1865 by its original publishers as The Bulletin. Mr. Brawner continued as editor and publisher until 1890, when E. J. Conger became

82. History of Harrison and Mercer Counties, p. 273.
83. Jefferson City Examiner, 1859.
84. History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, etc., Counties, p. 446.
85. History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scott Counties, p. 745.

the proprietor. The publishers since 1891 have been Conger and Wiggington. (86)

The Reporter was started at Maryville in 1859 by Benjaman F. Torrance. It was destroyed during the first year of the Civil War and never revived. (87)

The National Democrat, the second paper of Scotland County, was founded at Memphis in 1859 by Rufus Summerline. He published it until 1865, when the press and material were bought by Lemuel Shields and G. A. Henry, two Union soldiers who had just returned from the war. They named the paper the Memphis Reveille. The first issue was on September 9, 1865. The editors say in their salutatory: "The Reveille will be devoted to the agricultural, educational and local interests of Scotland County and Northeastern Missouri. We are not politicians, but we love our country. We simply remark we are for the Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

Mr. Shields became the sole proprietor on March 16, 1867, and on July 30, 1868, sold a half interest to S. R. Peters. On October 7, 1869, Peters sold his interest to John M. McGrindley, former editor of the Lewis County Gazette. C. P. Forman was the publisher. Cy. W. Jamison bought McGrindley's interest on September 8, 1870, and in March, 1877, became sole proprietor. He published The Reveille until November, 1884, when he was adjudged insane and placed in the asylum at Fulton. The paper was published during this time by John P. Craig. He sold the paper on January 22, 1885, to the present editor and proprietor, James Gillespie. (88)

The Democrat was started at Osceola in March, 1859, by R. B. Devin. He sold it in May, 1860, to James O. Cook and Ewell D. Murphy. In their prospectus they say: "We shall ever uphold those pure principles of Democracy conspicuous in the lives of Jefferson, Madison, and other illustrious patriots who have shed luster on their country's history." They changed the name to Osage Valley Star in the fall of 1860

86. Columbia Statesman, 1859-1890.
87. History of Nodaway County, p. 271.
88. Sketch by James Gillespie.

and gave it the motto: "We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag, and keep step to the music of the Union." Shortly afterwards, E. D. Murphy became the sole proprietor. He made it a Union Democratic paper "pledged to maintain the rights of Missouri and the South, in the Union, until all hope is gone, then pledged to join the border States in whatever course they may adopt." The Valley Star did not get to redeem this pledge as the office and all the machinery were destroyed when Lane and his band of Kansans destroyed Osceola in 1861. (89)

The Clinton County News, first paper in that county, was established at Plattsburg in July, 1859, by G. W. Hendley and Upton M. Young. Col. John T. Hughes, author of Doniphan's Expedition, was the editor. John Bourne and William R. Vanover became the publishers in 1860 and changed the name to Northwest Reporter. It was called a disunion sheet by its contemporaries. E. W. Turner and S. A. Young were the publishers in 1861. The office was entirely destroyed by fire in November, 1862. The paper never resumed publication. (90)

The Princeton Reporter was founded in 1859 by P. O. Jones and James Scarbough. It was nominally neutral in politics and was supported by both parties. But in the issue of September 24, 1861, the editor says: "This number closes forever our career as editors of an independent paper. We have tried it long enough and we find it won't pay. This week we hoist the names of Douglas and Johnson and with the mighty hammer of popular sovereignty, nail them fast to our mast head." This public declaration of a preference for one branch of the Democratic party caused the Republicans to withdraw their support from the paper. It became overwhelmed in financial difficulties and had to suspend publication. W. H. Fooshe bought the press and office materials and issued The Unionist at Princeton during 1861. (91)

89. File of Osage Valley Star, 1860-61.
90. History of Clinton County, p. 174.
91. History of Harrison and Mercer Counties, p. 430.

The Richmond Bulletin was published during 1859-1860 by Edward L. King, son of Governor Austin A. King. It was merged into the Richmond Mirror in 1860. (92)

The Rock Port Herald, a Democratic paper, was published from November, 1859, to August, 1861, by George W. Reed. At the beginning of the war he closed his office and moved to Mississippi. (93)

The Courier, a Democratic paper, was started at Washington in 1859 by Adelbert Bandessin. He sold it in 1860 to C. M. Buck, who changed the name to Washington Gazette. J. O. Matthews was the next publisher, but was compelled by the federal authorities to stop its publication in August, 1861. (94)

The Constitution has been published at Chillicothe for the past fifty years. It was founded by Dr. A. S. Hughes who made it a strong Union paper. (95) O. D. Hawkins was the editor in 1861. He was followed by Howard S. Harbaugh. Some secession articles in The Constitution caused the federal authorities to arrest Harbaugh and imprison him in St. Louis. On his release from prison in 1863 he returned to Chillicothe and again became editor of The Constitution. While in prison he experienced a change of political belief and became an extreme abolitionist. By 1865 he had experienced another change and while still a Republican, his editorials became very conservative. Harbaugh was a very small man and it is said tried to appear larger by wearing clothes several sizes too big for him.

The editor and proprietor of The Constitution from 1869 to 1873 was W. T. Wright, later judge of the county court of Pulaski County and editor of the Pulaski County Democrat. T. B. Reynolds became the publisher in 1873, and in 1876 sold it to George W. and James Eastin, sons of Gen. Lucien Eastin, the veteran newspaperman. Subsequent editors and

92. Jefferson City Examiner, 1859-60.
93. History of Holt and Atchison Counties, p. 998.
94. History of Franklin, Jefferson etc., Counties, p. 316.
95. Columbia Statesman, Sept. 14, 1860.

publishers have been Wright and Gilchrist, J. E. Hitt and Son, James L. Davis, J. T. Bradshaw, Barton, Newlands and Watkins and W. L. Watkins. (96)

The Macon Republican also dates back to 1860. It was founded in February of that year by Col. Abner L. Gilstrap. Its name was no indication of its politics for it belonged to the Douglas branch of the Democratic party. It was on March 2, 1871, sold to Gen. Fielder A. Jones and Major Sidney G. Brock. Both were men of ability and culture, trained in the law and in journalism. Gen. Jones was editor-in-chief of The Republican, which now became Republican in politics as well as in name. He conducted The Republican with marked ability until his death on January 7, 1882. Maj. Brock now took entire charge of the paper and continued as editor until 1890, when it became the property or its present owner and publisher, Philip Gansz. (97)

For the first time in the history of Missouri newspapers, there appeared one with a Latin name. This was the Vox Populi, published at Fulton. It was started by J. C. Fox in September, 1860, and was for Stephen A. Douglas for President. The Columbia Statesman of September 28, 1860, said of it: "The editorials are of the spread eagle order, but what else can be expected in a political paper with a Latin name." The results of the election of 1860 showed the editor that the "voice of the people" was not for Douglas. He stopped the publication of the paper in 1861 and opened a seminary in California, Missouri. (98)

The Journal was started at Georgetown in 1860 by J. H. Middleton and Gen. Bacon Montgomery. They gave it the motto: "Born, reared and educated in the Union, we shall die in the Union, or die in a struggle to preserve it." The Journal suspended publication in 1861.

The Caldwell County Beacon was started in October, 1860, at Kingston by Wilbur F. Boggs. It was a Democratic paper

96. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1859-99. Files of Chillicothe Constitution, 1899-date.
97. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, p. 846 ff.
98. Columbia Statesman, 1860-61.

and advocated secession. Mr. Boggs published it until 1864 when Judge George W. Buckingham bought the press and type and commenced the publication of The Banner of Liberty, a Republican paper. In July, 1864, a force of Confederates marched through Kingston, some of the soldiers entered the office of The Banner of Liberty and carried off the subscription books, but disturbed nothing else. The editor hid in a hazel thicket while the raid was in progress. The Banner of Liberty was published through 1866. (99)

The Lafayette Pioneer, a German paper, was published at Lexington by Philip Reichter during 1860. (100)

The Ste. Genevieve Plaindealer was established by Oliver D. Harris in February, 1860. He gave it the motto: "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." It had a brief existence. Incurring the displeasure of the Provost Marshal, he suppressed the paper and siezed the office.(101)

The Missouri Plaindealer was established at Savannah in January, 1860, by Whittaker and Elkin. It was a strong anti-slavery paper and in 1861 was seized by the Confederates. The press and type were taken to camp where every available part was molded into bullets. The publishers purchased a new press a few weeks later and resumed publication of The Missouri Plaindealer, but were forced to suspend its publication again within a few weeks. (102)

The Southern Missouri Argus was started at Salem on May 19, 1860, by Carr, Shuck and Co. L. M. Nickol was the editor. It belonged to the National Democratic party. The Ste. Genevieve Plaindealer in acknowledging the receipt of the first number said: "We have received a voice from the wilderness." Salem was somewhat of a wilderness in those days.

The Southern Missouri Argus was moved to Farmington in 1861 and published there by Nickol, Shuck and Crowell. Nickol was from Kentucky, Crowell from Massachusetts and

99. History of Caldwell and Livingston Counties, p. 172 ff.
100. History of Lafayette County by W. H. Chiles, p 9.
101. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 408.
102. History of Andrew and DeKalb Counties.

Shuck was a Missourian. Joseph J. Bradley bought it in 1862 and shortened the name to Missouri Argus. He transferred it to his sons in 1865. They changed the name to Farmington Herald and in 1872 moved it to De Soto, where it was published a short time. (103)

The Equal Rights Gazette was started at Springfield in 1860 by T. J. Ritchey. The editor said in his first issue: "We will adhere to the time honored and revered Democratic creed handed down to us from Jefferson through the administrations of Johnson, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan." It suspended publication in 1862. (104)

The Pike Union was established at Clarksville in 1860. It was edited by Dr. E. W. Herndon. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, but the paper continued until 1865. It was followed by The Monitor, which had been started at Hannibal as The Chronicle in 1862 by A. Sproul and William Frazee. When The Pike Union suspended the citizens of Clarksville petitioned the publishers of The Monitor to move to Clarksville and publish their paper there. They did so and published The Monitor as a Union conservative paper until 1867. In that year it became the property of Gen. J. C. Jamison and W. S. Pepper. They changed the name to Sentinel. L. A. Leach was the next publisher, and in 1878 J. G. Anderson succeeded to the ownership of the paper. He sold it on April 1, 1881, to L. R. Downing. M. S. Goodman was the publisher from 1889 to 1898, when he sold it to Hubble and Eads, who were publishing The Banner at Clarksville. They consolidated the two papers retaining the name Banner. Harry Hubble was the publisher from 1900 to 1906, when George W. Eads, present editor and proprietor, assumed control. In July, 1909, The Banner added the name Sentinel to its headline in order to perpetuate a newspaper which had been a potent factor in the affairs of not only the town of

103. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 441, and Southern Missouri Argus, June, 1860.

104. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1860-62.

Clarksville but of Pike County and Missouri for more than thirty years. (105)

The Standard was established at Columbia in 1862 by Edmund J. Ellis. He was forced to suspend its publication on account of its avowed sympathy with the Confederate cause. Ellis was imprisoned and tried on the charge that he used his newspaper to give information for the benefit of the enemy. He was found guilty and banished from Missouri during the war. His press, type and office furniture were sold by the Federals. (106) Ellis returned to Missouri after the war and resumed his profession. During his lifetime he owned and controlled no less than thirty-two different newspapers.

The Register was started at Macon in 1861 by D. E. H. Johnson. He was permitted to publish it only a few months. The Third Iowa Regiment passed through Macon and some of the soldiers who were printers took the press and type which they used in publishing an army paper, The Union. Johnson entered the Confederate army. (107)

An interesting paper was started at Platte City in April, 1861. It was The Tenth Legion, a secession paper, published by E. Sangston Wilkinson. He denounced the war against the South as a crusade of robbers and plunderers and kept a Confedrate flag floating over his office. He issued an extra on July 21, 1861, to celebrate the victory at Bull Run. The Federals soon suppressed The Tenth Legion. Wilkinson took sanctuary in Montana and from there entered the Confederate army. After the war he returned to Montana and published the Bozeman Times. (108)

The Shelby County Weekly was started at Shelbyville on March 7, 1861, by Griffin Frost, assisted by G. Watts Hillias. They gave it the motto: "Free as the wind, pure and firm as the voice of nature, the press should be." The paper lived but three months. In June representatives of the Union Home

105. Louisiana Press Journal, July 15, 1909.
106. History of Boone County, p. 419.
107. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, p. —
108. Annals of Platte County by W. M. Paxton, p. 46 ff.

Guards visited Mr. Frost, who was a secessionist, and ordered him to stop his "treasonable sheet." The soldiers closed the office, threw part of the furniture into the street and took the rest to Maryville. Mr. Frost entered the Missouri State Guard service and served with distinction throughout the war. (109) At the close of the war he took up his profession again at Edina and for years edited the Edina Democrat. He is author of "Camp and Prison Journal."

The Grand River News was started at Trenton in 1861. A. O. Brinkley and C. W. Buckingham became the publishers in 1864. Brinkley bought Buckingham's interest and in 1865 sold the paper to John E. Carter. A few months later N. T. Doane bought it and changed the name to Grand River Republican. Doane died in 1868 and the paper was leased to E. S. Darlington. He and W. H. Roberts bought the paper in 1869. On September 2d of that year it was sold to Col. W. B. Rogers. The name was changed to Trenton Republican in 1872.

Col. Rogers bought the Trenton Star in 1885, and consolidated it with his paper under the name Republican-Star. In 1903 he bought out the Trenton Tribune and changed the name of his paper to Republican-Tribune. It is still published by Col. Rogers under this name. (110)

The Platte County Sentinel was established at Weston in 1861 by A. F. Cox. Cox was an extreme abolitionist and used the columns of his paper to denounce every one who differed from him on the subject of slavery. He moved his paper to Platte City in March, 1864, and secured the country printing, but his prosperity was short lived. In July of the same year troops from Kansas under Colonels Ford and Jennison burned his office and destroyed all of his property, because he was publishing his paper in the building owned by a secessionist. Cox, himself, was protected as he was a Union man. He went to St. Louis, brokenhearted at this treatment by his friends and died there in 1869. (111)

109. History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, p 812.
110. History of Grundy County by J. E. Ford, p.
111. Annals of Platte County, by W. M. Paxton, p. 370 ff.

A little paper published at odd times during the war should be mentioned here, because of its unique and interesting character. It was The Missouri Army Argus, a small four-page three-column Confederate paper, printed by William F. Wiseley and edited by Joseph W. Tucker, soldiers in Gen. Price's army.

The press and type, which was carried with the army train, belonged to Wiseley, who had brought it with him from Platte City where he had been publishing The Platte Argus. Tucker, a Southern Methodist minister, known to his brother journalists as "Deacon Tucker," had been editor of The Missouri State Journal at St. Louis. His editorials offended the federal authorities. He was arrested and imprisoned, but escaped and joined Gen. Price's army.

The first issue of the Missouri Army Argus was on October 28, 1861, while the army was encamped at Neosho. It contained besides the army news the proceedings of the State Legislature, later known as "The Rebel Legislature," then in session at Neosho. The second number was issued at Cassville on November 6, 1861. The third number, the only copy extant, was issued at Greenfield on November 22, 1861. The publishers addressed the officers commanding each division of the army: "This little newspaper is paid for by the State, expressly for the use of the army. They are distributed to the different divisions in proportion to numbers. It is expected and earnestly requested that you see to it, that all the men of your commands are furnished with their proper share for perusal. If the soldiers do not get the paper, then the object of its publication is thwarted. Let every regiment and every company have its due compliment of papers."

The fourth number was issued on December 18, 1861, in North Missouri where Gen. Price had sent a small force to recruit brigades. Another issue was at Camp Des Arc, April 14, 1862, on a sheet of foolscap size. The last number was issued at Camp Churchill Clark near Corinth, Arkansas, Wiseley and Tucker were still army printer and editor. Wise-

ley died at Mobile during the war. There is no record of "Deacon" Tucker after the battle of Corinth.

The years 1862, 1863 and 1864 were "lean years" for Missouri newspapers. A majority of the editors suspended the publication of their papers and took up arms in defense of the stars and stripes or stars and bars. Few new papers were established and only four started during these three years survived to the present time.

The first number of The Canton Press was issued on July 4, 1862, by Jesse W. Barrett, founder and editor. During the war his paper was, with few exceptions, issued weekly under the motto: "Pledged but to truth, to liberty and law, no favor swings us and no fear shall awe." Mr. Barrett edited and published The Press for twenty-four years, and upon his death, September 9, 1886, his two sons, who had been associated with him in its publication, took charge of the paper and still edit and publish it.

The Boonville Monitor was started on May 24, 1862, by H. K. Davis. The editor announced that it would be an unconditional Union paper and would sustain the radical measures of the party and administration. It was published until July, 1864, when it suspended on account of hard times. (112)

The Conservative was started at Fredericktown in June, 1862, by W. H. Booth. He got out two issues at Fredericktown and then moved to Perryville, where he published his paper for twenty years under the name Perryville Union. It was consolidated with the Perry County Sun in 1882. (113)

Two papers were started at Springfield in 1862, The Missourian and The Journal.

The Missourian was established on March 1, 1862, by A. F. Ingram. It was the organ of the emancipationists. Charles E. Moss of Iowa was the editor. He was a writer of considerable ability but unpopular, as the people considered him a "carpet bagger."

The Missourian became The Missouri Patriot on Septem-

112. Files of Columbia Statesman.
113. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 450.

ber 25, 1864. It was still under the control of A. F. Ingram. William J. Teed purchased a half interest in October, 1864. Ingram sold his remaining interest in 1867 to E. R. Shipley. The Missouri Patriot was combined with the Advertiser in 1876 under the name Patriot-Advertiser. Col. James Demars was the editor and publisher. Later it passed into the possession of Col. D. C. Leach and suspended some time after 1880. (114)

The Journal was started at Springfield on May 21, 1862, by J. W. Boren and Maj. A. C. Graves. It was a conservative, Union paper. Major Graves was mortally wounded at the battle of Springfield, and Boren sold The Journal to J. W. D. L. F. Mack, "Alphabet Mack," as some of his contemporaries called him.

The Journal was published until some time after the war. (115)

The Union Standard was started at Warrensburg in May, 1862, by C. A. Middleton. It was published by him until 1865 when the press and office material were bought by S. K. Hall and N. B. Klaine. They issued the first number of their paper, The Standard, on June 17, 1865. They advocated equality of the races and made themselves and their paper very unpopular. Hall sold his interest to R. Baldwin on March 19, 1868.

The Standard was published by Klaine and Baldwin until 1875, when Baldwin bought Klaine's interest. It was combined with The Herald in 1893 under the name Standard-Herald. Baldwin retired from the paper in 1899. It was edited and published by Van Metre and Sheperd until 1903 when J. M. Sheperd assumed control. Since 1907 it has been published by C. M. Jaqua. (116)

The Atchison County Journal was founded on September 19, 1863. The office was owned by a stock company, of whom Col. P. A. Thompson, Bennett Pike, Aaron B. Durfee, Dr. C.

114. History of Greene County, p. 409 ff.
115. History of Greene County, p. 417 ff.
116. History of Johnson and Pettis Counties, p. 436.

V. Snow and F. M. Thompson were members. Col. P. A. Thompson was the editor and John D. Dopf had charge of the financial and mechanical management. The Journal was the official paper of Holt, Andrew, Nodoway and Atchison Counties. It was radical union in politics.

Mr. Dopf bought out all the stockholders in the fall of 1864 and from that time until 1904, a period of forty years, he controlled the policies of the paper. He was assited in its publication at different times by A. B. McCreary, Steele L. Morehead and his sons J. R. and Robert. On August 4, 1904, The Journal was sold to C. S. Dragoo and Company. (117)

The St. Charles Banner-News commenced as The St. Charles News at Wentzville in 1863. William S. Byram was the editor and publisher. He moved the plant to St. Charles in 1870 and sold a part interest to F. C. King. P. A. Farley became the proprietor in 1875 and continued as such until his death in April, 1883. James C. Holmes was the next publisher of The News. Later it was combined with the St. Charles Banner and published as The Banner-News by Britt and Comann. It is at present edited and published by Ronold M. Thompson. (118)

The Argus, a Republican paper, was published at Macon from 1863 through 1866. It was edited by Thomas Proctor.

The first number of The Audrain County Beacon was issued at Mexico in January, 1863, by Capt. Amos Ladd and A. O. O. Gardner. It was published until 1866 when it was consolidated with The Mexico Ledger and lost its name and identity. (119)

The Pacific Enterprise was started at Sedalia in August, 1863, by Wiley P. Baker. It was a Republican paper and was probably started to get the printing of a large number of sheriff sales. It was awarded this printing contract and suspended publication as soon as the contract was fulfilled. (120)

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117. Forty years with the Atchison County Journal by J. D. Dopf.
118. History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties, p. 221.
119. Files of Columbia Statesman.
120. History of Sedalia Newspapers by J. West Goodwin.

The North Missourian was founded at Gallatin on August 28, 1864, by B. J. Waters and D. L. Kost. Waters sold his interest to J. T. Day, of Ohio, in the fall of 1866. The firm of Kost and Day continued its publication until April 23, 1870, when Kost sold his interest to W. F. Foster. William T. Sullivan bought Foster's interest on August 12, 1875, and in 1889 succeeded to full ownership. Since that time the North Missourian has been published successively by Sullivan and Brundige, R. M. Harrah, D. H. Gilchrist, C. M. Harrison, and S. G. McDowell, the present editor and publisher. (121)

The Grand River News was started at Albany in 1864 by Comstock and Stewart. The next year Deming and Matthewson became the publishers. They sold the paper to Robert N. Traver. He sold it in 1783 to George W. Needles who changed the name of American Freeman and published it for a number of years as an anti-monopoly reform paper. (122)

The Patriot was commenced at Kirksville on August 23, 1864 by Keel Bradley. He stopped its publication on November 23, 1865, and sold the press and office furniture to H. G. Kernodle who founded the present Kirksville Journal. The first number of The Journal was issued on December 2, 1865. It supported the radical union party. J. H. Myers and E. S. Darlington were associated with Mr. Kernodle in its publication. Samuel Pickler became the editor and publisher in 1871 and changed the name to Dollar Journal. The name was later changed back to Kirksville Journal. B. F. Heiny purchased a half interest in the paper in April, 1880, from Mr. Pickler, who subsequently sold his remaining interest to Judge Hooper. S. S. McLaughlin was the next editor and publisher. He was followed by W. M. Gill in January, 1887. W. F. and T. Link have published The Journal since 1897. (123)

Two papers bearing the name, The True Flag, were started in 1864, one at Alexandria by J. T. Howe and the other at Louisiana by C. C. M. Mayhall and J. N. Hawkins. Both were

121. History of Daviess County, p. 482-3.
122. History of Gentry and Worth Counties, p. 137.
123. History of Adair County, p. 410 ff.

radical union papers. The Alexandria True Flag was published until 1866. The one at Louisiana became the property of N. C. Rogers in 1866 and suspended publication in January, 1867. (124)

The Sedalia Advertiser was founded by George R., Benjamin R., and Thomas J. Lingle and the first number issued on August 20, 1864. The editors were Dr. Logan Clark and Orestes A. Crandall. Three or four months later Col. Jeff Thompson came in on a raid and closed the office, and on March 11, 1865, the paper was sold to P. G. Stafford and J. G. Magann. They named it The Sedalia Times, and made it an intensely radical Republican paper. Mr. Stafford was elected to the House of Representatives from Pettis county in 1866, and sold his interest in The Times to Magann. He sold a half interest in the paper to Perry Hawes, a school teacher from Ohio, and later postmaster of Sedalia. Gen. Bacon Montgomery bought Magann's remaining interest in March 5, 1866, but sold it in a few months to Perry Hawes.

The Times became the property of J. M. Godman, A. J. and F. A. Sampson in 1869. They sold it on June 3, 1870, to Charles M. Walker, who had been Fifth Auditor of the Treasury in Washington. He was not successful financially, and surrendered the office under the mortgage to Godman and Sampsons on June 22, 1872. Mr. Walker went to Indianapolis and became editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Cephas A. Leach, a Congregational minister, became the proprietor of The Times on Feb. 25, 1873. Richard Penny was associated with him in its publication. The next publishers were Kimball, Koyle and Sloane Brothers of The Daily News who bought it on November 3, 1880. Kimball and Koyle retired on November 7, 1881. The Sloans bought The Eagle, published by Milo Blair, and consolidated the two papers under the name Eagle-Times, until January 18, 1883, when they sold the entire plant to The New Age, a temperance paper. (125)

A paper was started in Platte county in 1864 which, in

124. Files of Columbia Statesman.
125. History of Sedalia Newspapers by J. West Goodwin.

common with former papers published in that county, soon attained considerable influence.

This paper was The Border Times published at Weston. The first number was issued on February 13, 1864. It was edited by a committee of union men, but Augustus T. Beller, a radical republican, was the active editor. It advocated union. liberty and equality, opposed secession and rebellion and approved of the emancipation of slaves. Mr. Beller never hesitated nor temporized in his defense of the union. With a moral courage unequalled by any anti-slavery man of his county he boldly and defiantly denounced through the columns of his paper, those principles he believed to be wrong. His outspoken loyalty was a shield for Platte county and many times saved it from the fire and sword of the Federals.

The Border Times was published under his editorship until 1871 when it suspended. (126)

The Missouri Conservator, a union paper, was published at Warrenton during 1864-65. J. E. Hatton was the editor. (127)

With the year 1865 Missouri newspapers enter into a new life. Editors returning from the long four years strife again took up their profession and fitted themselves as best they could into the new order of things, but found that in the general conduct of a newspaper they had to serve a new apprenticeship.

Many new papers were started and with few exceptions have continued to the present time.

Among the first soldier-editors to take up his work again was D. K. Abeel who, with commendable zeal started two newspapers, one at Harrisonville and one at Butler. Both were radical republican papers. The one at Harrisonville he named The Democrat. The Richmond Conservator in commenting upon the name said: "That is what we would call stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in." Abeel sold the Democrat in 1867 to S. T. Harris, who published it un-

126. Annals of Platte County by W. M. Paxton, p. 359 ff.
127. Files of Columbia Statesman.

til 1872. In that year the office was destroyed by fire and the paper was never re-established.

The paper at Butler was The Bates County Record, the first number of which was issued on May 18, 1865. Abeel sold this paper in November, 1867, to O. D. Austin, who still publishes it. (128)

The Knox County Gazette, a Republican paper, was started at Edina in 1865 by S. M. Wirt and J. B. Poage. They published it until June, 1866, when it became the property of Alfred Cooney and Rev. Father D. S. Phelan. They changed the name to Missouri Watchman. It was Democratic in politics and Catholic in religion. Father Phelan became the sole proprietor in 1869 and moved the paper to St. Louis where it became the well known Western Watchman. (129)

The First number of The Howard Union was issued at Glasgow on June 15, 1865, by Francis M. Taylor. This paper was really a revival of the old Glasgow Times which had been suppressed in 1861. The Howard Union took the motto of The Times: "Error ceases to be dangerous when reason is left free to combat it." Taylor sold The Union to James B. Thompson in January, 1866. He changed the name back to Glasgow Times and published it for a number of years. (130)

The Forge was started at Ironton in 1865 by Eli D. Ake, who has been editor and proprietor of The Iron County Register since 1869. Mr. Ake sold The Forge in 1866 to G. A. and J. L. Moser who changed the name to Southeast Missouri Enterprise. It suspended publication in 1873. (131)

The first number of The Peoples Tribune was issued at Jefferson City on October 4, 1865. Major C. J. Corwin was the editor. It was a liberal Republican paper. Joseph D. Regan bought it in 1866 and changed the politics to Democratic. W. C. Julian became associated with Mr. Regan in its publication on January 22, 1868. He remained with the

128. History of Cass and Bates Counties, p. 1020. Files of Richmond Conservator.
129. History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scott Counties, p. 745.
130. Howard Union, June 15, 1865. Files of Columbia Statesman.
131. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 456.

paper only a few months and Mr. Regan again assumed full control. He sold a half interest to Maj. John F. Howes, who had come to Jefferson City in 1859 to report the impeachment trial of Judge Albert Jackson. Major Howes assumed editorial charge of the paper and by his able articles made The Tribune both popular and influential. He continued as editor until his death in 1871. Mr. Regan then took James E. Carter into partnership and the firm of Regan and Carter continued to publish The Tribune until Mr. Regan's death in 1877. Mr. Carter published the paper until his death on October 23, 1879.

The office was sold to a stock company on August 18, 1880. In the summer of 1885 the name was changed to Jefferson City Tribune. It became The State Tribune on January 3, 1899, under the control of The Tribune Printing Company, composed E. W. Stephens, Walter Williams and Hugh Stephens. The State Tribune was sold to John G. and Byron E. Leslie in January, 1905. They changed the name back to Jefferson City Tribune. It was consolidated with The Democrat in January, 1910, and is now published as The Democrat-Tribune by Joseph Goldman, editor and business manager. A daily has been issued since September 9, 1873. (132)

The Chariton County Union was established at Keytesville in 1865 by William E. Maynard. He sold it in 1871 to Thomas Bogie who changed the name to Keytesville Herald. William E. Jones became the proprietor in 1874. J. L. Hudson bought it in June, 1878. He gave it the name it bears today, The Chariton Courier. Mr. Hudson sold the paper to A. C. Vandiver and J. M. Collins. Charles P. Vandiver, the present editor and proprietor, bought a part interest in it in 1889 and in 1892 assumed entire control. (133)

The Lafayette Advertiser was started at Lexington in the spring of 1865 by Casper Gruber and L. Davis. It came out strongly in support of the new constitution. In the fall

132. Files of Peoples Tribune, Jefferson City Tribune, 1865 to date.

133. History of Chariton County, p. 240.

of 1865 Gruber sold his interest to Samuel Earle. The name was changed to Missouri Valley Register. It came under the editorial control of Col. Mark L. DeMotte, a ready, vigorous and witty writer, a thorough politician, and a gentleman of varied attainments. He made The Register a power in the Republican ranks. In 1867 Col. DeMotte and Edwin Turner bought the paper and published it until 1873. In that year Col. DeMotte sold his interest to Henry W. Turner. Henry Bascom was the next publisher. It is not known definitely when The Register suspended publication. (134)

It was in June, 1865, that Col. Clark H. Green again took up newspaper work after four years spent in the Union army. It will be remembered that from 1840 until 1860 he was a power in the Whig and Republican party as editor of The Boon's Lick Times and of The Glasgow Times.

In 1865 he founded the present Macon Times-Democrat. It was then the Macon Times. In his salutatory, published in the Howard Union of June 29, 1865, he said: "We have spent the prime of our life in the business we now resume, in a neighboring county, 'battling for the right as God gave us to see the right,' so we shall continue to battle, and without further prelude, only ask to be judged by our acts, which will or may be read of all men."

The Times was published by Col. Green until his death in 1871, when it was sold to Maj. W. C. B. Gillespie, Hezekiah Purdom and John N. Howe.

Mr. Purdom's interest was bought by Maj. Gillespie in 1872. He sold it a few months later to T. A. H. Smith.

The Times was now consolidated with the Democrat and published under the name Democratic Times. It was edited and published in 1873 by James M. Love and E. C. Shain. They sold it in 1874 to B. F. Stone and Walter Brown.

There was a general consolidation of newspapers in Macon in 1875. The Democratic-Times. Journal and Daily Pilot were bought by a stock company which organized as The Examiner

134. History of Lafayette County by W. H. Chiles, p. 9.
135. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, p. 844-5.

Printing Company. This company commenced the publication of a daily and weekly paper, The Examiner. B. F. Stone became the editor and publisher of The Examiner in 1876. He sold it to J. A. Hudson and Hezekiah Purdom in 1877. Mr. Hudson sold his interest to I. J. Buster in February, 1878. W. C. B. Gillespie and C. H. Steele bought it in 1879 and changed the name to North Missouri Register. J. A. Hudson again became the proprietor in 1883 and changed the name back to Macon Times. Subsequent editors and publishers have been Eli Guthrie, for years official reporter of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, B. F. White, J. J. Heifner and the present publisher, F. H. Tedford. On September 6, 1901, the publishers of The Times bought the Macon Democrat and consolidated the two papers under the name Macon Times- Democrat. (135)

The True Flag was started at Macon in 1865 by John Scovern, a young man nineteen years old. He sold a part interest to N. L. Prentiss in 1867, and in 1869 sold his remaining interest in the paper. It soon afterwards suspended publication. (136)

The Saline County Progress was founded at Marshall in July, 1865, by R. S. and D. M. Sandidge. It is still edited and published by them.

The Yeoman, a Republican paper, was started at Marshfield in 1865 by Campbell and Ferguson. The later was elected in 1869 to represent Webster county in the State Legislature and the paper was sold to Alfred Smith and George Tunnel. It ultimately became the property of Carson and Stephens who sold it to Joseph Wisby. He stopped its publication a few years later. (137)

The Register, established at Maryville in August, 1865, had a brief but interesting life. It was established by Albert P. Morehouse, afterwards Governor of Missouri, but at that time practicing law in Maryville. The Register was started simply to get the county printing as the delinquent tax lists of 1865 were very heavy. Mr. Moorehouse kept the paper only a

136. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, p. 1205.
137. History of Laclede, Camden, Dallas, etc., Counties, p. 270

few weeks, made $1400 out of the county printing and then gave the office to A. C. Votair, a practical printer in his employ. Votair published the paper in the interest of the Republican party until 1867 when he sold it to A. B. Cornell who changed the name to Reporter.

During the political campaign of 1870 there was a division in the Republican party in Nodaway county over the question of enfranchising the ex-Confederates. The Reporter opposed the enfranchising amendment to the Constitution and lost the support of its party.

The Republicans in favor of the amendment decided to start a paper of their own and on August 2, 1870, the first number of the Maryville Republican was issued. It was published by M. G. Roseberry, state senator from that district, and Joseph Jackson, later president of the First National bank of Maryville.

Dr. H. E. Robinson, scholar, author, bibliophile and gracious gentleman, bought The Republican in 1871, and published it until 1875. He sold it to B. A. Dunn and H. B. Swartz to take up again the practice of his profession. Mr. Dunn, now a writer of note living at Waukeegan, Illinois, sold his interest in The Republican to Byron Condow. Dr. Robinson bought the paper again in 1888 and edited and published it until his death, April 15, 1907. Under Dr. Robinson's control The Republican became one of the most influential journals in the west.

In November, 1907, H. L. Hutchinson, Daniel McFarland and others organized the Maryville Publishing company and bought The Republican. Daniel McFarland was the editor. The Republican was sold in June, 1910, to the publishers of The Nodaway Democrat and The Nodaway Forum. The combined papers under the name Democrat-Forum are published by W. C. Van Cleve, editor of The Forum, James Todd, editor of The Democrat, and N. S. De Motte, one of the owners of The Forum. (138)

138. Maryville Republican, June 9, 1910.

The DeKalb County Register was started at Maysville in 1865 by Day and Howe. It was a Republican paper. One publisher after another tried it until 1878 when it came under the control of Dalby and Glazier. They bought the Stewartsville News and combined the two papers, retaining the name Register. The politics was changed to Democratic. Mr. Glazier later became the editor and proprietor and published it for a number of years. (139)

The North Missouri Messenger was first issued at Mexico on September 22, 1865. William W. Davenport was the publisher and J. D. McFarlane, the editor. It was established, according to its prospectus especially "to support Governor Fletcher in his efforts to carry into force the recently adopted new constitution." Mr. Davenport sold the paper in 1866 to Col. L. H. Whitney who also became the editor. Milton F. Simmons became the proprietor in 1873 and in 1876 sold the entire establishment to the Mexico Ledger. (140)

The Ralls County Record was founded at New London in July, 1865, by Thomas R. Dodge, a pioneer newspaper man. He published it until 1889 when C. C. M. Mayhall became the editor and proprietor. It became the property of its present owner, Joseph Burnett, in 1897. (141)

The Holt County Sentinel was established at Oregon, June 30, 1865, by Charles W. Bowman. He sold it to A. N. Ruley on February 12, 1869. Ruley sold it in three months to Adam Klippel who published it until the fall of 1876 when it was bought by W. W. Davenport and D. P. Dobyns. Davenport sold his interest to W. F. Waller in 1881. In December of that year Mr. Dobyns bought out Mr. Waller and became sole editor and proprietor of The Sentinel. He sold a part interest to Thomas Curry in 1883. The paper is still published by Dobyns and Curry. (142)

The first number of the Monroe County Appeal was issued

139. History of Andrew and DeKalb Counties.
140. Files of Columbia Statesman.
141. Files of Columbia Statesman.
142. Sketch by D. P. Dobyns.

at Monroe City on October 8, 1865, by M. C. Brown and H. A. Buchanan. They published it until 1872 when J. B. Reavis bought Mr. Buchanan's interest. B. F. Blanton secured a controlling interest in 1873 and moved the paper to Paris where it has since been published by Mr. Blanton and his sons. (143)

The Lincoln County Herald was established by Edmund J. Ellis in December, 1865. It was conservative Democratic in politics and opposed to negro suffrage. Mr. Ellis sold a half interest in the paper in January, 1868, to Theo. D. Fisher, now editor and publisher of the Farmington Times. Mr. Fisher became sole proprietor of The Lincoln County Herald in December, 1868. It was consolidated with The Troy Dispatch on June 4, 1873. The name was changed to Troy Herald. Joseph A. Mudd, publisher of The Dispatch, was associated with Mr. Fisher in the publication of the consolidated papers. W. T. Thurmond bought the interest of J. A. Mudd in December, 1876. Two years later he bought Mr. Fisher's interest and continued to edit and publish The Herald through 1890. (143a)

The Franklin County Tribune was founded at Union, May 15, 1865, by Dr. William Moore. It was known then as The Franklin County Progress. Dr. Moore sold the paper to a stock company. The plant was moved to Pacific and The Progress published there as an independent paper. J. H. Chambers became the next publisher and moved the paper to Washington. He changed the name to Franklin County Democrat.

The next owner was J. J. Shelton. He moved it back to Union and in 1887 sold it to Clark Brown. Mr. Brown changed the name to Tribune and the politics to Republican. He published The Tribune until 1891. In that year he bought The Republican, published at Washington and The Record published at Union, and consolidated them with The Tribune changing the name to Republican-Tribune. He changed the name back to Franklin County Tribune in 1897. Mr. Brown continued as editor and publisher until 1907 when he sold the

143. History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, p. 200.
143a. Files of The Lincoln County Herald and Troy Herald, 1866-1878.

entire establishment to A. L. Baumgartner, the present editor and proprietor. (144)

The Morgan County Banner was the second newspaper venture in that county. It was started at Versailles in 1865 by William J. Jackson. He sold it in less than a year to B. S., Walker, W. A. Mills and J. H. Stover. W. A. Mills became the proprietor in 1867, but sold it in a few months to W. R. H. Carty who published it until 1870. John A. Hannay, the next publisher changed the name to Morgan County Gazette. It became the Versailles Gazette in 1874 and in 1886 was consolidated with The Morgan Messenger. The consolidated papers were published as The Messenger-Gazette through 1887. (145)

The Warsaw Times was established in the fall of 1865 by Judge Sewell W. Smith. He was assisted for a short time by Assistant Adjutant-General John M. Read. Besides editing and publishing The Times, Judge Smith presided over the County Court for six years, was Justice of the Peace for nearly as long, Mayor of Warsaw, chairman of the Republican County committee, a member of the senatorial and congressional executive committee, an elder in the Presbyterian church, superintendent and president of the Benton County Sunday School association, and held office in the Masonic Lodge, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, G. A. R., Veterans of the Mexican War, and Missouri Press Association.

Since the death of Judge Smith The Times has been published successively by Mrs. Smith, Knight and Barrett, J. G. Knight, G. N. Richards, Meyers and Richards and is now edited and published by George B. Dowell. (146)

The Platte County Landmark was first published at Weston. Harry Howard was the publisher and C. L. Wheeler the editor. The first number was issued on September 28, 1865, with the motto: "Remove not the ancient landmarks." Judge

144. Franklin County Tribune, May 8, 1908.
145. History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan and Benton Counties, p. 431.
146. History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan and Benton Counties, p. 507 and 736.

Samuel A. Gilbert became the editor in 1869. J. R. Reynolds and James L. McCluer bought the paper in August, 1870. Reynolds sold his interest to Maj. L. W. Park on June 2, 1871. The Landmark was then moved to Platte City where it has since been published. Maj. Park became the sole proprietor in 1878. J. L. McCluer again became associated with Maj. Park in its publication in 1879. They bought The Advocate and consolidated the two papers, but kept the name Landmark. Major Park retired from the paper in 1886 after fifteen years service as editor. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas R. Valliant and James M. Cockrill. J. L. McCluer remained on the paper as a silent partner. Rev. Valliant retired in December, 1888, and John B. Mundy assisted Mr. Cockrill in its publication. The present editor and proprietor, W. T. Jenkins, has controlled the Landmark since August 24, 1890. (147)

This brief history of The County Press of Missouri closes with the year 1865. Much of the history of Missouri newspapers has been made since that year, but it is the history of modern newspapers, differing materially from that of the pioneer press.

The early journalists of Missouri met and overcame difficulties of which the modern editor knows nothing. They were often seriously embarrassed because so far removed from the source of supplies. Press, types, paper and ink are heavy articles, and poorly adapted to the rough methods of pioneer transportation.

So pressing was the necessity for a trans-Mississippi paper mill that one was established at Rock Bridge, near Columbia, in 1834.

The paper from this mill was manufactured long before the tariff on wood pulp made the obtaining of "print" paper at reasonable figures a vexatious question to latter day publishers. It was made of rags. In January, 1834, the firm composed of David and William Lamme, John W. Keiser and Thomas Cox, gave public notice that they would pay for "good clean linen

147. Annals of Platte County by W. M. Paxton, p. 399 ff.

and cotton rags, 3 cents per pound, for woolen 10 and jeans rags 1 cent per pound."

It was 1838 before a type foundry was established in Missouri.

The hand presses in use were heavy and clumsy. Much hard manual labor was required in getting the paper out, often only fifty to seventy-five sheets could be worked off in an hour.

The pioneer newspapers of Missouri possessed certain general characteristics. They were usually the outgrowth of local conditions. Where two or three stores and a blacksmith shop were gathered together, there was the newspaper man and his little "print shop" in the midst of them. But these early papers reflected far less than the papers of today, the local history, for there is an almost complete absence of home news. Mrs. Smith might give the most elaborate "pink tea" in the history of the community, but no mention would be made of it. Two or three lines were sufficient to chronicle the arrival of as important a personage as Thomas H. Benton, but if he made a speech it was printed in full whether it filled one column or ten. Much space was given to the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, to foreign and eastern news, contributed discussions and the ever valuable and suggestive advertisement.

The newspaper was published then not to furnish news, but ideas. While there were few editorials, as we know them, there was always one leading article from the pen of the editor. This article was almost invariably of a political nature, for politics have ever been a dominant factor in the history of Missouri.

The pioneer editors were almost always men to be reckoned with, and generally won prominence in the political affairs of their community. They were usually lawyers who in the editorial office began long and honorable public careers.

The early papers of Missouri were never lacking in enterprise. The very fact of their establishment under almost insurmountable difficulties was in itself a display of that masterly

energy which is born of optimism. They did untold good in the early development of the Middle West and of Missouri.

Missouri editors have ever been jealous of the fair name of their state and zealous in spreading her fame abroad. They have been loyal in season and out of season, when their efforts were rewarded with chips and stones, as well as when the reward came in coin of the realm.

Until we come to know them and their work, we fail to appreciate some of the underlying forces of the history of our state.

MINNIE ORGAN.

THE SANTA FE TRAIL.

Prior to 1818 all of the explorers, traders and many trappers made St. Louis the place from which to outfit and start. Most of the early traders were of Spanish or French descent.

James Mackey, a Scotchman, was in St. Louis between 1790 and 1800. About 1797 he traded some west of the mouth of the Kaw river. He afterwards marked off the streets of early St. Louis, and his son, Zeno Mackey, laid off Carondelet and part of St. Louis.

Manuel Lisa, a native of Cuba, and of Spanish descent, was one of the early traders, and active in establishing posts on the Missouri. He established a trading post on the Yellowstone in 1807 near where is now the town of Custer.

In 1806 Capt. Pike passed Lisa's trading post on the Osage near where the present town of Papinville now stands.

Pierre Chouteau was also one of the chief of the early fur traders. He, with Lisa, Clark and others, formed the Missouri Fur Co., and the American Fur Co. The object of these early traders was to secure furs, and in those days the fur trade was extensive. Buffalo, bear, deer, and beaver were numerous and their furs valuable.

After 1810 other traders went west and southwest to New Mexico. Merchandise was taken to Santa Fe, and there sold for good prices, and for thirty-five years there was an extensive trade to Santa Fe.

In 1804 William Morrison of Kaskaskia sent Baptiste La Lande, a creole, with a lot of goods to sell. La Lande took them to Santa Fe, sold them and kept the money he received and remained in Santa Fe (1) Morrison authorized Dr. Robinson to collect the money from La Lande—Dr. Robinson went out with Capt. Pike and in February, 1807, was in Santa Fe, but could do nothing with La Lande. La Lande acted as guide to Capt. Pike between Santa Fe and Albuquerque.

1. Pike's Expedition, Phil., 1810, p. 195.

Lieut. Zebulon Montgomery Pike (who was Gen. Pike in War of 1812) left the post at Belle Fontaine on the 15th of July, 1805. July 28 he reached the Osage. On the 14th of August he arrived at trading post of Manuel Lisa (near the present village of Papinville). About the middle of October he reached the Arkansas. On the 27th of November he came in sight of the snow capped mountain, later known as Pike's Peak. He found that its height above the plain was 10,581 feet. Pike soon after found himself on the Rio Grande, and for awhile was under guard of the Spaniards, and brought to Santa Fe, where he arrived on March 2, 1807. On March 7 he reached Albuquerque. Still guarded by Spanish guards he reached Natchetoches, La., July 1, 1807.

In 1812 McKnight, Beard and Chambers following Capt. Pike's directions, succeeded in safely reaching Santa Fe. (2) At this time Hidalgo, who had failed in forcing Mexico from Spanish rule, had been defeated and executed. The royalists felt that they had regained their power and people from the United States were received with suspicion. So McKnight and those with him were seized as suspected spies, their goods were confiscated and the men thrown into prison, and most of them confined for nine years.

When the Republican forces under Itrubide gained power McKnight and his men were liberated. Some of them, on their return, met Glenn at his trading post at mouth of the Verdigris. Glenn was from Cincinnati, Ohio. The stories these men told Glenn induced him to venture. He passed up the Arkansas encountering much trouble and reached Santa Fe in 1821. Some accounts say that Glenn was here several years before.

Tales of wealth of gold and silver attracted the traders to Santa Fe and other companies were formed. Prior to 1815 most of the companies organized in St. Louis, but as boats began to navigate the Missouri, Franklin, on the river, in Howard County, became the starting point, and between 1820 and 1830 many companies were outfitted at that place. Steam-

2. Gregg in Commerce of Prairies, p. 19.

boats being more abundant on the river, Independence next became the starting point for the Santa Fe trade.

In the spring of 1822 two parties left Franklin for Santa Fe. (3) A party under Col. Cooper met with disaster and was robbed by the Indians. Jumel of the Missouri Fur Company brought the news to Gen. Atkinson at Council Bluffs. Mr. Glenn came in from Santa Fe and reported that he met the Cooper party at the bend of the Arkansas, and he believed that Cooper would soon fall in with parties of Indians, and the meeting might result in disaster to Cooper, as Glenn had been stopped by the same Indians, and it was difficult to get clear of them. At this time there were fifty persons in Franklin from St. Louis en route to Santa Fe.

Capt. Wm. Bicknell and his company started from Franklin to Santa Fe, crossing the Missouri river near Arrow Rock the 1st of September, 1821. (4) On his route he crossed the Petite Osage plains, passed Fort Osage, crossed the Osage and reached Santa Fe about the middle of November.

On 22d May, 1822, Bicknell and party returned to Santa Fe. He was 48 days on his return trip from Santa Fe. Bicknell states that an excellent route may be made from Fort Osage to Santa Fe.

During November, 1824, Capt. Wm. Bicknell journeyed northwardly from Santa Fe to Green river for the purpose of trapping. (5)

A company of 30 left in May, 1823, on a commercial adventure to Santa Fe (6) They went by Fort Osage and thence direct. Each man had one or two pack horses and about $200 worth of goods. Col. Cooper, who was in Santa Fe the preceding summer, accompanied them. All were well armed.

In August, 1822, Capt. Cole and his nephew were killed by the Navajoes on the banks of the Rio del Norte. The Navajoes discovered them in the evening and thought they were Spaniards. They watched, and in the night murdered

3. Missouri Intelligencer, Sept. 3, 1822.
4. Missouri Intelligencer, April 22, 1823.
5. Intelligencer, June 25, 1825.
6. Intelligencer, May 13, 1823.

them. Examining their rifles they found that they were Americans and were much grieved that they had killed them instead of Spaniards. They did not strip them and even left part of their baggage. They afterwards evinced much sorrow for what they had done, and said that the Americans had always treated them well.

Mr. Graham, Indian agent, appeared before the congressional committee and gave evidence regarding the Santa Fe trade. He spoke of it as a small trade, that the Spaniards at Santa Fe were miserably poor, and gave in exchange a small trade in furs. He recommended a trail and a post on the Arkansas. (7)

Maj. O'Fallon, Indian agent for the upper Missouri, had received verbal application from the commandant at Santa Fe desiring interference to restrain the Pawnees and other Indians from committing depredations, and advised that commissioners should be appointed on part of the constituted authorities at Santa Fe to meet at Council Bluffs and arrange terms of peace. (8)

A company of Americans and Mexicans who left Santa Fe the 1st of June arrived at Franklin with nearly 500 mules and horses. They fell in with Osages and were plundered and badly treated. (9) The company pursued a new route from Santa Fe. One hundred miles from St. Michaels they crossed the Canadian river at the foot of the great table land. Thence down along the north side of the stream for 300 miles until they passed the high knobs, thence northeast to the Arkansas river, which was safely crossed, and three days after they camped and sent out twelve or thirteen of the company for the purpose of killing buffalo to take to the settlements. Two hours later those in camp were aroused by the cry "Indians are among the horses." At this many of them ran among the horses endeavoring to check them, only one was mounted. At this time the Indians showed no hostility.

7. Intelligencer of May 8, 1824.
8. Intelligencer, June 5, 1824.
9. Intelligencer, Aug. 5, 1825

continually crying out, others frightening the horses by riding among them. In this way two-thirds of the animals were driven off. Six or seven men mounted and pursued. It was soon apparent that the animals were divided into four parties. The men separated, part after one drove, others after others. Both succeeded in catching a drove, one of 63 horses and mules, safely reaching camp. The other was retaken by the Indians and driven to their camp four or five miles off. In the meantime these Indians had fallen in with the party who went out hunting and forcibly took them all to their camp, robbing them and taking everything they wanted. The party which had pursued the horses reported that there were from 200 to 300 warriors in camp, many of whom seemed indisposed. During this and the next day many of them were continually in the camp endeavoring to steal. During the 14th and 15th the Osages moved to the camp and returned 50 or 60 animals which they had driven off. They kept the best, amounting to 130. The Indians were told that they would be made to pay.

Rumors that persons en route from Santa Fe to Franklin had been attacked by a band of Arapahoes on the Cimmaron river in the Mexican province and everything of value taken from them, and that three persons had been killed. (10)

Wm. Huddard, who went to Santa Fe with a trading company the preceding winter, returned in the spring. He left Taos January 12, 1825. (11) He said that on the 24th of August, 1824, he with fourteen others left Taos with the object of trapping beaver, and traveled west for thirty days on a river (probably Colorado), the company separated, nine ascending the river. Huddart and others remained, and in a few days they accidentally fell in with five other Americans, including Mr. Roubidaux. Ten days after a party of Arapahoes attacked them, killing one man named Nowlin, and robbed the others. The party of six then concluded to return to Taos and left Mr. Roubidaux and his men in the mountains with-

10. Intelligencer, April 5, 1825.
11. Intelligencer, April 19, 1825.

out a horse or mule. Three other Americans had been killed in New Mexico; Mr. Nance by a Spaniard, and Messrs. Foote and Hanley by the Indians.

The party which left Franklin in 1824 had met with reverses. (12) Geo. Armstrong, son of Mrs. Means of Franklin, was killed. The trade in furs and merchandise was still carried on with vigor.

Upwards of 100 who left Franklin in the spring of 1825 reached Franklin in the fall. (13) Forty others were expected within a few days. A number remained in Santa Fe expecting to stay there during the winter. Among them was Augustus Storrs, who was appointed consul at that place. About twenty returned by way of Louisiana. About twenty of the Tennessee company came back a good part of the way with the Missourians, and then went direct through Arkansas. The small party which left Franklin a few weeks ago were met about 300 miles out and were in company with the Santa Fe Road Commissioners. (12) The Intelligencer of June 25, 1825, gives an account of another tour of Capt. Wm. Bicknell.

Three commissioners were to be appointed to survey the road to Santa Fe. The commissioners were Benj. H. Reeves of Howard County. Mo.; George C. Sibley of St. Charles, and Thomas Mather of Illinois. They employed J. C. Brown of St. Louis as surveyor. (14) The survey began at Fort Osage (now town of Sibley), Missouri, 17th July, 1825, (15) and arrived at the boundary line of the United States and Mexico on 11th September, distance from Fort Osage 416 miles, and remained there until September 20th. The approach of winter made it necessary to prepare for it. Maj. Sibley and a small party set out for Santa Fe. Col. Mather and Col. Reeves started back locating and working the road; they had experienced no difficulty for want of wood and water. A most excellent route could be had as nature has opened it. Col Reeves said "the route is entirely practicable for the heaviest

12. Intelligencer, June 11, 1825.
13. Intelligencer, October 1, 1825.
14. Missouri Intelligencer, March 1, 1825.
15. Intelligencer, Oct. 28, 1825.

vehicle, that the Indians had manifested great friendship and readily consented to the unmolested use of the road through any part of their territory, and guaranteed every protection in their power."

The commissioners met a deputation of the Osages soon after they started on their survey, and the Osages gave them the privilege to survey and establish a road through their territory, for which they were given a certain amount of money. The place where they and the Osages met was then and has ever since been known as Council Grove a name given it at that time by the commissioners.

During 1826 the commissioners obtained authority from the Mexican Government to examine routes in their territory and a survey was begun at Fernando de Toas and ran to connect with survey of the year before. Their table of distances began at Fort Osage, 25 miles east of the west line of Missouri. Their distances, counting from Fort Osage were. Council Groves 139 miles; Diamond Spring 115 miles; Arkansas river 255 miles; Mexican boundary 416 miles; Silver Cimaron Spring 477; Middle Cimaron Spring 514; Upper Cimaron Spring 553; Canadian river 668; Foot of Mountains 710 miles; Summit 727 miles; San Fernando de Taos 745 miles; Santa Fe 810 miles, or 795 miles from Independence.

A map of the survey was placed in the office of the War Department at Washington City and was seen there only a few years ago. The maps made by Jos. C. Brown, surveyor employed by the commissioners. The first map, dated October 27, 1827, shows the trail from Fort Osage to Santa Fe. This map is endorsed by Col. John I. Abert of corps of engineers in 1844, who states that it is the original plat of survey, Fort Osage to Santa Fe. Another map shows survey from Fort Osage to Santa Fe. A third map shows survey from U. S. Boundary to Santa Fe. A manuscript atlas in handwriting of Geo. C. Sibley shows route from boundary of Missouri to Fernando de Taos, with notes and directions for travelers There are thirty-seven leaves of manuscript and drawings. making seventy-four pages in all. The Santa Fe railroad has

approximately followed the route of the survey excepting beyond Trinidad, where it turns towards Las Vegas. So have done most of the traders to Santa Fe.

Harpers' Monthly, Vol. 21, for June 1860, contains an interesting account of the trials and adventures of Sylvester Pattie and his son James, who started out from St. Louis in 1824, passed up the Missouri to St. Joseph, crossed the Missouri on 20 June, 1824, thence to the headwaters of the Platte and to Santa Fe. There they remained awhile, trapped on the Gila and mined in the copper mines, made $30,000, but it was all stolen from them. Afterwards they trapped on the Colorado and got many furs. They then went to San Diego California, and were put in prison and kept there nearly a year, during which time the elder Pattie died. The son, James, after getting out of prison went to San Francisco, and was probably the first person from the United States who crossed the continent and saw San Francisco. From here he went to Vera Cruz, then to New Orleans and back to St. Louis after a six years' journeying.

Alphonso Wetmore states that trade to Chihuahua and Sonora amounted to $2,000,000 per annum. On the whole distance forage was scarce and high, and brackish water was often encountered, and sometimes for six days there was no grass. Grass and water was found to the head of Missouri streams. (16) In 1830 a caravan brought in $200,000 to Fayette, Missouri, also some merchandise. (17) Some persons got wealthy in the Santa Fe trade. David Waldo came to Missouri from Virginia in the early part of the nineteenth century. (18) He cut and handled pines on headwaters of the Gasconade. In 1826 he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and attended medical lectures. Returning to Missouri he acted as clerk of the circuit court of Gasconade County, also of the county court, deputy sheriff and postmaster. At that time Gasconade included a half dozen other counties lying to the

16. Intelligencer, Jan. 19, 1829.
17. Intelligencer, Feb., 1830.
18. Darby Recollections.

south of the Missouri, and people spoke of "State of Gasconade, David Waldo, Governor."

David Waldo crossed the plains in 1827 and in 1828 he and Charles Bent went across the plains to Santa Fe. On account of Indian troubles Maj. Bennett Riley marched from Council Bluffs and escorted them part of the way. Bent established forts on the upper Arkansas which became points on the route to Santa Fe about 1833. David Waldo amassed some wealth in the Santa Fe trade. Afterwards he had a store at Independence, Missouri, and in his latter days had a bank there. William Waldo, a brother of David, dwelt in Texas and traded to Mexico.

Josiah Gregg crossed the plains between Independence and Santa Fe three times between 1831 and 1838. The articles he brought to the United States were gold (in dust), silver bullion, coarse blankets, mules and asses, buffalo rugs, goods, chiefly from Chihuahua. He made the return trip in 38 days.

Indians were sometimes troublesome to those going across the plains. They were Pawnees and Comanche chiefly. In 1829 Maj. Bennett Riley was detailed for awhile to watch these Indians. In one of Gregg's trips he had an escort part of the way.

In 1839 Gregg made arrangement to go again to Santa Fe To this end he had goods shipped up Arkansas river to Van Buren, and started from that place early in April with $25,000 worth of goods. His route was up the Canadian, thence via Tucumcari, thence to San Miguel and Santa Fe, where he arrived on 25th of June. He then passed on to Chihuahua and beyond. He returned to the States the next year. Gregg spent most of nine years on the plains and in the Santa Fe trade. He afterwards wrote an interesting book of two volumes entitled "Commerce of the Prairies."

In 1852 I was in Independence, Missouri, and saw goods for the Santa Fe trade and many persons preparing to start to that place.

As stated above, many persons sought the Santa Fe and Mexican trade between 1820 and 1840. Before Missouri became a State expeditions for exploring the plains and mountains to the west were sent out by the Government. In 1819 Maj. Stephen Long was sent west; he stopped at Franklin thence west by Fort Osage to Glenn's fort on the Arkansas north to the Platte and back.

In 1842 J. C. Fremont went west with Kit Carson as guide. He passed up the Missouri to the north of Kansas river, thence along Santa Fe road nearly to Arkansas, thence to St. Vrain's fort on the Platte, up Sweet Water to South Pass, returned down the Platte, and there losing most of his equipment.

In 1846 people crossed the plains to Oregon and California. The gold discoveries in California in 1849 turned attention of every one to California.

Just after the Mexican War, or before it was ended, people were attracted to California. In 1846 Col. Emory by direction of Gen. Kearney, journeyed from Fort Leavenworth southwest by Council Grove to Pawnee Fork, 288 miles up the Arkansas, across the Canadian and the Cimarron by Las Vegas to Santa Fe, thence west to San Diego—Doniphan was with him prior to reaching Santa Fe. The country is well described, first the prairies with tall grass and trees on streams, then grass more scanty and only a few cottonwoods on streams, then only a little of the buffalo grass on uplands and a few bushes on streams, and water often scarce. No trees scarcely beyond 200 miles from Missouri.

Felix X. Aubrey of St. Louis made frequent trips between Independence and Santa Fe. In 1848 he rode horseback from Independence to Santa Fe without making any stops. He had relays of horses on the route and in fact had one or two alongside all the time. I have heard that he made the trip in four days . The Encyclopedia of Missouri History says that it took him nine days and a few hours. He slept tied to his horse.

The proper Santa Fe trail undoubtedly ran from Fort Osage, Jackson County, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Certain roads in Missouri were feeders to it, more particularly the road from Old Franklin, Howard County, to Fort Osage. The main tributary road to Old Franklin was the Boonslick road from St. Charles to Boonslick, Howard County, with a short branch to Old Franklin. This road passed from St. Charles via Pauldingville, Warrenton, Camp Branch, Jonesburg, Danville, Williamsburg, Concord, Thralls Prairie to Boonslick, passing six to eight miles north of Fulton and about same distance north of Columbia. Fulton and Columbia were both laid off in 1822, the Boonslick road had been used for six years previously. The road was the main thoroughfare of persons going to Boonslick for salt, just as the Salt river road from St. Charles to Palmyra was the road to the salt springs of Pike and Ralls Counties.

G. C. BROADHEAD.

January, 1910.

MISSOURI WEATHER IN EARLY DAYS.

When as a boy, living at my father's farm 1 1-2 miles north of Flint Hill, in St. Charles county, Missouri, even then I daily observed the thermometer and the changes of the weather and made note of them. The winter of 1842-43 was long and continued into March, but during 1843-44 the thermometer was not lower than zero, followed by an early spring, though as before there was much cold weather in March. The river rose high in 1844, and the last of May the Mississippi covered its entire bottoms, and by the first of June many persons had to move to the hills. The Mississippi backed sixty miles up the Ohio, and more rain fell in eleven days in May than in all of 1843. It and the Missouri overflowed three times in June.

In St. Charles county, in the Mississippi bottoms, there are some large sloughs. When the water receded, after the flood these sloughs were found to contain many large fish, buffalo, cat, sturgeon, shovel fish and others. People would walk into the water and brush against fish at every step and would spear the fish and throw them out. They came thirty miles, camped out and next day would go home with a load of fish.

September 21, 1844, there was a heavy frost. Like March of this year, March and the first half of April were warm—as high as 90, but May 16 there was a heavy frost. In 1846 rain fell from April 22 to May 7. In 1847 frost was on May 3, and in 1857 I saw frost in the valley of Pomme de Terre, Benton county, on May 18.

G. C. BROADHEAD.

MISSOURI DOCUMENTS FOR THE SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A paper read before the Missouri State Library Association at Columbia, October, 1909.

The State documents, when considered for use in a library, fall naturally into two classes, statistical or reference; and non-statistical or readable. The former will prove useful in giving latest statistics on various subjects. The latter contain the latest and most authoritative information on the many lines of work being carried on by the State. The articles are well written and are often illustrated.

The first class being purely statistical will not appeal to the general reader; but will meet the demands of the newspaper man or lawyer or perhaps of the high school student working up a debate. If crowded conditions exist in the library, the last number of a document of this class is all that is necessary or even advisable. Of first importance among these statistical publications is the Blue Book or New Official Manual of the State of Missouri, a most useful reference book containing biographical and historical material as well as information concerning the national, State and municipal Government. There is much also of a general interest. For example, the last volume contains a careful description (accompanied by an illustration and definition of terms) of the seal of the State of Missouri. There is also a list of the private schools of the State with tabulated information concerning them. The Journal of the Senate and House give brief proceedings; but no speeches. A classified index makes it possible to look up any subject which has been presented in the General Assembly , also the record of any Senator or Representative. Files of the bills and daily journals may be secured

as issued by asking for them at the beginning of a session. The Revised Statutes of 1899 in two volumes give the general laws in force at that time and should be supplemented by Missouri Session Laws, 1901—date. A bill passed at the last General Assembly gives one copy of the Session Laws to every library in the State.

Among the special reports, those of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission are useful on account of the lively interest in the regulation of railroad rates. The Commission also issues a large wall map of Missouri, which is the best map available. Another report which meets a demand at the present time is the Insurance report. This gives the standing of companies doing business in the State. A similar report for banks is issued by the State Bank Examiner. The report of the Charities and Corrections contains a summary of their recommendations to the Legislature; a review of the work of the juvenile courts of Kansas City and St. Louis; also a brief statistical account of the different charitable institutions of the State. In a small library where crowded conditions exist, it might be well to keep only this report for the State institutions. The full report of any one of them could be secured in a few days to meeet a demand. In the average library, however, space would not be so available as to prohibit the filing of the latest report of each State institution. They are not purely statistical; but contain illustrations and give much information concerning the institutions.

Partly statistical and thus on the line between our two classes of documents, is the Red Book or Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The 1908 volume contains an article on the European continuation schools and the need of industrial education in the United States with special reference to Missouri. It gives also an account of the work of the Free Employment Agency conducted by the bureau.

Of quite a different character are the books of the second class, of which the Agricultural publications form an important part. The reports, bulletins, and circulars of information issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station give the re-

sults of the experiments which are constantly being carried on by the station. The reports and the bulletins of the State Board of Agriculture give the experience of successful farmers and are therefore very valuable. These, together with the reports of the Dairy and Food Commissioner and of the State Horticultural Society, and Fruit Experiment Station go to make up a splendid collection giving the very latest information on agricultural subjects.

The importance of arousing interest in local and State history is realized doubtless by every librarian. The report of the State Historical Society of Missouri and the Missouri Historical Review, a quarterly published by the society, are of very great importance in this work. The subscription to the Quarterly, one dollar per year, includes membership and puts the library on the mailing list of the society.

The geography and geology of the State may be found in the reports and bulletins of the Geological Survey and lately in the Bureau of Geology and Mines. The second series of reports being issued by the Bureau are especially attractive, being of a rather popular nature and beautifully illustrated. These reports treat of the mineral and clay deposits, water supply and allied subjects. Some, however, are of a still more practical nature. For example, volume 5 of the second series is devoted to public roads, their improvement and maintenance, and includes the construction of sidewalks. Of value to those interested in mining are the "Economic considerations" which form a large part of those reports. The reports of the Mines and Mine Inspection Bureau are likewise useful from the practical standpoint and would be particularly useful in a mining district.

The educational interests of the State are represented by the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools. This is largely statistical; but contains also recommendations for the consolidation and improvement of the rural schools; plans and pictures of school buildings, and much of value to teachers. For the higher education of the State, there are the brief accounts of the State University and the Normal schools in

the Blue Book; and the Annual Reports of the President of the University and of the Normal schools. There are also the reports and miscellaneous publications of the Library Commission. The librarian will find these very useful. The report of the State Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and similar reports for as many of the national and international expositions as can be secured, will prove useful. A valuable book was issued for the St. Louis Exposition, entitled The State of Missouri; an autobiography, edited by Walter Williams. Copies may still be secured from the State Historical Society for cost of transportation.

Among the laws on special subjects, the School Laws and Election Laws would probably be most useful. The desirability of securing copies of some of the other special laws such as the Game Laws and Mining Laws would depend upon the community in which the library is located.

The following list may seem formidable; but it should be kept in mind that it is only suggestive, also that the last number of the statistical documents is all that is necessary. The fact that they are practically all free (if there is any charge it is indicated) should not detract from their value. The usefulness of the documents will be increased by careful classification. A document collection is not desirable. Forget that they are documents and treat them just as other books.

MISSOURI—SUGGESTIVE LIST OF STATE DOCUMENTS.

General.

Revised Statutes, 1899. v. 1. out of print. v. 2, purchase $1.50.

Session Acts, 1901—date. 1901-7, 50c ea. 1909, free.

Should be in every library.

N. B. The latest revision of the Statutes, 1910, will contain the results of the legislation of the 45th General Assembly, 1909. The latest editions of both the above titles are free to Public Libraries on request; address Secretary of State.

Banking Laws. State Banking Department (Useful for business men.)

Corporation Laws. Secretary of State.

Election Laws. Secretary of State.

Game Laws. State Game Warden. (Depend on community.)

Insurance Laws. State Insurance Department.

Labor Laws. Commissioner of Labor.

Legislative Journals. Secretary of State. (Free except for freight. Should have last volume.)

Manual (Blue Book). Secretary of State. (Most useful reference book.) (Keep last volume.)

Mining Laws. Bureau of Mine Inspector. (Depend upon community.)

Pure Food Laws. Food and Drug Commission.

Revenue Laws. Auditor.

Road Laws. Secretary of State.

School Laws. Superintendent of Schools (latest ed.). Very useful.

Township Organization Laws. Auditor.

State Department, Boards, Etc

Apply directly to the officer and board unless some other source is indicated.

Agricultural Experiment Station Report.

Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins.

Agricultural Experiment Station Circulars of information. (Scientific, up-to-date papers on agricultural subjects.)

Agriculture, Board of, Report. (Practical and helpful.)

Agriculture, Board of, Bulletin.

Bank Examiner, Report (latest). Useful to business men.

Charities and Corrections, Report. Of interest to students of sociology.

Dairy and Food Commissioner, Report. Gives work of State in pure food reform.

Equalization, Board of. Report (latest). Of use in the study of taxation.

Fish Commissioners. Report.

Food and Drug Commission. Report.

Fruit Experiment Station. Bulletin.

Geological Survey. Report and Bulletin. (Now Bureau of Geology and Mines.) (H. A. Buehler, Director, Rolla, Mo. Valuable for the geography and geology of the State. The report, 2d ser. now being issued by the Bureau is very attractive.)

Geology and Mines, Bureau of, Report.

Geology and Mines, Bureau of, Bulletin.

Health, Board of, Report.

Health, Board of, Quarterly Bulletin. (For use of the local board of health and others interested in public hygiene.)

Clippings from the bulletin posted in the reading room might do much good.

Horticulture, State Board of, Secretary W. L. Howard, Columbia. Successor to State Horticultural Society.

Insurance, Superintendent of, Report. (Gives standing of insurance companies doing business in State.)

Labor, Commissioner of, Report. (Red Book). (Labor conditions and opportunities in the State. Last volume at least.)

Also, Map of Missouri products; Surplus products of Missouri counties; Resources and advantages of Missouri counties. (And many miscellaneous publications of value.)

Library Commission, Report.

Library Commission. Miscellaneous publications . (For use of the librarian. Very helpful.)

Mines, Inspector of, Report. Practical, useful in a mining community.

Normal Schools. Report.

Public Schools, Superintendent of, Report.

Public Schools. State course of study. Important in work with schools.

Railroad and Warehouse Commission, Report.

Railroad and Warehouse Commission, Map. Best map available.

University Annual Catalogue (latest).
University President's Report.

Societies.

Historical Society of Missouri, State. Biennial report.
Historical Society of Missouri, State. Missouri Historical Review (quarterly). (Society $1.00.) Secretary F. A. Sampson, Columbia, Mo.
State Teachers' Association. Proceedings and addresses, $1.00.

Institutions.

Apply to the institution.
Colony for Feeble-minded.
Confederate Soldiers' Home.
Federal Soldiers' Home.
Hospitals for Insane (1-4).
Industrial Home for Girls.
Institution for Deaf.
Missouri School for Blind.
Missouri State Sanitarium (Mt. Vernon, cure of Tuberculosis.)
Penitentiary.
Training School for Boys.

Miscellaneous.

Williams, Walter, ed., State of Missouri. (Secure from the State Historical Society for cost of transportation.)
State Commission to Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Report. (And similar reports for as many of national and international expositions as can be secured.)

GRACE LEFLER.

DESTRUCTION OF MISSOURI BOOKS.

Once in a while an old court house in Missouri burns down or is torn down, and the old official publications that were formerly sent in considerable numbers to the court house are burned up or otherwise destroyed. When they are deliberately destroyed to get rid of them the vandalism can not be forgiven. As an example of wholly unjustifiable action the following may be given. The Secretary of this Society found at Troy, in Lincoln county, several hundred volumes of Missouri publications running back to an early day. They were in the attic of the court house without any pretense of taking care of them. Obtaining the consent of an official be paid the janitor to carry them down to the first floor, when another official refused to let them go. He then wrote a formal application to the County Court to have the books turned over to the Society, and requested the editor of one of the papers in Troy to assist the Society in the preservation of the books. He was not able to get a single word from any one about what was done, till now a year or two later, he learns that the janitor burned up the entire lot, possibly to save himself the work of carrying them to the attic again, destroyed probably three hundred dollars worth of books, some of which were well worth several dollars each. The county has saved nothing, the officials have grossly neglected their duty, and the state has failed to get what would be a valuable asset for it had the books been turned over to its Historical Society.

NOTES.

The account of the Kirksville meeting of the Society of Teachers of History will appear in the October number on account of want of space in this one.

Judge John Finis Philips. Usually when a man dies his friends do not hesitate to tell of the good things that may be said about him. If his course of life has been such that while still where he can hear the approval of all, it is not only a pleasure to him, but an incentive for others to model after him. It is with a full measure of pleasure that we notice the proceedings of the bar at Kansas City on the retirement of Judge Philips from the office of Judge of the United States Court that for the past twenty-two years he has adorned with signal ability, and with untarnished integrity. For more than a half century he has been devoted to his profession, but has also been prominent in other lines, having been colonel of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry during the Civil War, and member of the Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Congresses.

That he was a hard worker during his years of the practice of law is shown by his eminence among such lawyers by whose side he practiced, as Senator Vest, Waldo P. Johnson, Judge Russell Hicks, Judge Foster P. Wright and others of his home city Sedalia, as well as those of the adjoining counties. As soldier, lawyer, judge, statesman and finished writer and speaker, Judge Philips has been worthy of imitation, and retires to private life with unblemished reputation, and the hearty good wishes of all who have ever come in contact with him.

Judge Philips is a corresponding member of this Society, and will now have more time to give to the preparation of a promised paper for publication in the Review, which we hope soon to present to our readers.

BOOK NOTICES.

The American Public Library, by **Arthur E. Bostwick,** Ph. D. N. Y. and Lond. D. Appleton and Company, 1910.

The author of the above book is now the librarian of the St. Louis Public Library and was formerly of the New York Public Library. In 1907-1908 he was the President of the American Library Association.

The book is intended for the general reader, as well as for those who wish to learn the methods of daily work in the library, and a bird's-eye view of library economy. It shows the general aims and tendencies of Americon literary work, and also what our libraries are trying to do, and how far they have succeeded in doing it.

NECROLOGY.

Miss Ellen B. Atwater, a member of this Society, and teacher of history in Central High school in St. Louis, died March 5, 1910, at the age of forty years. She received her degree of A. M. from the University of Chicago, and had been a teacher in Central High school for six years.

Edmund B. Beard died at Jaydee, Mo., March 14, 1910, after a residence of a full century in St. Francois county. He was born in Indiana, February 9, 1809, but was brought to Missouri when one year old. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Libertyville, Mo.

Samuel L. Clemens, better known as "Mark Twain," was born in Missouri in the town of Florida, November 30, 1835, but at an early age went to Hannibal, where at the age of twelve years he was apprenticed to a printer; afterwards he went to St. Louis, from which place he engaged in the river service for ten years, and out of which came his pseudonym.

In 1861 he went to Virginia City, Nevada, as private secretary to his brother Orion, who had been appointed territorial secretary of Nevada. He became city editor of the Virginia City Enterprise, and afterwards went to California, where he was engaged in mining and in newspaper work.

In 1867 he published his first book "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County and Other Sketches." He was then sent by the Alta Californian with a steamship excursion to Europe and the Orient, and in 1869 the letters he wrote on this trip were published under the title of "The Innocents Abroad, or the New Pilgrim's Progress," which was soon translated into all the European languages, and his international reputation as a humorist was established. His next book was in 1872 entitled "Roughing It," the reminiscence of his life in the far West. Then followed the "Gilded Age" in collaboration with Charles Dudley Warner. In 1876 he published "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," in which he portrayed the irresponsible American boy with remarkable insight and humor. A second trip to Europe gave material for "A Tramp Abroad," published in 1880. His first attempt at historical fiction was "The Prince and the Pauper" in 1882. The next year "Life on the Mississippi River," was founded largely on his experiences as a river pilot. In 1885 appeared "Huckleberry Finn;" in 1889 "Yankee at the Court of King Arthur;" in 1894 "Pudd'nhead Wilson;" and in 1896 "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc." Other books were "Following the Equator," "The Man Who Corrupted Hadleyburg." "A Double Barrelled Detective Story."

In 1884 he became a partner in the publishing firm. of Chas. L. Webster & Co., and the failure of this company made him a poor man. However, before his death the income from his royalties, pay from publishers and profits from business ventures made him a millionaire.

The literature of the world has been enriched by the prolific pen of Mark Twain, America has been honored in this enrichment, and Missouri has acknowledged it by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the Uni-

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